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TODAY'S WEATHER -Showers, with brisk

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19

BRYAN AND THE ARMY.

norance he can safely rely. He person, Jackson and Lincoln in face of repersistently charges Governor Roosevelt with responsibility for the ice trust in face of Roosevelt's specific statement that, so far as he was clothed with any legal power by the State of New York, that power had been invoked against all violations of anti-trust legislation; that he had enforced the antitrust legislation to the fullest extent of his executive powers and influence. Nevertheless, Bryan persists in treating Governor Roosevelt as if he were the responsible maker of the laws of New York as well as their executive.

But the most outrageous feature of Bryan's campaign rant and cant is his persistent attack made on the Army. In his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, Bryan said: "The establishment of arbitration will insure friendly relations between labor and capital, and render obsolete the growing practice of calling on the Army to settle labor troubles." He charges the Republican party with wanting a large Army "so that they can build a fort near every large city and use the Army to suppress by force the discontent that ought to be cured by remedial legislation." Bryan's reference to the "growing practice" of calling in the Army to settle labor troubles is not justified by Bryan will be elected. Is it possible the facts. Since 1877, when the mob of strikers burned the railroad shops at Pittsburg, Pa., and murdered a num ber of the state militia, the military of this country has been called into service in labor troubles but twice. President Cleveland, in 1894, when Governess, disorder and crime at Chicago, ordered General Miles to protect private property and the United States mails. Had it not been for the regular troops on that occasion, the great city of Chicars would have been looted and de-Governor of Idaho called upon the

large community.

injunction, for shorter hours of labor, ers to be moderate in their demands or his answer has always been "a large accept a cession of tersitory, army," is an unmitigated falsehood. Our Army has not been increased in proportion to the increase in our popuwealth, With the exception of the ed to Congress from the Second Disyears 1867 and 1868, during the Indian trict of Virginia, in 1882, and he died a wars following the great Civil War, college president. He was an amiable, when the Army was 56,815 and 50,916, upright gentleman of considerable and the present year, when it is 64,729, the regular Army since 4862 has not speaker, but he cannot be said in polibeen much if any above 26,000. In 1814, ties to have risen above the rank of a when we were at war with Great Brit- theorist and political doctrinaire to ain, the regular Army was but 2000 less that of a statesman. He was a college than it is at present. The present professor translated to the halls of Constrength of the Army was fixed by gress, and such men as a rule are tact-United States Senator Cockrell, of Mis- less politicians, who treat a question, souri, a faithful champion of Bryan, as Wilson did the tariff, from the standand by July 1, of next year, the regular Army will be reduced by the expiration of the so-called "short-term" regulars to about 27,000 men. The regular Army was increased to meet the sessed of more culture than common exigency of war in 1812-14; in 1845-48; sense, as was evident when he became in 1861-62, and in 1899. It has always chairman of the House committee on been reduced to its old proportions and our regular Army has never been expanded in time of peace as a menace

Pennsylvania in 1794. President Cleveland did not interfere with labor any with riot, disorder and murder. Labor, when it does not destroy property and college professor. commit murder, is in no more danger of military interference than any other aw-abiding element. The regular Army in 1894 and 1899 did not interfere to prevent the employment of arbitration to settle labor disputes; it interfered to stop the employment of murder and arson by lawless strikers, Of course, Mr. Bryan knows that arbitration, voluntary or involuntary, falls down in practice. You could legally enforce compulsory arbitration against a corporation, but striking labor can abide by arbitration or repudiate it at will, just as several mines did in the recent anthracite coal strike, An Army is wanted to hunt down murderous outlaws, but peaceful striking labor has nothing to fear from our

small.

THE MAN BEHIND THE HAMMER. its highest power.

regular Army, whether it be krge or

What does Mr. Knocker see in this No, absolutely nothing. As a whole, For sale in Omaha by H. C. Shears, 105 N. Ing money. And yet, prosperity?

Blatteenth street, and Burkalow Bros., 1612

Alack, what is your boasted prosperity? Lending money of libels on him and the Country of libels on him and the Country live? that is a sign of poverty. Dinner-pail asked them circulated under the Presifull is it? Well, that shows you have dent's frank." Jefferson, while Washno ideas above the stomach. Spreading American institutions, are we? Well, the more they spread the worse for all concerned. Prosperous, are you? President.
Nothing of the sort. The gold standard When Pr is ruining the country, imperialism is ruining the country, the trusts are ruining the country. We shall be the death of the Filipinos, and the Filipinos will be the death of us.

