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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18

ELECTOR AND PRECINCY.

The constitution of Oregon expressly provides that any qualified elector of the state may vote for state officers in any county of the state. We reprint the mection (Art. II. Sec. 18):

All qualified electors shall vote in the elec-ion precinct in the county where they may rewide for county officers, and in any county in the state for state officers, or in any counts at a Congressional district, in which such ele-tors may reside for mambers of Congress.

Peery, of Portland, in which the writer attempts to refute the statement made for of the state "may vote away from home" for Electors of President and Vice-President; and he cites the opinion

But the opinion of Judge McArthur was not directed to the matter now under consideration. There was a contest for a county office, and the opinion of the court was sought for interpretation of the meaning and intent of the provision or requirement, written in the voting for county officers. Nevertheless, in passing, the court observed: "It clearly appears that a person who has resided in the State of Oregon for six months, and is otherwise qualified, may cast his vote for any candidate for any state office in any county of the

Electors of President and Vice-Presisary to make any. For the election Vice-President ratate offiunder inquiry simply is this, whether s resident of a particular county-say ital in large enterprises. Washington-happening to be in another county-say Wasco-on election day, may vote in Wasco. He may undoubtedly, if he can find six freebolders who are able to attest in the manmer required by law that he is a resident of Washington County and has labor would be buried beneath the rules.

The qualifications of an elector. The Every bank that 'Bryan's election wote in the other county, the registry law recognizes the right, and all he has to do is to make the proof required by the act of February 17, 1899.

mo doubt that one might vote for Elecstors outside his precinct. A his own county, if he were willing to take the would default to those whose savings the decision in 3d Oregon that runs employes, whether railroad men, facagainst this yiew; for the court was tory operatives or those in wholesale considering a contest over a county or retail trade, would be thrown out of office, and its reasoning applied wholly work. to the rights of electors voting for county officers, not for state officers. have capital forced into unproductive might vote for state officers in a pre- withdrawn from property, and to have one in which he resides cannot, how- curnscribed, then Bryan is the friend of all in New York City, the margin in the elector is within his own county on of the poor to have thrift and selfown precinct to vote, and he he should be, he will not be put to the friend of the poor. trouble of furnishing the proof that Since however, it is settled that a person may vote in any county for state officers, it follows that he may vote in proposes to add to the wealth of the any precinct for such officers, county includes precinct.

Moreover, the act of February 17, 1899, known as the registry law-the elector to vote in a precinct other than that in which he resides. Of course these he has apparently never heard. this, under the rule laid down in 3d How shall the poor man better his tor is not registered in the precinct in his vote shall be received.

a registry law essential to honest elections, and we trust this one will stand, It was drawn with special object of home. avoiding objections presented in an opinion of the Supreme Court (18 Or.

day with the constitution in his hand and presents it as giving him a right to vote, can he be told: "True, you have every qualification that instruments requires; it declares you entitled to the right of an elector; but an act of the Assembly forbids your vote, and therefore it cannot be received?" If so, the Legislature is superior to the organic law of the lature is superior to the organic law of the state; and the Legislature, instead of being controlled by it, may mold the constitution at pleasure. Such is not the law.

the present registry law undertakes to thing like 19,000. limit the right to vote for state officers to the precinct or county in which the voter resides, or is registered. We have shown, on the contrary, that It does not. The present discussion relates to an election in which only state officers are to be chosen, viz., Electors Years, and is still in progress. The of President and Vice-President. We have no doubt that an elector may vote for such Electors in ized almost wholly for stockraising, the any precinct in any county; but if he offers to vote where he is not registered, he must produce the proofs required by law. No qualifications are the former is the wheatgrowing section prescribed or required in addition to of the future, as indeed it is largely of those stated in the constitution; but the present, while every year many the law demands that the person claiming to be an elector shall furnish proof that he has the qualifications which the constitution requires.

ENEMY OF RICH AND POOR. The answer of business sentiment in New York to his attacks on property has impressed the Democratic candidate, and alarmed him. Consequently, at the outset of his Madison-Square speech he hastens to reassure the frightened wealth and industry of the country. In his desire to capture the vote of the propertyless and discontented, he had not bethought himself that his predatory programme might not exactly suit the thrifty and contented who were to be despoiled. He forgot the lesson of 1896. Now the logic of his proposal to enrich the drone at the expense of the worker begins to dawn upon him. He interposes a hasty disavowal.

