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TODAY'S WEATHER.—Occasional rain, with brisk to high westerly winds.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, OCT. 20.

"COERCION" OF VOTERS.

There is no employer of labor so foolish as to attempt by dictation or coercion to control the votes of men whom he employs. Every man of sense knows it is impossible; and he knows, moreover, that the effect or result of such attempt would be precisely opposite to his desire. Even if he were so narrow and unjust as to think of such coercion, he could not suppose for a moment—unless he were a hopeless fool—that it would be effective.

Hence the call of Chairman Jones, of the Democratic committee, for report or information in all cases where employers of labor may endeavor to coerce their employes into voting against Bryan, is not merely a piece of impertinence. It is also an exhibit of stupidity. It assumes, in the first place, that employers are so unjust as to claim the right to dictate in politics to their employes, or such fools as to suppose their effort could be successful; and in the next place, that men who may be working for others are so great simpletons as not to know how to protect their right to vote as they please, without calling on Mr. Jones for help.

There is no doubt that four-fifths of the employers of labor throughout the country desire the defeat of Bryan. The business interests of the country are nearly a unit against him, because they fear his election would upset business, or at least create serious difficulties. Business and industry are now in good shape, and have been during the past three years. Men of business and owners of property, men whose capital is embarked in commercial or industrial undertakings, are, by vast majority, opposed to Bryan, because they have serious apprehensions of interruption of the course of industry and business, as a consequence of his success. The agricultural producers of the country, the stock men and the mining men, very generally have the same apprehension. It is reasonable. The manufacturers of the country and the great mercantile class very generally share it.

Bryan's chief appeal is to the wage-workers of the country. He tells them that their interests and those of their employers are antagonistic. Assuming this, he asks the wage-men to cast their votes in the way they may think will injure their employers. Such appeal is no compliment to the workingmen. It starts on the assumption that they do not know what their own interests are, but must look to the professional politician for instruction. It is right, of course, for the workingman to choose the policy which he may think best for the general interests of labor, and, as far as political action can go, to pursue it through politics. But the subjects that pertain to industry and business are mostly economic, and are controlled chiefly by economic laws. Government can do little but maintain peace and order, stability of money and conditions favorable to credit and regular course of affairs. Right here is where Bryan is distrusted. Men who carry the responsibilities of business fear Bryan and his party. Bryan knows it, recognizes it. Hence his appeal to the wageworker against the employer.

But we think the good sense of the wageworkers of the country, which has not deserted them hitherto, will not desert them now. The coming election is very much in their hands. No upset or stagnation of business can be useful to them. In general, for three years past, there has been steady employment of labor, at good wages; and no one can doubt that employers and employes are drawing nearer together in feeling and interest, not further apart. Bryan's assumption of a growing antagonism is groundless. It is a desperate political expedient. His repeated assertion that employers are trying to coerce the votes of their employes is part of the same policy of mischief. No employer of labor is such a fool. It could not be done if men tried. Croker is the only great boss of voters in the United States. Tammany controls, in ways direct and indirect, not less than 100,000 votes in the City of New York, and Croker is absolute master of Tammany. Political employes can be forced, but industrial employes never.

Plowing will begin in good earnest throughout the Willamette Valley next week. Farmers generally are "forehanded" with their work this year, the season having been an exceedingly favorable one for taking care of crops. Hence most of them have been waiting somewhat impatiently for the overdue Fall rains in order that they might begin to plow. They do not seem to be at all dismayed by the ravages of the army worm and other vermin last season, but are preparing to seed a very large area to wheat this Fall in order to even things up through the crop yield of 1901.

FOREIGN MARKETS A NECESSITY.

It is a familiar fact that increased industrial capacity and production lie at the economic basis of European expansion into Asiatic and African possessions. The conqueror of the olden time took possession of a country that he might slay or make prisoners of its inhabitants, and carry off its treasures to enrich his court. The spread of modern empire carries with it no such consequences, if we except the crude object-lessons prepared at Pekin for Chinese comprehension. Russia in Manchuria, France in Madagascar, Holland in the East Indies, Germany in Africa, England in India and Egypt, are in reality exerting themselves to lift those dependent populations up to a plane where they can provide both markets for Europe's products and supplies of other sorts that Europe needs to consume. This economic basis of expansion applies with peculiar force to the United States, because the increase in our productive power proceeds at a greater ratio than that of any European nation.