Or, take things more in detail. The Government is a despotism, the Army Bryan's speeches in their epileptic is a mere instrument to enslave the deeloquence and tawdry logic begin to pendencies and abolish trial by jury. show clear signs of woe. He persist- The poor are damned because they are He was stigmatized by the clergy as an ently stoops to the lowest arts of a not rich, the rich are damned because political pettifogger addressing an au- they are not poor. Whoever has nothdience upon the density of whose ig- ing should have plenty, whoever has plenty should have nothing. The tariff sistently garbles the language of Jeffer- is all wrong, the currency system is all wrong, the courts are all wrong. In peated exposure of his trickery. He the form of a catechism, it would stand about like this:

Q .- How may we recognize good? A .- Everything that is not -How may we recognize the bad? A .- Everything that is,

Q.-What is the genius of American institu-Q.-What form of government has the United

A -- An unlimited despotism. States? Q.—What is the American volunteer? A.—A scoundrel and a cutthroat.

Q .- What does the American flag stand for? A.—Slavery and tyranny.
Q.—Should the flag be advanced or hauled

A .- Invariably bauled down. Q.-What of our rich men? A.-Their wealth is all stole

Q.-What show does the poor man stand in Q .- In a contest between the United States

nd an enemy, whose success should he strive Q.-Is the word of Americans who have been the Philippines as trustworthy as that of intis who have never been there?

A .- Not in a thousand years. Q.-Would Dewey, Otts, Merritt, Anderson and Lawton be entitled to credence as against Aguinaldo? A .- Not on your life.

have become a nation of knockers?

THE ALTERNATIVE.

The report that Russia will demand \$500,000,000 as her share of the indemnity to be paid by China to the allied nor Altgeld, of Illinois, refused to use powers is incredible, unless we assume the state troops to suppress lawless- that Russia means to accept the cession of territory in lieu of cash payment. isfy the allied powers by a monetary compensation of \$140,000,000, and suffer the severe contraction of her European boundaries. In 1870, after her war with stroyed by the rioters. The Democratic Germany, France was forced to pay a United States Government for Federal addition to the loss of 5668 square miles assistance in April, 1899, to quell fright. of territory. In 1866 Austria was com- General Jackson, in 1812, at Mobile, had ful mining riots which had already re- pelled to pay Prussia \$30,000,000, less sulted in the destruction of a very valu- half that amount for the cession of sevable mining plant, the murder of a eral important duchies that were to be bills, illustrated with wood engravings number of peaceful, innocent persons, incorporated into a new German con- of six coffins and giving the story of the and the complete terrorization of a federation. In 1878 Turkey agreed to trial and execution of these men, were These two legances of the employ- to recede the Province of Bessarabia, to country. General Jackson's domestic ment of the regular Army since 1877 in hand over a large territory in the Cau- relations were brutally invaded by the quelling serious riot, murder and de- casus, to recognize the independence or struction of property resulting from semi-independence of several Balkan Isbor troubles, is what Mr. Bryan is States, and to present England with Jackson had married in good faith, suppleased to describe as "a growing prac- Cyprus and Austria with Bosnia and tice." The regular Army in Chicago in Herzegovina, In 1897 Turkey forced 1894 and in the Coeur d'Alenes in 1899 Greece to pay a war indemnity of \$17,was not interfering with peaceful labor 600,000, and to submit to a readjuston a strike; it was dealing with a band ment of the frontier in the victor's Jackson, even after the Presidential of murderous anarchists who had favor. In the recent war between burned or blown up the property of China and Japan the revised treaty of their employers and had murdered or Shimonoseki gave Japan \$16,000,000 and might as well make a sailor of a cock, maimed the laboring men who had re- 15,000 square miles of new possessions- or a soldier of a goose, as a President of fused to strike or engage in criminal in the Island of Formosa and elsewhere, Andrew Jackson," but Daniel Webster Chinn's notorious inability to pay at labor has asked for arbitration, has the utmost more than \$200,000,000 money asked for relief from government by indemnity will either compel the pow-

The late William L. Wilson, ex-Congressman, ex-Postmaster-General, was commercial interests and a college president when he was electscholarship, a fluent and agreeable point of some inflexible, hard-and-fast theory. Mr. Wilson was doubtless a useful and accomplished college president, but as a statesman he was pos-

reform from text-books to his classes, merchant or manufacturer than by a

POLITICAL BAD MANNERS.

