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PORTLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15.

#### TWO VIEWS OF LIFE.

The turn of business sentiment against Bryan alarms him and affronts him. His response is renewed assaults on "the trusts," by which he means all erporations, and a complaint at the stile attitude shown toward him by amerce and industry. At Chillicothe, Ohio, he said:

I do not believe that a corporation has any ms in politics. If you will rend the r of a corporation you will find it is to make it necessary for a corporation to end to its own business and not enter poliice as a dominating factor.

The condition complained of here is and our future. But it does not lie in Bryan's mouth to complain of it. He is the cause of it. Corporations ought not to be in politics. Business men ought not to be governed in their votes mercenary considerations. Why,

by mercenary then, are they? Everybody remembers how it used to In 1832 we had business men's Re- forces of Europe. publican clubs and business men's Democratic clubs. Lots of merchants, ankers, traders and manufacturers were for Seymour in 1855, Greeley and O'Conor in '72, Tilden in '76, Hancock in '80, Cleveland in '84 and '88, Manng and Fairchild, Gage and Eckels, are types of financiers who supported ocratic policies on tariff and finance. That was right. Why has it all

changed? Bryan has set the financial and busi ss interests of the country against him because he has declared against them unrelenting war. He opened fire on them in his attack on the integrity of the dollar and the security, of credit, He trained upon property his denunciation of law and order in the specious of riot. He attacks property and trade romising to destroy the gold standard, advocating abandonment of our sition in the Pacific, denouncing the

rations and the rich.

He has attacked and alarmed busis, but he has done worse than this, untry a spirit of class betred comhe eminent and the obscure, the sucsaful and the defeated, have been inslerk at \$8 a week, or the humble taner of today, has been the President, or the party leader, or the Cabinet offithe popular idol, or the great ratiroad lar army consist of 100,000 men, agnate of tomorrow. Opportunity s free and open to ability and perisen among us a powerful and perbildren of men who were formed by husiasm of Jefferson, the patriotic ope and trust of Beecher and Whittier, he bracing, manly teaching of Emerm and Holland and Curtis, the lofty nd inspiring examples of Lincoln and Stanton, Tilden and Greeley, Vanderbilt and Stewart, Peter Cooper and Horace

ne demagogue, the conscienceless and schievous agitator. Bryan has driven all busines gainst him, because he is against ill business. He has done more to uplant and foster here the class haeds of the Old World than all the nen that have shaped our politics tuce the beginning of the Republic. Durham recommended a proclamation The only hope for destruction of this of amnesty for past offenses, and the alse and dangerous doctrine lies in grant of greatly increased home rule is defeat. The only hope for return to Canada. Lord Durham's measures f the time when corporations, wheth- were ultimately adopted, and from that of finance, trade or manufactures, day French Canada has been absolutely hall divide in politics on political loyal to the crown. ounds, lies in his defeat.

ells them that if they are poor, if their

ives are without luxurious clothing, if

ok at the people who "trade in the

im to an attack that shall correct

se differences and level these in-

mitties. It is the doctrine of the so-

list, the communist, the anarchist,

lic! The problem is how to save it from property and problem is how to save it from a proletariat incited by specious appeals to envy and discontent. The problem is teaches every man his fallure is attributable to the success of some one help themselves, that "diligence is the mother of good luck," that "industry pays debts-despair increases them." Much depends in this campaign on whether the American people are ready for the philosophy of Bryan. Much depends upon it for all future time.

#### REVOLUTION IN ARMY.

A. Conan Doyle, the novelist, who was with the British Army as surgeon during most of the fighting, is the author of "The Great Boer War," which The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories on the desired as by far the ablest contribution is described as by far the ablest contribution. No stamps should be inclosed for this in modern British history. The current number of McClure's Magazine contains an article from Dr. Doyle's book, which is of great interest to Americans, be cause the lessons learned by Great Britain in South Africa are the same as we learned in the Spanish and Fillpino wars. The problems now con fronting Great Britain and the United-States as to the reorganization of the Army are also similar. Both nations have learned some things, and ought to profit by them for the future. The United States regular Army learned habit of feeling poor-hopelessiy and armed with Mausers, could stand off the assault of 12,000 American regulars navy was worthless; but for these facts we would have been as badly humili-TODAY'S WEATHER - Fair; northerly ler was on the Tugela or Methuen at Modder River.