In fifty years the population of the United States has increased three-fold, but our manufactures have increased eighteen-fold. This result is reached through the inventive talent of our labor and the readiness of our capital to throw away old machinery and install new. In iron, new appliances enable two American workmen to put through forty-eight tons of ore a day, whereas previously six men could put through only eighteen tons. At Homestead, about the same number of workmen produced in 1898 four times the output that was produced in 1892. The coal that took sixty men to handle in a day, eight years ago, one man can handle now with the new electric crane. Here in Portland harbor Captain John Brown's electric grain conveyor enables a man to do as much work as six or eight men could do in the old way. In East Liverpool, O., a potter invented a machine that dispenses with two assistants and enables the workman to turn out 200 dozen cups a day instead of 50 dozen. The pneumatic atomizer enables one unskilled laborer to paint more freight-cars than can fifteen skilled hand-workers. With the eight-pound pneumatic hammer the workman drives more nails, rivets more boilers, calks more seams and cuts more stone than twenty men can with the old appliances. In making shoes, one man now does the work formerly done by sixty.

The tendency disclosed by these facts is too obvious for argument. We are confronting the time, evidently, when we shall have difficulty to sell the goods we make unless we can find new customers for them somewhere. To increase our native-born or American-reared population would only add to the difficulty, for each new workman would make more than he could use and thus increase the surplus. Here is the economic explanation of the entrance of European nations upon the vast undeveloped areas and among the vast undeveloped populations of the globe. We also can go after these markets, or we can stay at home, accumulate our overproduction, stagnate and starve to death. We must act in two ways. We must take and hold possessions that fall to our hands, as have our new accessions in the tropics, and we must be ready to maintain commercial privileges secured by treaty, whenever they are attacked by our European rivals. Every great nation of Europe has its military, naval and commercial base or bases in Asia. We have the Philippines, and if we are blind to our future necessities we can let them go. Then we must not complain if Europe forces us to buy our tropical products from possessions she has the forethought to secure. Then we must not complain if Russia, Great Britain, Germany and France divide China up into "spheres of influence" and leave us on "the cold outside."

The only answer to this plain commercial necessity is the appeal to sentiment, that we must respect the rights of the people of China. It is a false and foolish plea. The rights of the people of China are the rights of liberty and order, education and trade. The crumbling dynasties and age-long iniquities of rapacious officialism are the only things menaced by the civilization and Christianization of the Orient. Wherever the methods of working and the standards of living in China, India and Africa are raised to American levels, the lot of their inhabitants will be brightened, their minds improved, their morals elevated. The missionary work that philanthropy has failed in, the commercial instinct will do. Our need of Asia is no greater than Asia's need of us.

STATEMENT AND QUESTION.

When the Spanish War broke out, in April, 1898, nobody thought of taking the Philippine Islands. Dewey, however, sailed into Manila Bay and destroyed the Spanish fleet. We had not gone there for conquest, and had not thought of wanting the country. But the situation has greatly changed since then. Dewey called for troops to help him, and there was instant response. Manila was reduced, Spain was beaten and sued for peace. While the treaty of peace was pending, Aguinaldo's Tagals attacked our troops, and while this war was raging Spain ceded the islands to the United States.

The acquisition of the islands was not a party question. The treaty with Spain through which we acquired them was supported by Democratic as well as by Republican Senators. Mr. Bryan hurried off to Washington to urge ratification of the treaty. Senator Hoar, who opposed it, says it could not have been ratified without Bryan. Seventeen Democratic Senators, following Mr. Bryan's advice, voted for the treaty, and we received the Philippine Islands.

What avails it now to iterate that at first The Oregonian, or others, said we didn't want the islands and hadn't gone there for conquest? After we had sent large forces there, among whom our own Oregon Regiment bore so honorable a part; after the Tagals had attacked and tried to destroy or expel our troops; after the treaty had been ratified and the sovereignty of the islands transferred to us, the state of the case was altogether different.

A number of petty partisans of the Democratic press affect to find fault with The Oregonian for its alleged "inconsistency" in this matter. But in fact the whole course of things was changed by the progress of events. We had to send large forces to the islands; and before we had got through with the Spaniards the Tagals attacked us. Then Spain by treaty ceded the islands to us. It was not a party matter in the United States. Bryan himself stood for the treaty, and a large proportion of his party with him. Now, for a partisan purpose at home, they insist on abandonment of the islands, acquired through their advice and assistance. Our good friends needn't bother about anybody else's "inconsistency" in this business. Their own is giving them sufficient trouble with the country.