The English public is glad that its elections are over, because they have evil passions. The Victor riot in Colorado, the vulgar abuse of Roosevelt by itics in the United States, but every English Parliamentary election is disfigured by a display of mob violence like that inflicted upon Sir Robert Fitzabout the country with his little ham- ing of Jefferson, Hamilton and Burr did able profession of the knocker lifted to neau, the editor of a fierce Democratic paper and clerk in the State Departcountry to commend-anything at all? dent Washington, and Jefferson relates with grim satisfaction that Washingour territory is too large, our wealth ton lost his temper and swore by the ington's Secretary of State, kept Freneau in office after it was known that his main business was to libel the

When President John Adams passed through Newark, N. J., on his return from the seat of government, some cannon were fired in his honor, and a man named Baldwin said he wished the wadding had lodged in the fundamental part of the President's pantaloons, and for this offense Baldwin was fined \$100. In 1800 Jefferson was charged with about every crime on the calendar. atheist and a French infidel, and the common people of the country were told that, should he be elected, their Bibles would be taken from them. In the campaign of 1800, while Alexander Hamilton was addressing a meeting in the seventh ward of the City of New York, he was attacked by a well-known rough, Tony Wortman, who called him a Tory and swore that he had run away from the British Army, and by violence and abuse endeavored to prevent Hamilton from addressing the meeting. Aaron Burr was charged by Governor George Clinton's organ, the American Citizen, with having attended a "nigger ball" given by one of his colored servants and danced with a mah. Russia is poor in purse and natbuxom "wench." Hamilton's son, Philip, was killed in a duel; Dewitt Clinton fought two duels; Coleman, edi- in a perpetual state of defense against tor of the Evening Post, killed his oppo- possible Chinese attack. Russia naturnent in a duel: Edward Livingston, a great lawyer, Secretary of State under President Jackson, was the leader of a brutal political mob.

E. Lee, in 1812 was so brutally beaten as a friend and an ally. by a Democratic mob in Baltimore that he was made a cripple for life. Similar scenes were enacted at Norfolk, Buffalo and other places. The Jeffersonian Democracy hated the illustrious Patrick just what the people want, and that because he was a Federalist, United States Senate, referring to the combination of Clay and Adams, de-Randolph shocked the propriety of the Senate by openly drinking flowing mugs of ale furnished him in his seat, In 1814 France was compelled to sat- and carried the horse jockey into the Senate, boots, spurs, whip and dog. He called Daniel Webster in public speech "a vile slanderer," President Adams "a traitor," and John Holmes "a danger-ous fool." In 1828 General Jackson was money indemnity of \$1,250,000,000, in attacked by the Adams men, who published the so-called "coffin handbills." ordered six Tennessee militiamen convicted of mutiny shot, and these handpay Russia \$200,000,000 in installments, distributed and posted all through the publication of baseless insthuations against his wife, a Mrs. Robards, whom posing her decree of divorce complete. The New York American, the organ of literature, fashion and good society brutally insulted the memory of Mrs. election, when Mrs. Jackson died. Ex-President Jefferson declared that "one wrote his wife that President Jackson was a man of dignified bearing and exceedingly courteous manners.' In the campaign of 1832 General Jackson and Van Buren were both the subjects of most shameful personal abuse. In the

> ticoats," and the Whigs pictured Van Buren as "Matty the Fox." There have been campaigns marked by partisan brutality in public manners since 1840, but the general tendency on the whole has been in the direction of better manners and temper, both on part of the public press and on part of the people. The increased restraint of the press has been reflected in the improved manners and temper of the people.

A few days ago a correspondent called attention to a statement going the rounds of the Democratic press that two-thirds of the faculties of Yale and Harvard Universities are going to support Bryan. A poll just made of the Harvard faculty shows quite a differways and means, the framer of a tariff ent complexion of things. Out of sixtywhen the wurlike emergency has ended, bill and leader of the Democratic ma- three professors and instructors, thirty jority on the floor of the House. His are for McKinley, five for Bryan and conscientious devotion to his duties in one for a third party; thirteen are not web-footed city walk to the front with a reg-Congress doubtless helped to break yet decided (among them the dyspeptic iteration of 20,000 in order to hold her no.

As for military interference "with down his health. He would have been Charles Ellot Norton); nine prefer not of population over Seattle.—Seattle Times. labor," which President Cleveland en- a happier man, of longer life and larger to state their views, and five are not forced against murderous riotes in Illi- measure of unbroken public useful- voters. The Boston Journal recently nois, it is exactly what President ness, if he had never undertaken to made a canvass of the faculty of Bos-Washington ordered General Wayne at play the part of a practical tariff re- ton University, with the result that ly the registration in Portland would be

nology, sixteen for McKinley, none for ing the registry law the vote of Oregon but the work of framing a tariff bill Bryan; one against both; undecided, will fall 15,000 to 20,000 shert of the n more than did President Washington, that will endure the test of experiment three, and non-committal, seven. A ber of legal votes actually in the state. Both of these Presidents interfered is likely to be better done by an able poll of Dartmouth College faculty It is certain, however, that Seattle next vard University was in progress last week.