The British want of preparation and reckless methods of attack were without excuse, for they knew their enemy was composed of the best riflemen in the world. Dr. Doyle is a surgeon nominally, but he has the eye of a born soldier; he bluntly tells his fellow-countrymen that, from the War Office, declaring that infantry and not cavalry were necessary for the campaign, to the General on the spot, who considered that with 10,000 men he could march to Pretoria, "our professional soldiers have shown that they were not endowed with clear vision." The conclusion reached by Dr. Doyle is that with gunized for a business purpose, and if we modern weapons every brave man with sin centrol of the Government we shall a rifle is a formidable soldier; that there is no longer any need for the severe training and rigid discipline which was necessary when men fought in platoons mentable. It menaces our present and performed complicated evolutions on the field of battle. The bugbear of an invasion of Great Britain has been reduced to an absurdity by the Boer War. With moderate efficiency with the rifle, the able-bodied population of Great Britain, Dr. Doyle believes, could, without its fleet and without its professional soldiers, defy the united Henceforth Great Britain can safely depend upon some developed system of militia and volunteers for the defense of its shores and release for the service of the empire

almost all the professional soldiers. The lesson of the Boer War is that it is better and cheaper for the country to have fewer soldiers, which shall be very highly trained, than many of mixed quality. It costs as much to good one, and if he is not a dead shot him thousands of miles to place him on the firing line in South Africa, China or Afghanistan? Eliminate useless soldiers and increase the pay of the useful ones, even if it reduces the British regular army to 100,000 men. The trainise of "government by injunction," ing of the infantry needs complete hich is nothing but his nickname for reformation. Straight shooting, to hit obsection of property and suppression your enemy and avoid being hit your self, is the only thing that wins a modtoday in every one of his points in ern battle. No man who is not a ery one of his speeches, whether he marksman should remain a soldier, and the men should be taught how to use cover and quickly and effectively to intrench. Better shooting and better ocesses of the courts, or calling upon knowledge of cover is what is wanted

the poor to rise up and crush the cor- of the British infantry. Dr. Doyle would abolish the cavalry altogether and replace It with mounted infantry, taught to use the rifle on He has introduced and fostered in this foot, and as well horsed and as highly trained in peace as the English cavalry on enough in the Old World, but so is now. There was not a single exar to us a stranger. In this country it ploit in the whole Boer War that could as always been that the rich and poor, not have been as well done by equally well-horsed mounted infantry. them cavalry if you will, but let them changeable. The canal-boy of the have only a rifle, and let them be or the rail-splitter of "Egypt," or trained to fight on foot. The superior he mili-boy of the slashes, or the poor mobility of the Boers was due to the fact that the Boer rider with his whole outfit weighed about 250 pounds, while the British rider weighed 400 pounds. er, or the supreme military figure, or Dr. Doyle would have the British reguwhich 40,000 should be mounted infantry, every man a picked shot and rider. erance. It is so yet. But there has Twenty thousand men should be devoted to forming a powerful corps of asive Voice, going up and down the artillery; while 10,000 would furnish the nd, preaching the doctrine of class engineers. There should be 100 infanvy, class jealousy, class hatred. The try regiments with a skeleton of 300 men each, to be increased to 1000 by he sober counsels of Washington, the drafts from the volunteers and militia mely and helpful philosophy of reserves. This army of picked and anklin, the serene confidence and enprospective warlike emergencies Great Britain, in conjunction with her Indian Army, and her colonial resources; for with the Swiss system of conscription adopted in the United Kingdom, 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 citizen soldiers could be quickly placed in the field.

BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES. eir children have to work, then to In 1887 there was a serious insurretion in French Canada, which was crushed with mercless military rigor by the British troops under Sir John Colborne, a veteran soldier who had borne a distinguished part at Waterloo. At St. Eustace and at other points the Canadian rebels had suffered serious losses in killed and wounded, and some twenty of the captured leaders were executed at Montreal. In 1838 Lord Durham was sent over to Canada by Lord Melbourne's Ministry to examine the political situation and report to the home government. Lord