It was once a question whether we wanted the Philippine Islands—whether we should take and hold them. That question was long since settled. We have them. Through conquest and purchase, arms, blood and money, through treaty, law of nations and usage of history, they are ours. Why do Democrats wish to repudiate the share borne by their own party and their own leader, in this transaction? Who does not see that we have here a shameless partisan expedient and tergiversation?

THEIR THOROUGH JOB.

Democratic complaint of impecuniousness is becoming general. Bryan's appeal to Democratic clubs for contributions has hardly ceased to vibrate on the air, and now the Maryland Democratic State Central Committee is out in a column advertisement in the Baltimore Sun, calling frantically upon Democrats to come up with the sinews of war or the Republicans will win. The general Bryanite alarm is accurately reflected in this paragraph of the Louisville Courier-Journal:

> What the Democrats need is money enough to meet the Republicans on their own ground. With this there would be no doubtful contests; the Democrats would sweep the country. The Republicans know this to be true. It is the one thing they fear. Yet, take it whichever way one will, it is none the less appalling. The Democrats have no money. To that extent they have no organization. If the people do not rise in their might and interpose between the shrewd manipulators who have the money to buy what they cannot get for nothing and the very inexpert and impecunious gentlemen who are in chance possession of the Democratic shop and trademark, McKinley will be re-elected.

It will doubtless be conceded by every true Bryancrat that contributions to the Democratic fund are in aid of true patriotism, but contributions to the Republican fund are subversive of our liberties. The mere mention of such names as those of Croker, Clark, Tillman and Beckham are sufficient guarantee that all the Democrats want is a free ballot and a fair count. The purity of the Bryanite purpose may be admitted, therefore, without argument.

Why, then, this impecuniosity? How is it every man with a dollar in his pocket turns a deaf ear to the Democratic prayer for aid? The country is prosperous, the dinner-pail is full, everybody is making money and carrying a bank account. Business is humming, banks are full of deposits from all classes of people, the Treasury is strong, the trade balances are heavy. Isn't there any business or investment or enterprise in the country which the Democratic party has missed in its assault on capital and industry?

JONES ON THE STRIKE.

It has been a little hard to understand just what is meant by the word "trust," as used in the Bryanite vocabulary, and upon this obscure problem Chairman Jones now throws, perhaps unconsciously, a flood of light. The settlement of the anthracite strike, he says, shows that the trusts are beginning to hear from the country. It is safe to assume that he has reference neither to the ice trust nor to the round cotton-bale trust. He means, it is fair to conclude, that a trust has yielded in the strike.

Who has acceded to the demands of the striking miners? Chiefly the great railroad companies that run through Pennsylvania. These rival railroads are not in a trust. There have been agreements made also with representatives of independent American and European capital, like J. Pierpont Morgan. Then there are mining districts controlled by a single man, like the collieries of Markle.

Jones means, therefore, not a trust in any correct sense, but accumulations of capital—that is, property. And the Democratic hostility to property is maintained regardless of the fact that the bonds and stocks of the railroad companies interested are largely in the hands of small investors and owned by estates held in trust for widows, orphans and educational and charitable institutions.

The campaign against the gold-standard failed, the bugaboo of "imperialism" failed, and the Bryan cause has come down to rest its case on a war against property. The indications from all over the country are that property sees the point and will govern itself accordingly.

Mr. Bryan's cause addresses itself with great force and persuasiveness to the man, and the man only, who has nothing to lose.

POOR OLD "PARAMOUNT."

Schenectady—His speech was a brief review of the general political situation, covering the trusts and the increase of the standing Army.

Herkimer—Mr. Bryan devoted himself entirely to the interests of the farmer.

Frankfort—Mr. Bryan again gave his attention almost exclusively to the trusts.

Syracuse—Referring to the trusts, he said:

Canastota—Mr. Bryan spoke to the railroad men of the full dinner-pail.

Oswego—As he had done in previous speeches of today, Mr. Bryan again gave the principal place in his talk to the trust question.

Poughkeepsie—Mr. Bryan warned his hearers against all private monopolies.

The survival of the fittest asserts its rule everywhere, even in politics. As fast as one paramount issue is thrust into the hurly burly of the campaign by the Bryancrats, it wears out and has to be replaced by another. When silver was subordinated to "imperialism" at Kansas City, the rafters of Convention Hall rang with glad shouts of deliverance from the free-coinage abomination. Nobody knew how "imperialism" would stand the racket, but everybody was sure nothing could be worse than silverism. Now "imperialism" has worn out, and we shall try "the trusts" from now on.