Ex-Governor William P. Dillingham of Waterbury, Vt., who has been electbeen a carnival of bad manners and ed by the Legislature to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired re mainder of the term of the late Justin the hoodlums in Fort Wayne, are ex-ceptional exhibitions of brutality in pol-man of conservative temper and high personal character. He has been Gov ernor of the state, has served in both houses of the State Legislature with great credit, and will make an able and gerald, the newly elected Conservative useful Senator. He is the son of the member for Cambridge City, who was late Paul Dillingham, who was Goverbrutally assaulted and kicked in the nor of Vermont in 1864-65, and two of head by roughs while addressing a his brothers were officers in the Union country meeting. In the matter of the Army, one of them, Major Edward Dilbrutal license of the public press and lingham, being mortally wounded at personal partisan violence to political the battle of Opequan, September 19, opponents, the political manners of our 1864. The new Senator comes of excelpeople have greatly improved since the lent stock for brains, patriotism and days of Washington, when men of the capacity for public life. His chief com-Windjammer Jawsmith Bryan goes intellectual rank and high social breed-petitor for the Senatorship was General bout the country with his little haming of Jefferson, Hamilton and Burr did William W. Grout, who has been mer out for everything in sight. In not hesitate to stoop to methods of eighteen years in Congress, and relaxed him we behold the ancient and honor- shameful duplicity and brutality. Fre- his firm clutch on his seat in the confident expectation that he would be elected to the Senate. Senator Dillingment, under Jefferson, defamed Presi- ham is in the prime of life, being about 55 years of age. Senator Morrill died in December, 1898, and Governor Smith in January, 1899, appointed Jonathan unjust, unholy and cruel war.

Ross, Chief Justice of the State Su-Ross, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, to serve as Senator until the biennial meeting of the Legislature in October, 1900. Senator Dillingham will serve until the end of Senator Morrill's term, which expires March 4, 1903.

Sir Alfred Milner, who has been appointed Governor of the conquered South African Republics, is an excellent man for the position. He knows Afrikander character; he knows personally the leading men of both the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, and it was not his fault, but Paul Kruger's, that war broke out between Great Britain and the Transvaal, Sir Alfred believes that the Afrikander, who is a law-abiding citizen, should be trusted with self-government. In his negotiations with Kruger for the enlargement of the suffrage, he said that he did not wish the Uitlanders to have more than a minority representation, compared with the Boers, and altogether he showed himself a man of manly, fair and sympathetic spirit.

The report that Russia is about to break away from the concert of the powers is probably well founded. Russla's situation toward China is different from that of any of the other powers, for she has a frontier coterminous with that of China for some 4000 miles. France touches China only through Tonquin, and England through Bururally shrinks from being obliged to keep its Asiatic border of vast extent ally has no desire to see the economic and military rehabilitation of China accomplished, because it would vastly increase her danger from a formidable General Henry Lee, "Light Horse Chinese invasion. For this reason Rus-Harry," the father of General Robert sia has always desired to treat China

The report that the Empress Fredsome months ago to Baron Sechendorff would be wholly unbelievable except Henry so intensely that when he died for the fact that in the special line of a few John may not be true, but if the latter, it Randolph, in public speech in the should surprise no one who has kept tab, so to speak, upon matters of this sort. Since an idiosyncrasy of this scribed it as "that of the Puritan with kind is quite inexplicable, it has bethe blackleg," and fought a duel with come the habit to dismiss the subject Clay, who at once challenged him, as often as it comes up with the remark that "there is no fool like an old fool."

Mr. Montag feels a natural reluc tance about going against Mr. Mc-Craken. He never could run very much as a candidate; now he is loth to run at all. Truth is, any Democratic or Citition interferes with the chances of any one not on the Republican ticket. It Democrat to know that he will be tanis due in November.

Florida cities anxious to get the state capital away from Tallahassee argue that the seat of government should be at "a city which is in close touch with the outside world." It would be inter- campaign lies. esting to know whence they have de rived this theory of state capitals. Any Oregon or Washington man could have told them better.

Mr. Hanna seems to have demonmatter with Hanna.

It has long been something of a we may have a chance to see what we can do without it. campaign of 1840 the Democrats de-

Bryan's reference to the ice trust in scribed General Harrison as "Old his Madison-Square speech was truly candidates for President and Vice-President." "Old Cider-Sucker," "Old Petof a halter in the house of a man who was hanged?

> Perhaps, after all, there is "a bloated gorgon with splenic eyes assuming ker has sent J. Ham Lewis away from New York.