Bryan would not be understood as down on wealth or property to the extent of alienating its votes. He proposes, it is true, to endow the propertyless with the accumulations of corporations and provide the laboring man with costly Summer homes, but he proposes to do this without infliction of loss upon the corporations, or taking country seats away from any but those who have stolen them. He is, so far as the laboring man is concerned, the sworn enemy of the corporations; but so far as the corporations are concerned, he is their tried and true friend. "Honest wealth," like that derived by But we have a letter from N. A. Tammany from blackmail of criminals and vice, he will support, but "predatory wealth," acquired by the manufacby The Oregonian that a qualified electuring industries that subscribe to Republican campaign funds, he will never cease to denounce. "Honest men," like Croker, have nothing to fear from the of Judge McArthur (8 Or., 566), as the Democratic party. Hiegitimate enterlaw of the state, in support of his con- prise, like making shoes or weaving blankets, no good Democrat can view without alarm. How shall we know whether Bryan is

a friend of honest wealth and legitimate industry or an enemy? Shall we take his profession or his proposals? It is a comparatively simple thing for land, and west of the Mississippi will night the leading journalistic light (yela candidate to get up on a platform constitution, as to residence of persons, and promise all things to all men. The point is, What policy does he offer for the protection of property or the stability of industrial enterprise? To the financial world he offers the silver basis and the paralysis of currency. tailment of markets and annihilation of credit. To the industrial world he offers promotion of riot and destruction dent are "state officers." No question of the consuming power of the people. about that. The provision cited from To the agricultural world he offers free that, because of its close business and are understood to number not less than the constitution and the statement clied trade in everything the farmer sells financial association with the whole 100,000 voters. But, apart from these, from the opinion of the court "do the and debased money for him to be paid Union and because of the representa- New York is not for Tammany. In orrest." There is no mystery whatever in. He offers panic to the banks, clos- tive American quality of its population dinary times the independent ure of foreign markets to the exporter, underconsumption to the manufacturer. now pending, in which Electors of Pres- He is opposed to the protection of property from rioters, he is for everything only, are to be chosen the point that promises to punish accumulation of savings and the employment of cap-

Bryan is not only the enemy of the rich, he is the enemy of the masses. The same blow he would strike at wealth would fall with crushing force on the poor. In the crash of falling capitalhestrives so hard to bring about, constitution assures him the right to would drive to the wall would beggar hundreds of poor depositors. Every life insurance company whose investments at home and abroad he is ready wipe out of existence, if he can The Opegonian will add that it has would destroy the rainy-day and oldage fund of thousands of poor policyholders. Every corporation he ruined trouble of proof. There is nothing in had been intrusted to it, and its

If it is to the interest of wealth to This question whether an elector hoarding, to have Federal protection cinct in his own county other than the the field of lucrative investment cir- 1896; and if Bryan beats McKinley at ever, be called a practical one; for if honest wealth, If it is to the interests his favor will be small. So far from election day he may easily go to his denial discredited, railroads crippled, should do factories closed, banks fall, pensions reso. Besides, if he is registered there as duced in value, then Bryan is the

The only source of amelioration will be required of him elsewhere. Bryan offers his followers is through destruction. He proposes to help the poor by making war on the rich. shiftless by subtracting from the savings of the successful. The true sources It is useless to divide hairs 'twixt of prosperity as statesmanship apprewest and southwest sides, on such a hends them are to him an undiscovered country. To widen markets, to multiply production, to strengthen credit, to ify them "by the standards Bryan himeconomize industrial processes through act under which this contention has organization and machinery, to enarisen-makes express provision, in ac- courage investment, to promote manu- list paper of Pendleton with the procord with the constitution, for the factures, to augment shipping, to develop yet undeveloped resources

Oregon, could apply only to voting for condition? Bryan's answer is to point state officers and members of Congress. him to the rich. See how great these Section 16 of the registration act pro- corporations are, how successful these vides that, "If it appears that the elec- captains of industry, how beautiful their Summer homes, how much better which he applies to vote," he shall be off is the capitalist than the young man required to subscribe and swear to at Absalom without a dollar in his pocket! outh in form prescribed, and, more- And he offers to bring in prosperity "shall be required to procure six through war on everybody and everyfreeholders of the county," etc. Then thing that has come up through strugs gle to a place of eminence and posses It is questioned by many whether the sion. Then the rich shall be poor and registry law is constitutional. The the poor shall be rich. Then the corquestion has not yet been adjudged, porations shall be overthrown, and and we shall not raise it, for me think from the ruins of their catastrophe stated. The inference is a striking every follower of Bryanism shall instance of the perversion The Oresnatch a competence and a Summer

> Once a stuffer always a stuffer. The Seattle registration is reported at 16,-

new list of voters, but it is the Spring standard For illustration, the registration in nearly 6000. If new names legitimately We do not understand, however, that added, we should doubtless have some-

A REVERSAL OF INDUSTRIES.