Whatever issue the Bryan outfit places itself upon, it wishes it had taken something else. Fortunately the election will soon be here, and there is hardly time to make another change in the plan of campaign. In crossing the stream of 1900, Bryan has apparently changed horses often enough for all practical purposes.

Year by year we are getting farther and farther away from "butter as our mothers made it"; old-fashioned butter made from cream separated from milk by the "gravity process"—they, unsophisticated souls, called it "letting the cream rise"—allowing it to "sour" and compelling it to yield up its butter fat by vigorous beating in the churn. Now we have the separator, which drains the new milk of its butter properties promptly, and further processes by which butter, fresh from the cow, sweet as a nut and beautifully golden, is turned out while we wait. This is progress along lines of labor-saving and excellence in the product that commends itself to all men, and more especially to the hard-worked farmer women, to whom of yore churning day meant several hours of hard work, shadowed by disappointment, since no one ever knew to a certainty that the "butter would come" without a series of experiments in the temperature of the cream that was more likely than not to spoil the butter for market, and make it only tolerable for home consumption because of the vigorous appetites that the children and hired men brought to table. Of course, there was the other possibility; the butter might be sweet, firm and golden, but there was no end of worry and labor about it. Now the milking must be done, to be sure, but the gravity process of securing the cream is passing. Soon the separator will be in evidence at every farm where a bunch of dairy cows are kept, and hard-worked farmers' wives will have one more chance to get the rest needed to keep them from becoming prematurely aged or landing in the insane asylum. Hail the creamery, the cream separator, the fruitdrier! Not only in the interest of the consumer, who gets, through them, infinitely better products in exchange for his money, but in the interest of men who have found in them means of making the farm pay, wheat or no wheat, and, most of all, in the interest of the women, to whom the old processes of butter-making and fruitdrying meant a monotonous round of toil, at once unprofitable and wearisome.

The Oregonian is now devoted almost entirely to politics, having from four to six pages daily of vituperative and abusive campaign matter.—Roseburg Review.

The Oregonian publishes as much Democratic campaign matter as Republican. It publishes the speeches of Bryan and the bulletins of Jones daily; it receives by telegraph and prints the speeches of all the leading "antis," some of which no doubt are vituperative and abusive. But it is a newspaper. It gives as full accounts of Democratic meetings as of Republican meetings, whereof many Republicans complain. But The Oregonian is in the newspaper business, and expects to continue in it. The reason why it devotes so much space to politics just now is the simple reason that just now politics is the foremost subject. But The Oregonian is very tired of it, and is glad the campaign is so nearly ended. While it gives the news of the campaign impartially, it utters its own opinions, in accord with its right; and it opposes Bryan, not because it likes or approves McKinley, but because it believes the election of Bryan would be extremely adverse to the general welfare. In this opinion, moreover, it is not singular. The same view is taken by nearly the whole business interests of the country.

Products of the woolen mills of Oregon are piling up, because the customers who hitherto have taken the goods decline to make further orders till after the election. The mills at Salem and Dallas have accumulating stocks, and the latter has shut down for the present. The manager of the Salem establishment believes that if Bryan shall be defeated the demand for goods will be renewed within a week thereafter. From all parts of the country the report comes that orders are withheld till it be seen what the result of the election will be; for there is a general opinion and belief that the course and policy of the Government will have much effect in determining financial and industrial conditions. It has been so heretofore; and some of the lessons are too recent and too severe to be so soon forgotten.

If it is going to ruin the country and destroy our Republican institutions to hold the islands we have lately received from Spain, as William J. Bryan says it will, he ought to take time to explain why he advocated ratification of the treaty through which we received the islands. But he will be as far from doing this as from making any definite statement at this time on the money question.

Bryan's trip to New York has done his candidacy incalculable harm. Why? Because the entire East sees that he is the same Bryan, master agitator, arch demagogue, chief high apostle of the discontented, the dissatisfied and the thriftless. The Nation may not be sure that it is satisfied with McKinley. It knows that it does not want and must not have Bryan.

As a consequence of retention of the Philippine Islands, we shall have no larger Army in the United States than we have had hitherto. And after defeat of Bryan at this end of the line the insurgent warfare at the other end will cease, and it will be possible to reduce the military force in the Philippines.

The stock and bond markets have both visibly improved in New York since Bryan's visit. The great financial operators of the country are certain that he will not be elected. If they feared otherwise, stocks would be worth nothing, and bonds unsalable.

Levi P. Morton will be a good selection for the International Board of Arbitration. He is old enough to desire peace for himself, the Nation and the world at large.