It ought not to be a strenuous choice we love Hanna, we cannot love Croker our Washington contemporary says:

Scattle ought not to have more than 60,000— and cited the municipal registration of April, 1900, as against the Portland registration for state election in June—the former being 11,000 and the latter about 16,000. Now that Seattle has jumped to 17,000 registration and Portland is credited with 13,000 more people, let the

The registration in Oregon was closed last May, and cannot be opened again till the year 1902. If opened now, undoubted-

shows thirty-six for McKinley, one for month will not cast anything near 17,000 Bryan. A poll of the students of Har- votes. This registration includes the great body of the men who have been at Senttle during the year, large numbers of whom have departed. The actual vote of Seattle next month will be below that of Portland.

REPRESENTATIVE CONSISTENCY. Governor Stone a Shining Type of Anti-Imperialist Candor.

Chicago Tribune.
"However much this war is to be dered we must so end it as to leave our stige unimpaired. It would be most prestige unimpaired. unfortunate for us and greatly lessen our influence with the Asiatic nations to end the war in such a way as to leave the impression that we were worsted or that whatever concessions were made were ex-torted by force of arms. Unless the Filipinos are whipped into submission it will require a high degree of diplomacy to end the war to our advantage." The above paragraph is not quoted from the speech of a Republican campaign ora-

tor. It is part of an address by ex-Governor William J. Stone, or Missouri, de-livered at Aux Vasse, Mo., on August 26, 1899. At present Mr. Stone is acting as vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He is in charge of the Eastern end of the Bryan campaign and is making speeches in the Eastern States. in which he takes the position that the United States troops should be withdrawn at once from the Philippine Islands, where, he declares, they are waging an

that the war must not be ended in such a way as "to impair our prestige." He even talked at that time without a shudder of "whipping the Filipinos into submission." Now he is ready to shed tears as he extends the hand of sympathy across the ocean, for campaign purposes, to Aguinaldo who is in the patriot business for revenue only, as he has several times demonstrated.

Is it any wonder that the people are disgusted with the so-called "imperialism" by long residence in Cape Colony the Issue and that Bryan and his managers are jumping all over the Kansas City platform in a vain attempt to find a plank which shall prove more substantial?

Why Magazines Are Uneut.

Letter in New York Herald. The protest in the editorial columns of the Herald against the practice of leaving the edges of periodicals untrimmed will doubtless be seconded by the great majority of readers everywhere. Nevertheless, there are good reasons why most publishers hesitate or refuse to meet the convenience of their patrons in this mat-

The majority of periodicals are placed on sale" with the newsdealers, under which arrangement unsold copies are returnable for credit at the prices charged. Periodicals with uncut edges are the returnable class, but, so far as the pub-lisher is concerned, the magazine is sold when it bears evidence of having been

Many years in magazine circulation work has convinced me that for small deceptions, the retail news trafe-in league with certain large classes of readers-stands easily at the head of the column. Periodicals are made to yield from two to three profits, and, then, perhaps, bring a credit equal to first cost. Publishers would be very glad to cut the leaves of all magazines if they could safely do so, for convenient examination aids sales, but the easy consciences of reader and dealer stand squarely in the and August, now announced his support

Incidentally, could I put aside "for a rainy day" what is lost by the daily and Sunday newspapers of New York through their accepting detached headings in lieu of complete copies in the making up of returns, I could build and give away a castle on the Hudson every year.

It is well known that many of the newserick was secretly married in England boys on trains, newsdealers at hotels,

railway stations and other public places are in the habit of permitting readers to use such magazines as they desire for hours upon payment of a small the Virginia Legislature refused to making foolish, unnecessary and other with the virginia Legislature refused to making foolish, unnecessary and other worths a few hours upon payment of a small for the Republican political prospect had —My! My! This is a regular banquet—worths the Virginia Legislature refused to making foolish, unnecessary and other worths are small for the Republican political prospect had —My! My! This is a regular banquet—worths sum, 5 or 10 cents, the book Being refused to the control of the received a tree of a Delmonico. Finest spread I've seen in an area of the control of the regular banquet—worths and the control of the regular banquet—worths are small for the Republican political prospect had the control of the regular banquet—worths are small for the regular banquet are s adopt a resolution authorizing the erection of a marble bust to his memory, folks easily excel. The story may or azine itself has not been sold, the pub lisher receives nothing.

Unfortunate Mr. Stevenson. Boston Herald.