A reversal of agricultural industries in Eastern and Western Oregon has been taking place for a number of time is relatively short since the vast areas of the eastern section were util-Western section in the meantime being dedicated almost as exclusively to wheatgrowing. Now it is conceded that acres of the latter heretofore sown to wheat are seeded down to grass for dairying and grazing purposes. There is every indication that this reversal of industries will continue to the profit of all concerned. The growth of the dairy industry in the Willamette Valley within the past five or even three years has been remarkable. Creameries have been established on every hand, scrub stock is being rapidly eliminated from the dairy problem, and wheat fields have been turned into meadows for the support of the industry. There is no question but this Valley is specially adapted to stockralsing and dairying. The mildness of its Winters reduces the period of feeding to the minimum, the country is well sheltered from east winds, well watered and well supplied with means of transportation. land yields heavily in fimothy, clover and other meadow grasses, and responds bountifully to root culture. Nothing is lacking but human energy and enterprise intelligently directed to that end to make it the center of a dairy interest the output of which will be sufficient to supply an already vast and constantly increasing market, which alseady reaches northward to Alaska and eastward to the far islands of the sea. On the other hand, the wide stock ranges of Eastern Oregon are being fenced, plowed and sown to wheat in yearly increasing areas. The reversal of the industries of the two sections has but just begun, although considerable progress has been made. It will move somewhat more rapidly, but still without precipitation, until, in a general sense, it is complete, since through it the most will be made for industry and commerce of the natural advantages and resources of the two sections.

M'KINLEY'S GOOD CHANCES.

The outlook for McKinley today points to his election by an electoral tained in 1896. Indications are that he the Mississippi in 1896, with the excepcapture Kansas, South Dakota, Wyoming and Washington, which were carried by Bryan in 1896. The Republicans no longer feel doubtful of victory in Indiana, Maryland or West Virginia, and feel absolute confidence of victory in To the commercial world he offers cur- happily described as "the barometer of the National sentiment." At every toral vote has gone to the successful candidate. The obvious explanation is the public opinion of New York State is a test of the political sentiment of the Nation. The business sentiment of New York State turns the scale in National elections.

New York is for McKinley today bevast majority of the Gold Democrats of their opposition to Bryan as they were in 1896. They are determined to unload him in November decisively and finally for all time to come. In 1896 McKinley received in New York City 156,353 votes to 185,624 for Bryan, and in Kings County 109,135 to 76,882. That is, Mr. McKinley's percentage in New York was nearly 54 per cent, and in Kings County nearly 59 per cent. In face of these figures for 1896, the prediction that Tammany will roll up from 80,000 to 100,000 Bryan majority in the consolidated city is without any basis of probability. . Even in 1898, when the Democrats generally supported their ticket, Roosevelt's percentage in New York was nearly 40 per cent, and in Kings County about 45 per cent.

McKinley probably will have the whole business and professional vote behind him in November, as he did in New York City giving Bryan 80,000 to 100,000 plurality, it is doubtful if his majority touches 40,000. The Democrats allow the Republicans but 60,000 majority outside of New York 'City. whereas they are likely to exceed 100,

CURIOUS PERVERSION.

A short article in these columns the other day undertook to show how utterly out of place were certain local gentlemen in the Bryan camp; and how their success and acquisitions disqualself sets up" from partaking of the Bryan love feast. Now comes a Popufessed discovery that this is an official promulgation that corporations only are interested in McKinley's election and all others in Bryan's. Thus:

It is of great assistance to the Bryan forces to read in the editorial columns of a great Re-publican newspaper that Bryanism is not for people who "wear fine clothes, live at swell clubs, have intimate connections with great corporations that pay them well for their fine talents and conspicuous industry," and, by in-ference, under a logic perfectly correct, that McKirleyiam is for people who are connected with great corporations. The trend of such argument is that all persons who are not personally interested in great corporations must vote for Mr. Bryan.