Will you, Mr. Bryan, pay the Government obligations in gold or silver? asks the country. Still silence; and in this instance silence is confession.

Arkansas Jones speaks for Bryan and says he will not attack the Supreme Court. But who will speak for Jones?

Explanation of Many Omissions.

Chicago Tribune.

Comments on the choice of names thus far made for the Hall of Fame of the University of New York show a good deal of dissatisfaction over certain omissions. One paper complains of the absence of such names as Alexander Hamilton among the statesmen, Whittier and Bancroft among the authors, and General Sherman among the soldiers. Another expresses surprise that Lowell and Parkman are not on the list. These critics apparently do not understand the conditions governing the choice of names for the purpose in question. Only persons born in the United States are eligible. This bars out men like Hamilton, who was born in the West Indies, or Albert Gallatin, who was a native of Switzerland. Another condition laid down is that the person must have been dead at least 10 years in order that his name should be eligible for the Hall of Fame. This excludes Whittier, Bancroft, Lowell, Parkman, Holmes and others who stand high on the roll of distinguished Americans. The conditions named are wise ones, though they necessarily lead to some arbitrary results. If the names are to be altogether American the line must be drawn at the place of birth, even though it happens to exclude one of the greatest and most genuinely American statesmen the Nation has had. If the proper and safe perspective of greatness is to be secured, a margin of 10 years after the death of a man is none too great to allow for that purpose, though it naturally excludes a number of men whose fame and genius are unquestioned. The judges must not be blamed for playing the game according to the rules.

Kwang Hsu's Latest Edict.

Baltimore American.

SAID the Emperor of China: "I've attempted to outline a plan to punish all the leaders of the recent massacres. For my heart is full of sorrow, and will fuller be tomorrow, as each one will see who to my chain of edicts then refers.

"'TIS my most sincere intention to give battle-ax attention to the men who are responsible for China's sorry plight, and I'll trail my best detectives, and unload my worst invectives, on the ones who made it possible to get us in a fight.

"NOW, investigations mental, such as mark the Oriental, are the sort that seek to reason by some most uncommon way. Hence it is that I've decided that the ones to be elided are the men behind the men behind the men who led the fray.

"THUS you see that evidently, also hence and consequently, we must chase our mental processes some distance in the past, and there will be nothin' doin' when it comes to Uncle Tuan—his ancestors were the reason for his being in the cast.

"HENCE, I think I state it plainly, 'twould be lopping off heads vainly, if we chop the chin connections of our Chings and Changs and Chongs; for their great-great-great-grandfathers caused the turmoils and the bothers—so you see that on their heads all the ignominy belongs.

"SO I say that we will try them, just as soon as we come nigh them, and we'll make them wish that they had never raised their families. At their next reincarnations we will give them all ovations, which will introduce their vertebrae to shining snickersnees.

"NOW, let's strike a peaceful level with each warlike foreign devil, for your out-of-training Emperor is weary of the sprint, and he yearns to rest the callous on his feet, within the palace, for he's running very short of plaster, arnica and lint.

"JUST as quickly as you're able, hustle out and send a cable to the Lo's and Li's and Lu's who try to settle our disputes, and tell them that our instruction is to promise dire destruction to the men behind the men behind the men who shot the shoots."

Bryan's Monopoly.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

One of Bryan's favorite poses is pictured in the following extract from a recent speech of his at Nashville, Mich.:

> Do you know of any good monopoly in private hands? Do you know of any man good enough to stand at the head of any monopoly and determine the price of that which others are to use?

Yes, we know of a man named William J. Bryan who stands at the head of just such a monopoly. He is the author and publisher of a certain book entitled "The First Battle," which is an article of merchandise and an absolute monopoly in his hands. He sells it at a high price, and is enabled to do so by reason of a copyright, notice of which is given on the reverse side of the title page in the following words:

> Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1896.
> By William J. Bryan.
> In the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington, D. C.
> All rights reserved.

On the next page is a warning by the publishers against all fraudulent imitations.

This is an absolute monopoly, protected by law, out of which in four years the monopolist, W. J. Bryan, has reaped a rich harvest—not of the depreciated silver dollars which the book advocates, but of the gold dollars which have become so abundant since McKinley was elected. If it were not for Mr. Bryan's monopoly of this book it could be obtained by those who desire to read the trash at from one-third to a quarter of what they have to pay for it. Mr. Bryan has a perfect right to his book and to all the money he can make out of it. It has always been the policy of this as of all other civilized or progressive countries to protect authors in "the exclusive right" to their works, or in other words, to a monopoly of the market for them. But isn't it a little queer that a man enjoying this special protection should deny the same right to others, and would apparently destroy all patents, which are the strongest incentives to inventive genius.