Adiai Stevenson is in misfortune. De-cidedly the best joke of the campaign is on him. To have quoted, in an article contributed to the North American Review, as a veritable utterance of Abraham Lincoln, words which, it is said, first saw the light as a purported message from his spirit in another world, is a most ridiculous performance. No one can presume that Mr. Stevenson committed such a fault deliberately. He probably zens nominee will have a rocky road found the quotation published somewhere on November 6. The Presidential elec- as genuine and selzed upon it for his purpose, without taking pains to verify it, a dangerous course in these days. He must be especially annoying to a local be hoped that we shall be able to keep this kind of literature out of politics. If gied up in the tail of the cyclone that it should become the fashion to cite alis due in November. men for guidance and warning, politics would become even more a game of imaginationi than it is now, and that is unnecessary. It would come to pass that the spirits of just men made perfect would be suspected of manufacturing

Hopeful Even of North Carolina. United States Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, thinks that if all the voters in the state are permitted to exercise the right of franchise on election day, McKinley and Roosevelt will carry the strated conclusively that he can do state by at least 25,000 majority. Times, much for the laboring man when an he says, are good, and money is plentiful. election is pending. If he would do as much after, there would be less the matter with Hanna matter with Hanna The Administration of President McKinley is indorsed by a large majority of the voters in North Carolina, and there is a problem in Portland how to get disposition on the part of many of the along with its police department. Now ident at this election. They wish a con-tinuance of the present good times, acthat the only way this can be brought about is by the election of the Republican

His Downward Path. The Washington Post makes some re-

marks on Mr. Bryan's campaign, the force and justice of which will be gener-Democratic party dictatorship." Cro- ally recognized. After paying a warm tribute to the high qualities of his Indianapolis speech, in which he presented with so much power and dignity the arguments against imperialism, and which the between Croker and Hanna. Little as Post pronounces "almost unanswerable," If Mr. Bryan had, then and there, withdrawn from public observation and refused all invitations to the circuit and the stump, he would be today ten times stronger in the estimation of the American people than he now is, after an almost frantic campaign and after the de-When the Times was claiming that Seattle of the American people than he now is, at ought to have \$5,000 people as a conservative an almost frantic campaign and after the population. Portland publishers, railroad and business men hollered like loons—declaring that

New York Evening Post. Inability to respect a candidate for its highest office is a little short of a dis-aster for a democracy. It often suffers strange delusions about public men; falls down before images with feet of clay, and all that; but that is better than the political dejection which comes from the general conviction that voting is reduced to a balancing of dangers, and a choice between two unworthy personali-ties. "Vote as you shot," used to be the PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION SAVED.

Today is the anniversary of the Union victory of Cedar Creek, the brightest rose in the chaplet of Sheridan, whom Grant rated the greatest soldier of the Civil War. It is Sheridan who is the savior of Buell's center at Parryville, the savior of Rosecrans' army the first day at Stone River, the spearhead of Grant's assault on Bragg's center at Missionary Ridge, the foiler of Lee's turning movement at the Wilderness, the victor of Opequan and Fisher's Hill, and the incarnate genius of battle at Cedar Creek.

It is not our purpose to recite the details of Sheridan's Marengo; for it is a twice-told tale, but to point out the political fact that while the winning of this critical battle made Lincoln's election in 1864 certain, the loss of it would probably have imperiled it. The defeat of the Republican party in the Fall election of 1862 in the States of New York, Pennsylvan's, Ohlo, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and New Jersey was due to the failure of the Nation's armies to gain decisive victories; it was the first symptom of weariness of the war, a remonstrance against the seemingly futile expenditure of so much life and money. The same situation confronted Lincoln in August, 1864, whose prospects of re-election were so doubtful that the "Oh, peace at any price" Democrats were jubilant. When Thurlow Weed, the second week of August, 1864, told Lincoln that his "re-election was an impossibility." and as late as August 22 Weed wrote Seward that there was "not the slightest hope of success, the people are wild for peace." Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York Times, wrote Lincoln that "the tide is setting strongly against us in every state." E. B. Washburne wrote Lincoln that "were an election to be held now in Illinois, we should be beaten." Simon Cameron wrote "Pennsylvania is against us," and Governor Morton wrote that "nothing but the most strenuous offorts can carry Indiana." Raymend thought New York would go 50,000 against Lincoln. On the day that Lincoln recelved these letters, August 22, from Weed and Raymond, he wrote this memorandum to be seen at that time of no one: "This morning, as for some days past, it seems exceedingly probable that this Administration will not be re-elected. Then it will be my duty so to co-operate with the President-elect as to save the Union between the election and the inauguration, as he will have secured his election on such grounds that he cannot possibly save the Union afterward."