The standards set up are not The Oregonian's standards, but "the stand ards Bryan himself sets up," as was gonian's critics hereabouts are compelled to resort to when wincing under some unpleasant truth plainly stated which they feel must be answered. The Pendleton critic is the same who

nor anywhere near it. This is not a columns from the "fair and impartial heretofore maintained"--a registration plus the Fall registration. standard, by the way, he has continually denounced as unfair and partial Portland was 16,380. In Seattle it was The most delicate compliments The 10,940. By various devices the roll has Oregonfun receives are from the Brybeen crowded in the latter place up anite papers of Oregon and Washington, which confess themselves unable belonging to Portland were now to be to meet its assertions except through perversion and misrepresentation.

> The 11-year-old boy, Arthur Kelly, who shot and killed his sleeping father in their camp in the Blue Mountains same weeks ago, in retaliation for sundry brutal beatings and kickings, was a few days ago lodged in the State Reform School at Salem. Judging from the scrap of family history published by an Eastern Oregon newspaper in connection with this crime, the boy not only avenged himself for many cruel beatings by his parricidal deed, but unwittingly avenged also brutal wrongs inflicted by his father upon his mother just prior to his birth. It is said that the man beat, kicked, cuffed and repeatedly threatened to kill the mother of his unborn child, and actually upon one occasion produced a gun and caused the cowering, wretched woman to believe she was about to be shot. Theorists have it that the boy was possessed of an inborn fear of his father, which was finally intensified into hatred and resentment, and, possibly combined with the natural instinct of self-preservation, moved him to commit least, plausible, and the circumstances of the case might, in the hands of an Oliver Wendell Holmes, be worked up into a "medicated novel," a companion story to "The Guardian Angel," which might fitly be entitled "The Impelling Demon." Theories aside, however, the consensus of public opinion following the evidence above submitted must be that the man's death was untimely only because the event was at least a dozen years overdue.

Amidst the mess of scandal, murders, sulcides and other horrors the New York Journal daily chronicles, it finds room for a black-typed complaint that "Hanna has money to burn," and is going to spend \$20,000 for pink carnations as a Republican emblem. Editor Hearst therefore takes his yellow penell in hand and figures out that it would buy many things for the poor, such as 4000 barrels of flour, or 400,000 loaves of bread, or 100,000 pounds of beef. So it would. As it is, it probably will give employment to many deserving florists. But that is another matter. In the account of the great Bryan-Croker \$12per-plate banquet (wines not included), we see among the distinguished guests the name of Editor Hearst (wines doubtless included). With the \$12 he spent for solids, and, say, \$20 for liquids, the great editor might have distributed six barrels of flour, or 600 loaves of bread, or 300 pounds of meat, and saved from starvation many hunrote at least as large as that he ob- gry poor. Perhaps he did save them, If he did, we shall have full particulars will carry every state he won east of of this last great stroke of philanthropy when his paper arrives. But the fact tion of Kentucky, and possibly Mary- still remains that on that eventful low) of Bryanism washed down his throat six barrels of flour, or 600 loaves of bread, or 300 pounds of meat.

There has been a big blow-out for Bryan in New York, but it was a Tam-New York State. New York has been many affair, official, entirely perfunctory, and merely a machine display. Tammany has such a multitude of Presidential election since 1872 its elec- heelers that it can always turn out a big crowd when it tries. Tammany's office-holders and direct beneficiaries classes do, indeed, give Tammany a great deal of support, but on present issues very little. The politicians and hangers-on, who are looking out for their party standing as regulars, are, of course, advocating the election of cause the business sentiment of the Bryan, but the Democratic citizens who state is for the gold standard, and so are not politicians are not. These tens also is the professional sentiment. The of thousands, it is believed, will vote against Bryan, as they did before. So New York State are as determined in in Oregon, of the Democrats who refused to support Bryan in 1896, it is only the politicians who are trying to "get into line" for the future, by making a record for "regularity," that are supporting him now. This, indeed, is everywhere apparent. It is not believed that Bryan will get back 10 per cent of the Democratic vote he lost four years ago. Only the politicians are going back to him.

Ex-Secretary Olney, in his Atlantic article of last year, maintained that "justice and the well-being of all concerned demand the speedy extension of American sovereignty over Cuba." He further said that the declaration of Congress of our purpose was "not only futile, but ill-advised," and averred that "there is no order, happiness or prosperity for Cuba until permanent American control in the island is established by law." In face of this article, Mr. Olney's qualms of anti-imperialism in the matter of the Philippines appear very ridiculous. Mr. Olney and his letter have both fallen very flat.

Settlement of the coal strike in Pennsylvania will give disquietude to none but Bryan and his extreme partisans Bryanism looks upon want and disorder, famine and pestilence, as its allies; and it is filled with disappointment when these specters are put to flight.