Imperialism in 1864.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

To voters of the younger generation Mr. Bryan's cry of "imperialism" seems a novelty. It is one of the oldest falsehoods in American political history. It was raised against George Washington, against Andrew Jackson, and particularly against Abraham Lincoln. Men who remember the campaign of 1864 do not need to be told that Bryan's "imperialism" cry is as false now as Vallandigham's was then. But younger men will see from the following parallel that Mr. Bryan and his adherents are but repeating the lie of 1864:

Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 23, 1864: There are many indications that a conspiracy is on foot to make this the last election of President and convert our Government into an imperial monarchy. The whole course of Lincoln's government has been in that direction. He has entirely set aside the Constitution, and governs by his own will and caprice.	Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 25, 1900: Perseverance in the present policy means the ultimate destruction of the Republic. It means a tremendous standing Army; it means subjects instead of citizens; it means discrimination in the application of the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

Observe the identity of thought and even the similarity of language in the two extracts. In each case the writer professed to fear the destruction of the Republic and the setting up of a monarchy. The writer of 1864 declared that Lincoln had subverted the Constitution. The writer of 1900 pretends to believe that McKinley will subvert the Constitution. In each case the same bogy is exhibited by the same newspaper for the same purpose of frightening the people into electing a Democratic President.

The voters of 1864 were not frightened by this Democratic pumpkin on a stick. They went to the polls and re-elected Abraham Lincoln. And the Republic still endures, firmer upon its foundations, freer and stronger than ever before. The "imperialism" scarecrow is as ridiculous in 1900 as it was in 1864. The cry that could not frighten the American people in 1864 cannot frighten them now. The trick is too old and silly.

The Judiciary and Politics.

The Democratic nominees for Supreme Court Judges in Wisconsin have declined the nominations, and have in so doing expressed the opinion that the state judiciary should be kept out of politics. They probably did not sacrifice much in taking this course, but the example is none the less a good one. They commend the present Republican incumbents of these offices, and the St. Paul Globe, a Democratic newspaper, advises its party supporters to vote for the candidates nominated by the Republican convention.

A TRUST DEFENDER FOR BRYAN.

Bourke Cockran now a Leading Democratic Orator.

At the Chicago trust conference in September, 1899, the principal opponent of the views of Mr. Bryan was W. Bourke Cockran, now supporting him for President. Mr. Bryan's trust remedy was state legislation, supplemented by Federal legislation. He was not sure his suggestion for a corporation license was constitutional, but he wanted to try a Federal law, anyway. Then, if it were held invalid, a constitutional amendment should be adopted. The suggestion of Mr. Bryan was not adopted by his party, which afterwards defeated a proposal in Congress for a constitutional amendment. The Democratic party does not want to act; it simply agitates.

Mr. Bryan refused to enter into joint debate with Mr. Cockran at Chicago, and they spoke on different days. But after the candidate's address, the New Yorker took the platform and "likened Mr. Bryan to a monopoly, and claimed he was a bigger monopoly as leader of the Democratic party than any financial corporation in the world." Mr. Cockran then said:

"If there be a monopoly that oppresses, I believe there is no constitutional limitation, there is no provision of government, there is no power on earth against people redressing a wrong when it becomes a wrong. The question to which I think the attention of this conference should be directed is whether this one exists, and where it is. Now, who is hurt and where? Where has this octopus got possession of somebody? On whom is it acting? Where is its lair? I am free to confess that when you call an aggregation of capital, a combination, a hydra-headed monster, an octopus, it don't cast any light upon it that illumines my pathway. I can understand how the use of these phrases can have some effect, as nothing frightens people so much as incomprehensive names. Let a noise be heard now that none of us understand, and we will all be going out of the window.