The Liberal leaders in the British Talk about endangering the Repub- Parliament, like John Morley, Sir Will-

a permanent political war between doubtless urge the government to treat | ple have shuddered for more than a the portionless. The the Boer Republics, now reduced to decade, in heavy eclipse. A gratifying how to save it from a philosophy that River coionies with the same control of the disaster was twenty-four hours old their local affairs as is possessed by the Canadians. But it is altogether unmore faithful and determined, and to likely that the home government will the two in a co-relative sense is "to give him instead the sterling lesson of grant home rule to these newly con-Poor Richard, that God helps those who quered territories, except on the recommendation of Lord Roberts, and it is doubtful whether the military situation would justify it for some time to come. The Boer population is small. It is likely to be considerably diminished to discard the philosophy of Franklin by voluntary exile during the next year, and with the disappearance of the Boers as a political and military power there would be no risk in the grant of home rule, for with the franchise granted to the Uitlanders, the poiltical supremacy would be in British

hands as well as the military control. There are plenty of Boer sympathizers in the Parliament of Cape Colony, but their sympathy will not help the Boers to better terms. The probability is that as a political and military force the Boers are extinct. Few of them represented in the Boer Army of 30,000 men who are able to emigrate will refuse to do so, and the remnant will soon be absorbed by the present and prospective Uitlanders.

## THE HABIT OF FEELING POOR.

One of the most pernicious environments of "hard times" and one that it takes the longest to overcome is the that 1200 to 1500 Spanish regulars, pitifully poor, and therefore unable to meet the commonest financial obligation without a strain. So infectious is nearly all day and make the capture this habit that it extended a few years of San Juan Hill cost us 1700 men, ago to people whose income was not killed and wounded. We caught the in the least diminished by the indus-Spaniards unprepared; the bottom of trial depression then prevailing, and their purse had dropped out, and their the purchasing power of whose money was doubled in many lines by the low cost of living. Army people in many ated had we attacked Havana as Buj- instances caught the infection, together with Federal office-holders and the employes of the few business concerns that kent their heads above water without cutting wages. The wives and daughters of some of these became the most inveterate of bargain-hunters and carried the hard-times air and plaint into the most trivial shopping transacfact that they were really better off than before was to bring upon yourself repreachful looks and a detail of family expenses delivered in the most de-

spondent tones. The "poor" habit was reflected in an unnecessary degree upon official property valuations, the result here being simply to increase the tax levy, since, however loud the plaint of hard times among office-holders, the salaries were never reduced. Poverty became infectious by word of mouth, and the "poor" habit became fixed, though property holdings were neither diminished in volume nor in real value. And though we have had three years of generous abundance, and prosperity walts upon endeavor in all lines, the doleful habit of feeling poor has not been entirely broken.

This feeling is quite distinct from the candid estimate of one's financial status, and a proper regulation of the outgo to the income with an eye to prudent accumulation. The difference is as wide as that between parsimony and economy. An indication that this habit is succumbing in a certain degree to prosperity is found in the summary of the assessment rolls of various counties as filed with the Secretary of State, in which substantial increase in valuations is noted. Malheur County, for exconvey and feed a worthless man as a ample, shows a net increase in property valuation of nearly \$400,000 over the re- prosperity. There is no more possibilthan of restored confidence in the financial policy of the Nation. They telland in duplicate will tell in other sec tions of the state-that the habit of feeling poor engendered by hard times, extending beyond legitimate bounds and becoming fixed upon a multitude of people needlessly, is being slowly overcome; that people generally are not only recovering from the nightmare of financial and industrial depression, bu that they are willing to admit that once more they are fairly well-to-do, and, indeed, that they have a proper pride in the fact.

# JOHNSTOWN AND GALVESTON.

In May, 1889, Johnstown, Pennsyl ania, was visited by a flood the results of which, in loss of life and prop erty, appalled the Nation and kept the almoners of sympathy busy for month; in distributing its full-handed bounty. In September, 1900, the City of Galves ton was swept by flood and hurricane. and today the disbursing agents of public sympathy are busy with relie devices for the homeless and stricken thousands of that disaster. The two events have been spoken of as similar in the extent of loss and suffering induced by a mighty rush of waters Comparison between the two is scarcely yet possible, since even now, nearly six weeks after the Galveston disaster, it is not possible to confine to detail the extent of the calamity suffered by the people of that city. To this extent, owever, comparison is possible: In the Johnstown flood 2142 lives' were lost, and all the victims were accounted for; the loss of life in Galveston is reckoned at not less than 8000. A death roll of about 5000 names has been printed, while the fate of hundreds of well-known citizens of the city is still unknown. The loss of property at Johnstown aggregated a value, carefully computed, of \$9,700,000; that of Galveston is reckoned at not less than \$30,000,000, the estimate being a conservative one. In both cases the stricken people have been met by a world-wide sympathy and cheered by a benevo lence that finds expression in material relief. The fund raised for the Johns town sufferers aggregated \$2,912,346 Up to the first of the present month the Galveston relief fund had not reached this total, but it is probable that it will in the end amount to as much or more. It is stated upon competent authority that all this and more will be necessary to meet the necessi ties of the unhoused, destitute multi tude called so suddenly to face the Winter without homes or supplies. The calamities that overtook the two