A dissatisfied sugar trust stockholder asserts that its funds are being dissipated in an expensive war on the coffee which also aims to enter the trust, sugar business. When trusts fall out, the honest consumer has his innings.

Poor Adla!! Nobody wanted to hear him, nobody listened to him, everybody that could left the Garden Tuesday night. What he says doesn't go; the public does.

The minera, evidently, were right when they said the strike was for the great railroads to settle. Dividends are large enough these days for wages be fair.

-Old-Time Food Laws in London

London Express.

Medleval London had summary me ods of dealing with dishonest purveyors of food and drink. The pillory was the usual fate of the baker who sold a loif that was not of full weight, and somtimes we read that he was drawn on a hurdle through the streets on his way to the pillory, with a fraudulent loaf sus-pended round his neck. A taverner who adulterated his wine was condemned to drink his own liquor until he could drink no more, and the remainder was then When the citizen goes to the polis on election | 800. But the vote will not be so great, recently bewalled a departure in these poured upon the unhappy man's head.

ECHOES OF 1804.

No New Arguments at This Time Against "Militarism" and "Imperialism."

Although Mr. Bryan has abandone anti-imperialism as a "paramount" issue, scores of Democratic declaimers still go about the country denouncing the "despotism" of McKinley in the Philippines. In the name of fiberty these men in veigh against the "tyranny" at Washington. They describe luridly how dire are the consequences with which McKinley threatens our Republican institutions Some call him "King"; others, "Em peror.

Had these men set out to prove the Democracy of Bryan in 1900 is the same as the Democracy of Vallandigham in 1863 and 1864, they could hardly have given stronger evidence of the fact. Hardly more than a glance at the copperhead press of 36 years ago is needed to prove this.

For instance, on October 10, 1884, the Cincinnati Enquirer, then as now the organ of the copperhead Democracy, said: "Our Government cannot endure another four years' reign of Abraham Lincoln. On October 5 the same journal, under the head of "The Two Imperialists-Napoleon and Lincoln," said: "There will be the most cordial relations between France and the United States should Lincoin be re-elected. The two imperialists will harmonize admirably."

The Niles Republican at about the same the deed. The theory is, to say the time predicted: "If Abraham Lincoln is re-elected President the liberties of the people are gone forever." The Clevechorus with this: "If Lincoln is re-elected we will never again have peace or union in this land." The New York World of October 27 said: "President Lincoln has shown that nothing would restrain him from any further desperate and lawless, acts necessary to perpetuate his hold on power."

On September 13, 1864, the Indianapolis Sentinel, organ of the Indiana copperheads, said: "The election of Lincoln means war, anarchy and disunion. These are the issues involved in the election of October and November." In an editorial article on September 24, 1864, the Cincinnati Enquirer announced: "Lincoln has destroyed the Union and subverted our republican form of government," On | how?" November 3, 1864, the Ohlo Statesman another copperhead organ, declared: "Under the Administration of Abraham Lin-coin the American Government has lost most of the features which distinguished it from the despotisms of the Oid World."

The Bryanite declaimers constantly arraign the Republican party for its disregard of the Declaration of Independence and contempt for the consent of the governed. In the same tone the Cincinnati Enquirer said on July 4, 1864: "How many fine and glowing periods have we rounded off in favor of the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence that all just governments derive their power from the consent of the governed, and yet we are employing millions of men and billions of treasure in the most sanguinary war of modern times, to force a government upon an unwilling people."

As against Lincoln, Vallandigham was repudiated in his own state by the largest majority ever cast against a man in Ohio. As against Lincoln in 1864 McClellan, repesenting the copperhead Democracy, re selved only 21 electoral votes out of a total of 283. The result was so decisive that copperheadism was kept in the back ground by the Democratic leaders until le made its appearance in 1900 under the same old auspices, and, as the foregoing quotations show, with the same old arguments.

OPPOSED TO BRYANISM.