"Now, men can be put to intellectual and physical flight by the terrifying noises of sound; what is it that we hear? Are we doing pretty well? Well, we have had here representatives of labor organizations, who have been telling us that wages are higher today than they ever have been. Certainly they do not seem to suffer. We are told that it is not the dollar that we want; but we want the man. Well, what is the purpose of the dollar, if not to improve the condition of the man? (Laughter.) If you want competition, may not somebody succeed in it? Will you suppress the man because he excels and so far that he constitutes a monopoly? Are you going to place limits upon excellency? We seem to have drifted into an atmosphere of bigness concerning what is called the evil of monopolies. Now, there has not been an evil that has been attributed to monopoly here, which, if it existed, I would not be entitled to suppress. If it be an evil thing—if you can show evil upon it—I do not hesitate to adopt Mr. Bryan's remedy. If you point out to me, as Mr. Bryan did this morning, the fact that we have not seen the evils of this monopoly yet, why, then, I say you are simply creating a fanciful picture; your excessive affection for your fellows has conjured a grade of evils that exist only in your own brain. If we realize for the moment that this is an age of improvement; that the conditions of men are growing better and better, we ought to hesitate a while before we change and take the side, may be, of one of fanciful experiments."

BRYAN AND THE SUPREME COURT

Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, on the 18th inst. issued a statement denying the Republican charge that Bryan seeks to repeal the Federal judicial system, as now constituted, and to substitute an elective judiciary, holding office for limited terms, and chosen by the popular vote. The facts support the Republican indictment of Bryan's purpose, and show that he has committed himself without qualification to the doctrine that the Federal judiciary, including the Judges of the Supreme Court, should be elected by the people and subject at stated intervals to reversal by the popular vote. In June, 1896, just before his own nomination, but after the Supreme Court's decision that the Cleveland-Wilson income tax law was unconstitutional and after the Federal Courts had enforced the law during the great Chicago railroad riot of 1894, Mr. Bryan contributed to the Nebraska Literary Magazine an article beginning with these words:

> It is the duty of every good citizen to endeavor to make the Government as perfect as possible, both in its machinery and in its administration. I beg to suggest a few changes which, in my judgment, might be made with advantage to the people.

Mr. Bryan further said in the same article:

> The present method of selecting Federal Judges is wrong. Nearly all the states elect the Judges who preside over state courts, and find no difficulty in securing competent officials. When a Judge is elected for a limited term he can be re-elected if his conduct is such as to merit it; but a Judge appointed for life can only with great difficulty be deposed, no matter how unsatisfactory he may prove. A President, who generally appoints upon the recommendation of a few members of the dominant party, cannot choose as intelligently as the people themselves, and the power to depose by a refusal to re-elect is an essential restraint, even upon a Judge. All human beings, to a greater or less extent, acquire a certain bias from association and environment, and on the great questions which divide society that bias unconsciously influences the mind of the Judge. Life positions are apt to breed indifference in the public servant, no matter in what position he is placed.

These words of Mr. Bryan show clearly that he would like to destroy life tenure in the Federal Courts, and throw the judiciary into National politics.

Do Women Want to Vote?

Chicago Times-Herald.

Tuesday's registration answers the question, "Do women want to vote?" with an emphatic negative—at least, that is the answer for Chicago. In 1894 a partial franchise was extended to the women of Illinois, and the following brief table shows how they availed themselves of it in Chicago:

1894	29,815
1896	5,686
1898	1,488
1900	Not enough to enumerate

Six years ago they registered by thousands and a few voted for the novelty of the thing. This year they have disdained to go near the registration booths.

That Endless Chain Prayer Scheme.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Notwithstanding the success claimed by the originators of the endless chain prayer scheme to beat McKinley, it would not be safe for the Democrats to depend wholly on this and neglect to get together a few dollars to defray necessary expenses. And there is, of course, all the more reason not to put too much faith in the prayer chain, now that England has joined in it.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

We can now get under our umbrellas and feel at home once more.

The Electoral College might as well adopt the McKinley yell, so as to be in condition when the season begins.

The change in the weather probably dropped from the silver that lines the clouds.

Webster Davis seems to feel that a protracted silence at this time is just about what he needs.

Bryan continues to side-step when questions are aimed at him, but he never needs to spar for wind.

Sir Thomas Lipton has cornered American pork, and there is trembling in Boston lest he begin to corral the bean output.

It is hard work for Bryan to say "Get thee behind me, 16 to 1," but he realizes that it is necessary for a few weeks more.

Having disposed of the shirt-waist man, Colonel Jack Frost will confer a favor on the Democrats if he does away with the ice trust.

James Hamilton Lewis may never get a seat in the Hall of Fame, but he has the satisfaction of believing that he is entitled to one.

Bryan is afraid that the Democratic election judges will sell out to the opposition. You can never make a Populist trust a Democrat very long.

The efforts the local Democrats are making to elect a Republican to the Legislature might make a good many votes for Bryan, if directed that way.

A Missouri man has sworn not to drink any liquor till Bryan is elected. If every one would take this oath Woolley would find there was no work for him to do.