far inland, the other upon an exposed coast line-are comparable only in that water, "unloosed in its angry might," was a chief factor in their distress and wreck. The magnitude of the disaster which befell Galveston, whether viewed from the standpoint of the horrors of the long-drawn hours of its continuance or of the loss of life and property that resulted, places the "Johnstown

iam Harcourt and James Bryce, will horror," before the details of which peocolonies, with as much generosity as feature of both was in the quick rewas shown to Canada in 1838, and in- sponse of pity in the form of a relief vest the Transvaal and the Orange fund for the unfortunate, which before began to pour into each stricken city. In other respects, however, to speak of compare great things with small."

> It is erroneously stated, in connec tion with the indictment of Mrs. Davy Crockett, of Milton, for the murder of her husband, that "this is the first instance in which a woman has been charged with murder in Eastern Ore-Many years ago a man named gon." Leonard, who kept a tollbridge on John Day River, in Wasco County, and was a well-known character in early days was killed in the night time in his bed by a pistol shot, the circumstances being very similar to those of the Crockett murder. His wife was indicted for the murder. She was arraigned and tried, after an imprisonment of many months, in The Dalles, and acquitted. The history of the case was a sensational one, and was remarkable in that the usual element of jealousy was absent, there being no other man or woman in the case. The vindication of the accused was complete in law, if not in community sentiment, and to this day the "Leonard murder" is one of the unsolved mysteries in which the criminal annals of the state abound.

Money from all parts of the world is deposited in England by reason of the invariableness of her standard of value. Depositors know when they draw for their money that they will be sure to receive it in gold of a certain standard. In Germany and France the banks have the right to pay in silver, and sometimes they exercise this right, consequently if a foreign depositor has idle funds, he chooses London rather than Paris or Berlin as a place of deposit. The chance of being required to accept silver in Paris or Berlin is slight, and the premium on gold in such a case is slight, but the depositor knows that in case of a war between those countries the gold premium might rise disastrously. Therefore, England has an advantage by reason of the fixed. ness of her standard. Her bankers get tions. To suggest to such people the the handling of the world's exchanges, and secure the commissions,

Bryan's speeches are a continuous attack on property and business. Every considerable property, every large business establishment, is, in his view, "a trust," to be denounced as an oppressor of the people. Whether a large establishment be conducted by a single owner, by a partnership or by the stockholders of a corporation, it is all one to him. Bryan's appeal is against property and business. Evidently he thinks the shiftless and thriftless, the envious and "ornery" individual the most numerous part of the voting citizenship of the country. But what if this course should arouse against him every man who has even a small property, or an ambition or expectation of getting any? We think Bryan is losing ground daily through his base appeal. There is nothing desirable in stagnation of industry, paralysis of business and general poverty.

Actually the Jones committee has quit claiming Oregon for Bryan, but it still claims Washington, which is quite as absurd as it would be to claim Oregon; while California is set down as a "doubtful" state. What is it that so obscures the Democratic mind? Our Pacific Coast states are for expansion and trade, for gold standard and ity of Bryan's getting an electoral vote story, not more of actual growth in these Pacific states than there is of McKinley's getting one in the states of the "solid" Southern group. Oregon will vote for McKinley by 12,-000, Washington by 8000 to 10,000, Callfornia by 15,000 to 20,000. The people of these states have no use for Bryanism.

> Mr. Bryan is a nominal lawyer, who recently said at Omaha:

> If a Republican says that the Filipinos be long to us, ask him how we got them; de-mand of him an abstract of title to the Filipinos, and he cannot even show a quitclaim deed from anybody who ever had any author-

Ex-United States Senator Edmunds, who is a lawyer of National reputation for learning and acumen, says:

The Philippine Islands belong to the United States by all rules of international law: they are ours; we bought them and paid for them, and the inhabitants of those islands are citi-zens or subjects of the United States just as

Poverty is a condition that most persons would be glad to avoid or escape, but it is not to be accomplished by electing cheap politicians to office, who try, as their own lingo runs, to set "the poor," "the producing classes," against 'the rich."

Our Pacific states do not propose to throw away the Philippine Islands and the opportunity they have through possession of the islands to hold a footing for trade in the Orient.

The policy of cowardice and scuttle, advocated by our Little Americans, is not proving so popular as its authors imagined it.