Opinions of Ex-President Cleveland Four years ago Grover Cleveland, then President of the United States, made no secret of his antipathy to Bryan and Bryanism. Recently extraordinary efforts have been made to obtain from him a single word in favor of the Democratic ticket or the policies which it represents But every scheme has failed, and it seems fair to infer that Mr Cleveland has not changed his mind. Here is the letter which he wrote in November, 1896, and which was read at the Chamber of Commerce dinner in New York on No vember 17:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Nov. 16, 1896-Alexander E. Orr, President, etc.-My dear Sir: The pleasure which ber of Commerce has afforded me in the past, and the kindly feeling and broad spirit of enterprise which always per-vaded those eccasions, cause me to regret most sincerely that I cannot join the goodly company that will gather around the Chamber's hospitable board tomor row evening. Recent events may well enuse those

who represent business interests to rejoice in their escape from threatened peril. But while they have abundant the greatest satisfaction the support they have given the cause of sound mone in the contest lately waged against it earnestly hope that in this time of conconstant vigilance and continued efforts are required to even maintain present con-ditions, and that absolute safety will only be secured when our financial tem is protected by affirmative and thor-

ough reforms.
When our business men are habitually alert and watchful, and when they are, moreover, fally aroused to the importance of such legislative action concern ing our finances as business methods aptry requires, much good may be conidently anticipated, not only in the accomplishment of practical results, but in the removal of hurtful prejudices, through an assurance to the people that business and patriotism are becoming more and more united. Yours very truly GROVER CLEVELAND.

Who Are Influentialt

New York Evening Post. Ex-President Harrison's deliverance

favor of the Republican party again il lustrates a fact which has become conpicuous during the campaign-that the most effective support given McKinley is that which comes from those members of his party who have condemned his conduct in the Porto Rico matter and other features of his imperialistic policy It is not the Beveridges and Grosvenors and the other champions of a war of conquest whose words carry weight in this campaign, but the Harrisons and Mo-Calls and Littlefields, who openly took issue with their party on the question of imperialism when the Porto Rico controversy was pending. It is because such men; without a word of recantation, sup port McKinley in the belief that the fight which they mean to keep up may yet be won, that the Republican candidate will receive many votes which would be driven from him if the Beveridges and Grosvenors appeared to represent the universal feeling among those influential

CAMPAIGN IN THE MUSIC HALLS.

New York Sun.

The most popular of this year's crop of campaign jokes seems to be one sprung at the Victoria Music Hall by the Rogara brothers. Gus Rogers starts in by say-

surely win.
"Why?" inquires the brother.
"There are more McKinley banners than Bryan banners in town."
"Banners don't vote."

"No, but they show which way the wind blows."
At every performance when this joke is sprung McKinley's name is received with loud applause. In fact, at all the theaters a McKinley joke this year is more

loudly cheered than a joke that favore Bryan. Even on the Bowery, a Democratic stronghold, where it is natural t suppose that Bryan jokes would go well, the Democratic candidate hasn't the better of it with the audiences. Many of the comedians who work off political gags, however, do so without prejudice to either candidate. A sketch team at Miner's Howery, which essays political humor, tries a McKinley verse, sung by the male members of the team first, and then the female members switch onto Bryan sentiment. So everybedy is pleased.

Harry Thompson, who is known as the Mayor of the Bowery, tells campaign stories about a stage German and Irish-man, who talk like this: "Hello, Frankfurter, did ye iver know

the polities av the moon? The moon is Democratic."

"I don't believe dot." "Well, now, listen. The moon looks like a silver dollar, an' resimbles the picture av Jinnings Bryan, an' th' clo indicate a clean swape in Novimber." "Mike, det's a pooty good yoke, but it den't indication like der sun do. He got politicals, toe. Did you ever notification

dot when der sun sets he got a red ring

"Phwat the divil does that indicate?" "Dot vere der gold standard. Did you, too, see der red, white and blue which vere dere? Dot is prosperity, more vages and prostection, und in der aun so bright is der picture of McKiniey. So don't be so varm about der moon. Mebbe der sur can make it hotter as vhat you expect in

November. Here is a sample of the material turned out by talking comedians; "Hello, pal, can you tell me where all the members of Tommany Hall are equally beautiful?"

'Give it up." "In the dark, But say! What does Bryan want the Presidency for, any-

"For Bryan. That McKinley, though, is dangerous man." "Why is he dangerous?"
"He takes life cheerfully." "Do you think they'll embalm Croker

when he dies?"
"No. I trust ice will be cheap when he dies. That reminds me of what my wife said to the ice that she put in the icebox this morning."

"What did she say to the cake of ice?"
"You dear little thing,"
"Speaking about Croker dying, what do
ou think his epitaph ought to be?" 'His trust in the prophets was great, but his profits from trusts were greater. That was a touching incident. "What?

"Croker hitting the candidates for coin, can tell you a capital thing for the candidates-cash." "I got one for you. Why is Bryan like Oom Paul?"
"Give it up."

'Because he's a great bore.' "Stands to reason. Say. Can you an-wer this question? Why is Senator Tim Sullivan at the racetrack an agreeable 'Give it up."