The Sultan of Sulu will visit the United States in the near future, in order to learn how the American husband manages it. He will not plunge into American mysteries all at once, but will go at it gradually by putting up with President Snow in Utah.

We are impelled irresistibly by Bryan's logic to the conviction that if he gets to be President all of us will be able to visit Europe several times a year just as Croker does. If Democracy has done so much for Croker, reasonably it can do just as much for every American citizen.

A Populist orator in a Kansas town was about to begin his speech, when the sound of a drum was heard approaching. "What's that?" asked the orator, and when informed that it was the Salvation Army he made a break for the back of the stage, and was about to jump off, when the chairman said: "Hold on. What's the matter with you?" "I don't want to speak to those fellows," said the orator: "I have no speech to suit them!" "Why," said the chairman, "the Salvation Army will harm no man." "Salvation Army?" shouted the orator. "I thought you said Grand Army!"

A friend of Gilbert's, an actor, was playing for the first time a difficult role, and his success or failure in it was a matter of vital importance to his future reputation. After the second act Gilbert went behind the scenes, fully realizing that in a kindly word or sympathetic criticism he brought hope or despair to the actor. He could not resist his own cleverness, and, seeing that his friend was in a profuse perspiration, merely remarked, "How well your skin acts!" and passed on without further comment. By morning the whole of London had heard the jest, and smiled so broadly over it that it was some time before sufficient gravity could be found to recognize the artist's masterpiece.

A New York paper says that when Francis Wilson was preparing his production of "The Little Corporal," his friend, Tom Nast, the cartoonist, drew him a small sketch, which so tickled his fancy that he had it elaborated into a 16-sheet stand. Mr. Nast, upon seeing his work utilized for advertising purposes and displayed conspicuously upon billboards, indulged in a brief reverie and sent in a bill for $75. The comedian felt deeply pained at this mercenary proceeding, and indulged in some lurid and picturesque phrases, and mailed a check. In due time the receipt came back. Mr. Nast, in a facetious spirit, had drawn upon the margin a little picture of himself, hat in hand, bowing thanks to Mr. Wilson. The latter surveyed it gloomily and promptly returned it to Mr. Nast, with the terse request: "Please send receipt without sketch, unless same is free." He was not taking any further chances.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

By Cultivation.—He—Do you think you could learn to love me? She—I might. I learned to like olives.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Squire's Daughter—Do you think it is quite healthy to keep your pigs so close to the cottage? Hodge—I dunno, miss. Noan of the pigs ain't ever bin ill.—Punch.

In the Darkest South.—"But there was no evidence against the man who was lynched," protested the stranger. "No evidence?" said the citizen. "Why, he was as black as the ace of spades!"—Puck.

"Cook," said Mrs. Hostess, solemnly, at the eleventh hour, "we have forgotten all about the entrees." And the cook, in her excitement, responded with, "Lor', mum, so we have! If we aint' a couple of blunder-headed idiots, may I never!"—Tit-Bits.

The Main Thing.—Woman—I've been assigned to discuss "Ideals" at the next meeting of the Mothers' Club. Other Woman—Have you thought what you are going to wear? Woman—Oh, yes, and in a general way what I am going to say.—Detroit Journal.

Logical.—Willie—Mamma, I dreamed last night that papa gave me a bicycle for my birthday, and you gave me a watch. Mamma—But, Willie, you know dreams go by contraries. Willie—Then you will give me the bicycle and papa the watch?—Brooklyn Life.

Tale of Two Cities.—Kansas City Magistrate (to vagrant)—Do you mean to tell me you walked from St. Louis to this town in six days? Vagrant—That's right, y'r honor. It seems like purty fast travelin', but I was anxious, natch'ly, to git away f'm St. Louis.—Chicago Tribune.

"Let Bill Go In Again."

"Twas noon hour in the workshop;
The emptied pails were closed,
And there a toiler smoked his pipe,
And here a toiler dozed.
Thus spake the workshop scholar
Unto his comrades: "Men,
We've had good times since Bill's been in
Let Bill go in again.

"This Bryan is a scholar
And heavy is his jaw,
And ev'ry word he lets us hear
Is just as clear as law;
But, though he has our sympathy,
We'll run no chances, men;
We've had good times since Bill's been in;
Let Bill go in again.

"We've 'taters in our cellar,
And in our ice box meat;
Four years ago we scarcely had
Enough of bread to eat.
We're working now and growing fat,
Have lager now and then;
We've had good times since Bill's been in;
Let Bill go in again."

—New York Sun.