### M'KINLEY IS CONFIDENT. Expects Republican Success if Party

Continues Active Effort. Special to Chicago Times-Herald Washington, Oct. 9.—President McKin-ley returns to Washington full of confi-dence in the success of the Republican ticket four weeks from today. He had reports from all of the so-called doubtful states, and he has no doubt of the result. All he asks is that Republicans every-where continue to work as they are now working, and that there be no cessation of

till the ballots are all in and The President, as everyone knows, is most excellent judge of public opinion. His acuteness in this direction has long been admitted to be as nearly infallible as human judgment can be. He cannot easbe misled, either by the his opponents or the overconfidence of his

The advices which the President has re-ceived indicate that the Republican electoral tickets will be successful in avery northern state east of the Missouri river in all the Pacific coast states, in the bor der states of Delaware, Maryland West Virginia, and perhaps Kentucky. In such Western states as Kansas, North and South Dakota and Wyoming, with even chances for Nebraska Colorado, Idano,

Utah and Nevada. At the Cabinet meeting today there was an informal discussion of the political situation. All the members present were delighted at the serone confidence shown by the President, whose information and by the President, whose that the best.

President McKinley is fully content to levote all his time to the public business, leaving Mr. Bryan a monopoly of speech

making. He is satisfied that the Demo in almost every speech he makes.-Waite: Wellman.

#### GREAT GERMAN PAPER Bolts Bryan and Warns All Voters Against Him.

New York, Sept. 7.—The New York Staats Zeitung this morning prints an editorial repudiating Bryan and dectaring for the re-election of President McKirley. The paper is one of the most influential in the country among German-Americans, and until today it supported Bryan in supported Bryan in the present campaign. tung declares Mr. Bryan a man lacking the stability of character necessary in one who might be called to fill the Presidency. ara it says his election would bring about distrust and bad business condi-

The campaign has entered upon its last month, and the situation has become tolerably clear. It does not appear likely that events will occur which can materially change the present aspect. The Democrats have not succeeded in the attempt undertaken by their convention to make imperialism the paramount issue and to place the silver questio

own candidate has frustrated all efforts in this direction by his letter of acceptance, in which he took a decided stand for free silver coinage and by asserting in numerous speeches that he and his party had not changed their attitude toward the finan-cial question since 1896. This means that William J. Bryan is still resolved to use his whole power to destroy the gold standard and to bring about the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

We consider a Republican victory less dan-gerous for the welfare of the Nation than the election of William J. Bryan. It would have been possible to overlook many of the weaknesses of the Democratic candidate if he had stood firmly upon the ground he took in his speech of acceptance in Indianapolis. But after he has shown, in his formal letter of acceptance and in numerous speeches deliv-ered since then, that he has not learned, cannot and will not learn, anything in regard to the financial question, that his ignorance and lack of perception in this direction are incurable, he must be considered the greater

nmediate danger.
His election would undoubtedly produce widespread disturbance of present economic conditions from which hardly anybody would escape and which would subject a large part of the American people to severe suffer

#### "BRYANISM" BEATS BRYAN. The Candidate Broken Down by His Own Canvass.

Philadelphia Press Mr. William Jennings Bryan finds his canvass sinking under the weight of "Bryanism." He is beaten not on any one issue or by any one count in the indictment, but by the whole case against him, by the general proof which the entire canvass has brought, that his election would be a National calamity.

This grows on the country. Each week sees the conviction deepen. One voter decides on one issue and one on another, but all decide against Mr. Bryan on "Bryanism." He had his early that free sliver would hold 1,000.000 Populist votes in the West, "anti-imperialism" detach enough Republican votes in the East to decide a doubtful state or two, "trusts" offset prosperity and good wages with labor and the solid South to do the

It was an ingenious plan of campaign. It began early. Democratic votes were gained by Mr. Bryan for the ratification of the Spanish treaty to keep that Issue alive for use in the current campaign, free silver was forced to the front at Kansas City and "trusts" reserved for the close of the campaign. But it has all failed. The scheme has broken down under the long, steady discussion of a Presidential campaign.

"Bryanism" has been too much for Mr. Bryan's best-laid plan. The emptiness of the candidate bimself, the men he has about him, Tillman, Atgeld and the rest, the attack on the Supreme Court and the Federal judiciary, the conspiracy against the suffrage rights of citizens at the South, the assault on the flag in the Philippines, the proposal to issue greenbacks in place of banknotes, and, last and worst of all, free silver, economic collapse-these all united, not one but all, make up "Bryanism," and this has beaten Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party.