"Because he has such winning ways. But why is the issue 16 to 1 like a drunken man? "Because it can't stand alone; got to call upon trust for a bracer. Now, tell me why Bryan is like a retired carpen-

Because he is an ex-plainer."

"When McKinley gets in he'll make dellar bill go as far as a \$10 bill." "Send both by mail."
"Spesking about the money question, I

believe Bryan is right when he argues that silver is better than gold. If you gold plece and put it in you pocket, it is only 25 when you take it out. But if you take a 25 silver certificate and fold it in your pocket, you double it-don't you? And when you take it out you'll find it increases."
"Where does the candidate feel for the poor dictrict leader?"

"In his pocket, of course," "Why does Tim Woodruff wear a plaid waistoos!" "To keep a check on his stomach. You know Tim's a hearty eater. But here's one, Wity is Bryan's boom like a candle?"

The longer it burns the less it becomes. But I can give you the name of our next President. Bet you \$8.50 you can't."

"I'll take that bet-William."

A Soldier Democrat Speaks. Lieutenant Lee Hall, of the Thirty third United States Infantry, has been a life-long Democrat. He was born and reared in Democratic atmosphere. He recently reached his home in San Antonic, Tex., from the Philippines, where he has been in active service. He announces that he will support McKinley and Hoosevelt, and he gives his reasons very succinctly, saving: The Tagalogs now in insurrection are under

the impression that if Bryan is elected the American force will be withdrawn from the islands and leave them in undisputed possession. If the election were held tomorrow, and McKinley were chosen, they would surrender without a marmur. Every soldier in the mand is friendly to the present Administration for this reason, as the men are tired of chasing outlaws, who are promised immunity from punishment if they can keep out of sight until new power is created in Washington which will forgive them, sanction the rebellion, and the rest of it. I am a Democrat, but I don't like the policy of a party which incites armed rebellion, even indirectly, to one's country.

Where McKinley Was Weak. Providence Journal, Reo.

Last night, at New Haven, Hon. John P. Altgeld addressed the Democratic Club of Yale, and he made fair argumentative use of President McKinley's unprincipled surrender of "plain duty" toward Porto Rico. No friend of the Administration can remove that stain on the record of the last four years. With "the backward step" in civil service geform it stands as a lasting diagrace to the Republican party, as a haunting re-minder that what Representative McCall terms "the backbone of an angleworm" cannot pass in the United States as statesmanlike quality. That alone is suf ciefit reason for making many me for the paramount Populist from Nebraska, and it will make thousands who vote for the President do so with reluctance

The Golfer's Rubalyat. Wake, for the sun has scattered into flight The stars before him from the field of night-Come, Caddle, rouse that! Practous mo ments flif-Nine holes ere breakfast, for an appetite!

Nine holes ere breaking, for an appelles .
Each moon a thousand roses brings, you any?
Ah. yeal. But there's my score of yeaterday! I can't forget how Jamshyd broke my heart Defeating me three up and two to play! Myself when young did ongerly frequent. The links and hear the players' argument—Oh that I were a freeklyd caddle still.
Absolved from flattered errors and innecess!

Absolved from ductored scores, and innocen-Earth's nothing but a nine-hole course,

The ball by king and peasant is addrest; -Chicago Times-Herald. NOTE AND COMMENT.

Money talks, which explains the agine they are making in the Montana cam paign.

There are a few offices Montag has not seen a candidate for, but their number is rapidly diminishing.

"Military red" in the fatest shade worm in London. It is a color which will never become popular in Boston.

Bryan's offer to serve only one term is the best argument he has put forth since he hegan to be ambitious.

Bryan will be a small frog in a big puddle in New York. The boss Croker is doing the talking there just now,

Pres aliver wan't go.

And the strike's off, you know,
So what will poor Bryan do now
Poor thing?

There is no danger that any one will throw ice at Hanna in New York. Trust prices have put it out of the reach of

'The love that makes the world go 'round, But nothing anywhere That ever on it can be found

Will make the thing go square In these days of the full dinner-pail, Uncle Sam is inclined to think that you Bryan bath a leas and hungry look. He talks too much.

With a stove founder for a legislative candidate, the Democrats no doubt fell well fortified against an attack of refrigerated pedal extermities.

Oh! he fought his way to glory On the slope of San Juan Hill, And he left there slightly gory,

Then he went to Colorado. And the Nation held its breath, While he walked within the shadow Of the gent who's known as Death.