The Democratic National Convention

met August 29th, and at first the nominations were received with enthusiasm by the Democrats and solicitude by the Re-Winter Davis, of Maryland, and Whitelaw Reid, both wrote that "McClellan and Pendleton were a very strong ticket, and we fear the result." But on September 3 Atlanta. Then September 19 and 22 Genover Early at Opequan and Fisher's Hill. Then the tide began to turn in Lincoln's favor, for these victories were a triumphant answer to the charge that "the war was a failure," Secretary Chase, had been sulky and wavering during July of Lincoln, and took the stump for the ticket. On September 22, Fremont, the nominee of the radical, factious Republicans, withdrew his candidacy and promised to do his part toward defeating the Democratic ticket, and October 2 Chase wrote John Sherman that Lincoln's reelection was now certain. But all this change since September 3 had been brought about by victory in the field, and it would have been a dangerous set-back for the Republican political prospect had mendous reverse instead of wresting a glorious victory out of the laws of a great defeat. When Sheridan reached the field, he found the army beaten, with a loss of 24 cannon and nearly 6000 men killed and wounded; he found the Sixth Corps and the cavalry barely holding its own; the Nineteenth Corps badly shaken up, and the Eighth Corps as an organization completely dispersed. To have held his ground would, under the circumstances, been a creditable military performance for General Wright, but the moral effect of such a great reverse would have been of enormous advantage to the peace party. It would have paralyzed Grant's military operations before Petersburg to have re-enforced Sheridan in time to recoup his losses, and it is not too much to say that Sheridan's decision to instantly attack the enemy and wrest the victory from his grasp assured Lincoln's victory in November beyond a doubt. Early lost all the guns he had taken and 24 of his own, and his army as an organized fighting force disappeared from the Shenandoah Valley. No wonder Lincoln wrote a letter of thanks with his own hand to Sheridan and made him a Major-General in the regular army for Cedar Creek, for his defeat would have closed the great Virginia campaign in disaster, and before it could possibly have been retrieved the election would have been held, with the result in painful doubt because of a great reverse which gave fresh color to the charge of the

Democracy that "the war was a failure. General Buckner for McKinley. Four years ago the Gold Democratic ticket was Palmer and Buckner, and it polled a total vote of 132,871. If he had lived General Palmer would have voted for McKinley next month, and he said so in the last letter he wrote for publication. General Buckner makes the same announcement. 'I am not going to take cording to the Senator, and are satisfied the stump for anybody," he declares, "but that the only way this can be brought I shall do what I can to secure the electabout is by the election of the Republican tion of Mr. McKinley." The General says his advices from Kentucky convince him that the Republicans will carry the state, and that the real Democrats of the state have no sympathy with either Bryanism or Goebelism. He says further that in the election for Governor last year at least 20 per cent of the honest vote of Kentucky was thrown out and nullified. The General looks for a repetition of the crime, but adds that Congress will take a hand in the matter, and, for one thing, should deny a seat in the Senate to J. S. Blackburn, who claims an election from the Legislature that trampled upon all majorities except those of its own Goebel members.

Why the Stock Market Is Rising. Philadelphia Inquirer. In anticipation of the re-election of

President McKinley-the odds over

New York are still about five to one, with Croker tired of betting—the stock markets ar steadily rising. The rise is not phe-nomenal, because McKinley might die, but meanwhile the market is still rising, and what is more it will go on rising after the usual slight slump superinduced by the fact that the good effects of that re-election have been discounted has been corralled. Doubtless it will occur to the croakers to remark that there should be no slump whatever, but as there always is a slump where the benefits have been discounted, and as the slump in the event of Bryan's success would carry us all down after McGinty, it won't be neces-Washington ordered General Wayne at the head of 15,000 men to enforce the head of 15,000 men to enforce twelve are for McKinley, one for twelve are for McKinley are twelve are

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The police force seems to be ill-starred. The toke about having coal to burn is now one day over due.

Now let us make ready to welcome the meeting of the thugs and footpads union.

Corn is King in Kansas, but the people of that state are not howling against i'mperialism.

The removal of the vehicle tax doesn't help the wheels of municipal government. to revolve. The man behind the brick has no more

terror for Teddy than the man behind

the machette. If free advertising is worth anything, Grover Clevland has found that stience is

indeed golden. A good many lifelong Democrats have

had their sentences shortened for good behavior this year. Mr. Bryan spent yesterday looking for an issue to succeed the strike. At last,

reports he had not found it. The report that Croker has agreed to deliver the vote of the Epworth League to Bryan is not generally credited.

It is rumored that after November

Coin's Financial School Will confer the degree of N. G. on its distinguished graduate from Nebraska. They accuse Teddy of having prominent

teeth, but owing to Bryan's industry with his tongue no one can tell whether his teeth are prominent or not. Having annexed Abraham Lincoln, the

Democrats will probably be ready to claim William McKinley as a patron saint about 10 years from now.