#### What Bryan Could Do. New York Sun

About the roughest answer to renegade sound money men's assertion that the Senate is sufficiently safe from being Bryanized for them to go off for a I tile spree in anti-imperialism, is in an article published in the Review of Reviews by the Hon. Frank S. Monnett, the m st furious anti-trustite of Ohlo. Mr. Monnett, who writes as a supporter of Bryan

Mr. Bryan could assist in electing or defeat ing any United States Senator he chose-at least, viewed in the light of precedent. He could even change the partisan or factional majority of the United States Senate. Space forbids to more than hint at the power Mr. Bryan could have in moulding the sentiment of the upper and lower house in the four years of his term.

President Cleveland converted a fre silver Senate to a gold standard Senate by the power of his office; yet Cleveland failed and Bryan succeeded in dictating a platform to the National Convention of his party.

# The Time for Charity.

There are very few men who can truthfully say what the late Thomas G. Shearmn said in his will. Mr. Shearman was a wealthy citizen of Brooklyn whose liberality had been proved in many ways. One clause in his will read thus: Having expended upon charitable purposes an amount far exceeding the value of all property which I have left and all which I have spent upon mine own nousehold, make no bequests to public charities. One who does go out of the earthly

existence with such a record can feel sure that his money has gone where he wished it to go; so much cannot be raid of one who makes his gifts to charily only after his death.

#### Schurs's Temperament. Providence Journal,

Many who regret to see that Hon. Carl Schurz has become merely a snarling ault-finder have attempted to analyze Mr. Schurz's pessimistic temperament and explain his inconsistency. But that has all been done long ago and well done, too. It was trenchantly done, for in-stance, in 1862 by Abraham Lincoln, when Mr. Schurz was blaming him for the failure of the North in the Civil War.

#### A Mighty Man. Washington Star.

You want to brace up, Mandy, when you see me comin' round; I'm a person of importance. It has suddenly been found That the question of this Government, and whether it shall last, Must finally be answered by the way my vote The orators have said it; they have said it

loud an' long; They said it so emphatic that, of course, they can't be wrong. So act respectful, Mandy—not familiar-like an' free. The country is in peril, an' all depends on

the soil. The waters have grown troubled an' they're hollerin' for oil.

So, Mandy, don't you bother me with talk about the chores, An' start me out off-hand a-doin' errands out o' doors.

An' when I'm meditatin', don't you give my mind a shock rattlin' pans or kettles or a-windin' of the clock. My livin' here should make you jes' as proud

as you kin be. country is in peril, an' it all depends

### IMPERIALISM IN LAPUTA.

The Democratic presumption is that if the Filipinos were left to themselves they would develop a nationality. It implies that our withdrawal would set at work cohesive forces which would draw the isiands together into a single scheme of government. Antis may not be conscious that this is the significance of their proposition, but if they are not, it is because they do not know the meaning of their

argument. If the Filipinos have not the political aptitude to unite in a comprehensive governmental organization they cannot accomplish the dream of their boon enthusasts, the antis.

It is not necessary here to repeat that

for political evolution of a nation geographical identity of its parts is as necessary as ethnical. It is not necessary to repost the fact that ethnical homogeneity does not exist among the Filipinos. Nor is it necessary to repeat, what was long since trite, that the Philippines are not a geographical unity, but a group of segregated Islands, unadapted to production of a national instinct and organization. Each tribe has a national impulse, but that impulse is confined to its individual petty island. The isolated condition of the several islands has created many tribal differentiations and the same influence still works in making coalescence of the distinctions impossible. All evidence is conclusive to the investigator that national political development will not begin if the Filipinos are left to begin it. They shall have to learn the rudiments of nationality under the tutelage of some country that is fit to inculcate them. . That country must have a wide range of political experience. It must know the importance of national organization from cause to effect. That organization must have come with it to be consclously objective instead of unconsciously subjective. The United States has these qualifications for regenerating the Philippines.