But we never knew how lucky Any mortal man could be Till be spoke in Old Kentucky And got out of there scot free.

One hot day last August ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed was caught in the little town of Westerly with a badly wilted collar, as the story is told. He dropped into what looked to be the most inviting haberdasher's in the place and announced that wanted a collar, and wanted it right away, too. Mr. Reed didn't know the size. After a deal of wrestling the wiited collar was removed, and it was then discovered that the neckband of the shirt required a collar 20 inches in length to fit the neck of Maine's former "Idal son." "Twenty inches!" gasped the clerk. "Why, Mr. Reed, we don't carry a collar of that size in stock, and there is not one to be had in the State of Rhode. Island!" "What kind of a jay state is this I have got into, anyway?" drawled the portly atterney, as he reached for the discarded collar. "And must I either go back to Watch Hill or else wear this beastly wiited thing to New York?" Informed that this was about the situation, Mr. Reed hurried his bulky frame to the railroad station, muttering something about being glad to be able to get to a town where the haberdashers' establishments were run on a more liberal plan. The story drifted to town somehow, and now the ex-Speaker's professional and political friends are sending him all the saddler's businers cards that they can lay their hands on, the services of one clerk being required to sort out the mail of this

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Teacher-What is a pedestrian? Johnny Rustick-A feller that gets run over by a bi-cycle, ma'am.-Tit-Bits. An Inquiry.-First Citizen (reading paper Great rebbery reported in New York. Sec Citizen—Yes? Official or unofficial?—Puck.

Not What He Meant - Dick Wittington-How beautiful you are and how homely she is.
"Ah, but Sadle has brains." "Still, I would rather be you."-Life.

is it "" said the guest at the restaurant to the waiter who had brought him English sparrows for reed birds.—Chicago Tribune. Calculated to Arouse: "We don't seem to be making much notes in the literary world." "No; I tell you what-you perpetrate a plagiarism and Pil accuse you of it."-Chicago

cord. Fairlis-Jack, have god that ten pounds I lent you the other day? Flyntis-Not all of it, old chap; but what I have will do me a day or two longer. Jolly kind and thoughtful of you, though.-Glasgow Evening Times.

A Skeptical Age: Uncle Silas-Folks is different from what they used to be. Lots of Yes; an' some is even giltin' shy of the Declaration of Independence.—Hrooklyn Life. Her Disbellef.—"He says he is from New York," said one young woman. "Yes," an-swered the other. "I can't believe it." "Why hot?" "He talked with me five minutes. without saying anything was 'derea' or char-acterizing anybody as a 'lobster.' "-Washing-ton Star.

Modest Man .- Brakes-What? Miss Romans? No, she's not for me. She told me the other day that the man she marries must be handsome rather than wealthy Briggs - Well, you're certainly not wealthy but - Braggs - Of course. That's just it. I hate to have a girl throw herself at my head that way.-Philadelphia Press.

The Young Queen.

Rudyard Kipling in Harper's Weekly. Her hand still on her sword-hilt—the spur was still on her heel-had not cost her harness of gray war-disted steel; High on her red-splashed charger, beautiful, bold and browned,

Bright-eyed out of the battle, the young Que rode to be crowned. And she came to the old Queen's presence, in the hall of our thousand years. In the hall of the five free nations that are

peers among their peers; Boyal she gave the greating, loyal she howed the head. Crying:-"Crown me, my mother!" and the old

Queen stood and said: "How can I crown thee further? I know whose Where the clean surge takes the Lesuwin or the notched Kulkouras rise. Blood of our fees on the bridle and speech of

our foes in thy mouth—
How can I orown thee further, O Queen of
the Sovereign South? "Let the five free nations witness!" But the

young Queen answered swift:"It shall be the crown of our crowning to hold our crowns for a gift.

In the days when our folks were feeble thy sword made sure our lands-Wherefore we come in power to beg our crow at thy hands." And the old Queen raised and kissed her, and

the jealous circlet prest.

Roped with pearls of the Northland and red with the gold of the West.

Lit with her land's own orals, lion-hearted.

alive. And the five-starred cross above them, for sign of the nations five.

And the old Queen stooped in the stillness where the feweled head drouped low; "Daughter no more; but sister, and doubly daughter so Mother of many Princes-and child of the child I hore.

I hore.
What good thing shall I wish thee that I have not wished before?

Tempered, august, abiding, rejuctant of prayers or vows, Eager in face of peril as thine for thy moth or's house,-And make thy people to love thee as thou hast best loved me!"