Youtsey will not gain anything by dying. They will convict him anyway, just to show what Kentucky justice can dowhen she gets a good light-proof handkerchief over her eyes.

Mrs. St. Charles, of La Crosse, Wis., on the 12th inst. gave birth to five boys, She has had 16 children in seven years, triplets and twins predominating among them. Mrs. St. Charles is evidently a believer in Washington's famous maxim,

"In peace, prepare for war." The negro vote will be generally cast in favor of the re-election of McKinley. for, to quote the New York Age, "within the past four years it has become a matter of Democratic policy to disfranchise by Constitutional and other enactments publicans. United States Senator Henry this large body of the American electorate. In those years four states have committed themselves by Constitutional enactment to a nullification of the provisions of the 14th and 15th amendments. came the announcement of occupation of These acts, and other things, "lead to the conclusion that the Democracic party has eral Sheridan won two signal victories become thoroughly committed to the monstrous policy of making color and previous condition a test of citizenship in the republic which has just added 15,000,000 of off-color people to its citzenship.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Solnce.-"Was the play and, Miss Bing?"
"Yes, very; if I hadn't had a hox of cardy
with me, I couldn't have sat through it." Chicago Record.

Didn't Count. "Then you wouldn't call Wat-ters an office-seeker?" "Certainly not! Call a man an office-seeker because he ran on the He Told -Teacher Now, will some bright little boy tell me what bird is the most famous in American history? The — the —? Sammy—I know teacher. The Plymeuth Rock rooster is—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Prepared for Relatives.—Husband (at dinners).

My! My! This is a regular banquet—worthy. What's up? Do you expect Fork Weekly.

Briggs-Wouder how Stover is doing now-adays? Griggs-Oh, he must be doing finely; must be making no end of money. You know he has always been troubled more or less with rheumatism. Well, he now calls it gout. Bos-ton Transcript.

Bad Form —Mrs. Highblower—Don't forget, my dear, that in conversation the interest multi-not be allowed to flag. Clara—But F m sure I do my best, mamma. "May be so. But while the planist was playing I thought, once or twice, that I detected you listening to him."-

One Added .- "I see that you have added to One Added.—I see that you have acoust to your collection of golf sticks. Miss Frocks, "said young Mr. Postlothwaite. "I do not understand you, Mr. Postlethwaite," rejoined Miss Frocks. "My collection of golf sticks has been complete, so far as I know." "Perhaps, but I saw Cholly Goslin on the course with you this morning."—Harper's Basar.

The Candidate's Kiss.

(After the Manner of Wordsworth.) The candidate stooped down and bissed The little fellow full and fair Upon the lips all smeared with jam; The urchin's ma stood watching there.

The child he used no handkerchief, And sniffled loudly, now and them; The candidate bent flown once more And kissed the little one again.

"Ah, blessings on thee, little man?" The famous politician said— Tears trickled from the mother's eyes, The candidate he bowed his head.

The little one stood ellent thera, And nibbled at his bread and jam; "And let me tell you, medam," said The politician, "who I am."

He told his name; she stood amazed, And then she wiped her tears away; We told her of the office that He hoped to get on 'lection day.

And once again he stooped and kissed The lips all smeared, his hand he laid Upon the little fellow's head, And many fine remarks he said.

And, turning to the mother, then He said: "Your husband, where is hell-Pray tell him how I kissed the boy-His politics, what may they be?

"Just where my husband is today— I do not know his politics. Or not at present, anyway." "You do not know his whereabouts?"

The candidate he made reply:
"Perhaps he's gone to town, and so

"I do not know," the woman said

Will be returning by and by? "And does he change his politics So frequently that, as you say,

What they may be from day to day?" "I don't believe he's gone to town, And if he switches often, sir, I've never found it out," she said; He wondering stood and looked at her.

"And, madam, say how this may be,"
He answered, "that you do not know
Your husband's present politics— How did he vote a year ago?"

"He didn't vote a year ago,"
She said, as with her hands she hid Her tearful eyes; "that is, at least, I didn't know it if he did."

The child he still stood sniffling there, He licked his fingers and his chin; Poor boy! he had no handkerchief, And sniffled to keep something in.

"Now, tell me," said the candidate,
"Now, tell me, pray, how this may be,"
She bowed her head: "My husband's dead—
He died two years ago," said abe. The candidate he went his way,

And something rose up in his throat; "Confound the luck!" they heard him say, "I wish they'd let the women vote!"
-S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.