The statement has appeared that there are only two cases in which the United States may properly acquire territory the one in which the territory is destined for incorporation into states; the other in which it is intended for coaling stations or defensive purposes. The first has been the rule of expansion of the United States hitherto; the latter is generously granted proper under pressure of recent circumstances. Accordingly, we are justified in retaining Manila and possibly Guam, but we are not justified in annexing the whole Philippine Archipelago. The second alternative promptly nega-

tives itself. If consent of the governed

is a principle or rule of national conduct, it should be as strenuously applied to 10 miles square as to 1000 miles square. According to the consent doctrine, no nation has a right against another to any part of the other's territory for defensive or domineering purposes. What right, for instance, could England have to occupation of New York or Charleston harbor? Would these ports not add mightly to the defenses of the British Empire? antis are going to argue on this basis they shall have to drop their cheriched "consent." Under the other alternative it is conceivable that a people may result annexation even when their territor; is destined for statehood. The consent 100trine goes by the board then certainly The Indians, the Mexicans and the Con-federates were despoiled of consert Moreover, there never has been a commonwealth where people enjoyed full consent either at the time of admission of afterward. Congress has imposed conditions to the creation of every state. Even Cuba, in whose behalf antis do not plead, does not have consent in the formulation of its government. Furthermore, no single state, since the downfail of state sovereignty, has governed its own internal it pertinent to call its dissatisfied corresaffairs completely. If the people of enca state had full consent, state sover agaty he an animated 'consent" under either of the alternatives proffered is a canard, and that annexa-tion cannot be argued either way on technical grounds, but must be discussed comprehensively. The Filipinos will be governed just as we of Oregon, without their consent, but they will not be mis-governed. And there will be no more tyranny there than here. Antis have quoted from dictionaries and

other authorities a precept of modern nolitical science to the effect that sovereign ty resides in the people. The reason they have invoked this doctrine in the case of the Philippines is they are not acquained with that science. The doctrine is just as the Democrats have given it, only does not stop where they leave off. further declares that popular sovereignty resides only in that people which is fit to exercise sovereignty. It does not predicate sovereignty an inalienable right of a people; the right is inalienable only when it has been acquired, and it is acquired only through political experience, such experience as is inevitably strenuous and sacrificing. Political science recognizes the condition of subject peoples. It pretends to be comprehensive of all anges of national evolution and to be verred of the principles of history. It would convict itself of absurdity if to certainly should declare, as the antis try to make it do, all peoples of equal political ca-pacity, and did not estimate truly inevatable inequalities engendered by racial distinctions and by environment. Not races even ethnically homogeneous, which the Filipinos are not, are gifted with political genius. Nor are all peoples gifted with a national spirit. The Filipinos have spirit, but it is not a national spirit. What our soldiers are encountering is a petty, selfish impulse of the Tagais.

Not every people is entitled to independence. It is allied with the progress of civilization for races not ripe for national independence to be attached to those that are. In this way the antions which have a high capree of political endowment have advanced the world and will continue to advance it. However, the dominant nation is morally bound to employ all justice and forbearance possible; yet that patience, from the nature of things, has to be consistent with the guardian nation's own polity. The final test in law and politics cannot be else than its own judgment. Therefore, its own conception of equity and expediency

Anglo-Saxon genius has evolved the highest political development and has established a code of inalienable rights. Its beneficent influence has inspired the construction of all truly national states. The American system of government, as a type of that genius, is the fittest survivo of its predecessors, and, therefore, by decree of history, is intrusted with the duty of guiding political progress. It is a consistently moral policy to substitute civilized organization for barbarism o emi-barbarism. It is consistently moral to force that organization upon unwilling barbarians. Barbarianism has no inhe rent right to itself. The purposes of legal and political order are coexistent with those of progress, and the unenlightened people which resists has no inalienable claim to its blindness. America has gone so far as to affirm by its policy that people not plastic to conform to the new regime may be expelled or even exter-minated from the subject territory. We shall not be so radical with the Filipinos But we shall persevere in inflicting law and order and in lifting the Filipines to a

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Today's Weather-Like yesterday's, wa

No one can accuse Teddy of not having nerve, now that he has been through Kentucky.

When election is over, the campaign poets can go back to their forges and anvils again.

The labor problem is a good deal more difficult of solution to the hobo than to the laboring man.

The allied expedition has started for Pao Ting Fu in two columns. If it is successful it will return in a full page.

Adial E. Stevenson and James Hamilton Lewis have been campaigning together. McKinley certainly is playing in big luck this year.

The size of Croker's election bets indicates that he is sure of keeping his grip on New York City, whatever the state may do to Bryan.

Several carloads of fossils have been taken to Pittsburg, probably with a view to carrying that city for antiimperialism.

It looks now as if the coal strike and Kentucky justice were going to knock off and give the football field a chance at the casualty columns in the newspapers.

The English public has not lost its appreciation for Mr. Dooley, and the new volume of his sayings is to be published in London simultaneously with its appearance in this country. Artemus Ward and Mark Twain are the only other American humorists who have equal popularity in

Since 1889 Kaiser Wilhelm has made moge than 700 speeches, which have been printed in the Reichsanzeiger. He speaks at the rate of from 275 to 300 syllables a. minute-a mode of reckoning adopted by Germans for the reason that the possible length of German words stunds in the way of their being used as a standard. The statistics were furnished by Herr Eduard Engel, the official stenographer of the Reichstag, one of whose duties it is to take down the words that drop from the Kaiser's lips.

A tramp cat, which likes to ride on the trucks beneath a parlor car, and which has covered in that way more than a. thousand miles in the last four days. says a Parkersburg, W. Va., dispatch. is being petted by local railroad men, with a view to inducing it to give up its tours. Within the past four days it has traveled on the trucks from Cincinnati to Pittsburg and return on the Ohio Valley express, and has come as far as Parkersburg on its second trip, It is believed to be the same cat which recently journeyed in a similar way through Pennsylvania.

Another communication has been received from Mr. S. W. Barbee, wherein the circumstances connected with the return of his manuscript are discussed at length; but, The Oregonian regrets toobserve, the writer omits to throw any light on the perpiexing mystery as to his identity and his exact place of residence. The communication does not merit the issue, and it is a waste of space to print it. It is perhaps fair to state that the author intimates that The Oregonian's defense is not neceptable, because in his opinion, it does not tell the truth. So he continues to insist that the manuscript be returned to him. This The Oregonian again assures him is quite impossible, even assuming that it were willng to provide the necessary stamp, which it is not. Finally. The Oregonian thinks pondent's attention to the standing announcement at head of its editorial colmns that "It cannot undertake to return any manuscripts sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be enclosed for this purpose." Nevertheless, The Oregonian does return such manu-

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Bensie-Harry tells me all he knows. Flo-indeed! lan't the silence dreadfully oppres-

Edition de Sucre. What a benegiful vol-ume of Emerson's Essays you have. Miss Madge. "Yes, isn't it lovely? It's a candy box."—Indianapoits Jourant.

Dumleigh-Hector is trying to be fauny about my poem because I rhymed "stone" and "one." There is something in pestry beaides rhyme, you know. Synnex-Generally, yes; but not in yours, Dumleigh.-Boston Cranscript.

Her Anxiety.—Daughter—Oh. mamma, I do-wish I were pretty! Mother—You needn't, dear; sensible men think very little about beauty. Daughter—But it isn't sensible men. I'm thinking about, mamma; it's Charlie-Mrs. Newlywood (to cook, whom she has Mrs. Newsywest tregistry offices - You see, my husband is so very perticular about his food. Cook (sympathetically) - Ther all alike, mem. My old man was just the same. I never cooked nothink to planse 'im in my life,-

Tit-Bits. Good Reasons.-"Why are you so fond of Shakespeare?" asked the acquaintance. "He-cause." answered Mr. Storedisston Barnes, "he is the great, the peecless poet, the man who spoke slike to peasant and philosopher and moved the world to higher emotions. Besides, you don't have to pay Shakespears any royalties for the use of his plays."—

Washington Star. Fearing the Worst.-Sammy (who is allowed to stay out of school. Howdis lfuri-but didn't come to school all day. Moinma-Why not? Sammy-Cause his mother died. Why bot? Saminy—cause his mother died.
When you die may I stay home all day?
Mamma—Yes, darling; you may stay out a
whole week. Sammy (suspleiously)—Oh, I
know; you mean to die in vacation.—Harless

My Mind to Me a Kingdom Is. SIR EDWARD DYER. My miret to me a kingdom is, Such perfect joy therein I find, What excels all other biles

That God or Nature bath assigned: Though much I want that most must have Yet still my mind forbids to crave. No princely port, nor wealthy store, Nor force to win a victory;

No will wit to salve a sore, No shape to win a loving sys; To none of these I yield as thrult. For why, my mind despise them all. I see that plenty surfeits oft,

And heavy climbers soonest fally
I see that such as are aloft,
Mishap dost threaten most of all;
These get with toll and keep with fearer
Such cares my mind can never bear. I press to bear no haughty sway;

I wish no more/than my suffice; I do no more than well I may, Look what I want my mind supplies; thus I triumph like a king, My mind's content with anything.

I laugh not at another's loss, Nor gradge not at another's gain; No worldly waves my mind can toest I brook that is another's bane; fear no foe, nor fawn on friend; loath not life, sor dread mine end

My wealth is health and perfect ease, And conscience clear my chief defenses I never seek by bribes to please, Nor by desert to give offense; Thus do I live, thus will I die;