# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER Occasional rain, with real hundred dollars.

No, the issue is far

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23.

# BARRELS EMPTY OR FULL.

Among the names appended to the imperialist lengue we note that of Rev. W. R. Lord, of Portland. So we have of government-for this is what the ad- the hand. dress alleges. Further, that it is "a Statistics show that those who are in greater danger than we have encoun- receipt of small incomes earn less tered since the Pligrims landed at money, on the average, than those wh-Plymouth-the danger that we are to are in receipt of large incomes. Mr be transformed from a republic found- Bryan claims the support of every man ed on the Declaration of Independence, who adheres to this view. All others guided by the counsels of Washington, he generously concedes to McKinley. into a vulgar, commonplace empire founded on physical force."

Far be it from us to deny sincerity to the authors of this address. But they are pursuing a fancy or figment of their own, and are terrifying themselves with it. Physical force, which they so much fear, made this Repub-Physical force has sustained it, and again and again must sustain it, or it will fall. In this modern world arms never suppress ideas. On the contrary, in fact, ideas make progress chiefly through use of arms. If any one forgets that this is a government of force, let him ask our Confederate

Government always rests on force. It can rest at bottom, on nothing else. No government ever was or ever could be good enough to satisfy the people whom it bore rule, or to remove cause of discontent, criticism and opposition. Hence one part or another of the people would overthrow any go ernment, if they could. "Physical force," so bitterly denounced by our theorists and idealists, is the only protection or assurance of safety to any form of government, or to a regulated

freedom. It is merely childish-better perhaps call it an old wives' fable-the supposition that we shall be "transformed," beme oppressors abroad and lose our liberties at home, if we retain these possessions. Are we, then, so slightly grounded in the principles of liberty? Fear of "empire" had a thousand times greater reason when the country had colossal armies in motion against our

revolted states. Our "antis" are authors of their own fears. They talk themselves into terror. Lord Bacon notes that "It hath been quaintly observed by one of the ancients that an empty barrel, knocked upon with the finger, giveth a diapason to the sound of the like barrel full." Yet there are ways to determine whether the barrel be full or empty; which, however, seem not to have occurred to our simple-minded yet earnest friends.

because of threatened war with France over the home demand is matched in was increased from 4159 to 14,221. In every line of American industry. In 1780 it was increased to 51,691. By the ventive genius, skilled mechanics and act of May 16, 1802, the President was enterprising capital increase our outauthorized to reduce the Army to a put faster than the increase in popula-"peace establishment" of 3287. In 1898 tion and the home demand. If the Ore the threatening condition of affairs gon and Washington lumbermen should with Great Britain compelled the in- succeed in their purpose of crowding crease of the Army to 9147. In 1812 the the yellow pine of the South and the Army was about 36,000 strong. In 1813 white pine of Michigan out of Kansas, it was 57,351 strong, and in 1814 it was Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado and nearly 61,000 strong. The foregoing South Dakota, they would only forc figures take no account of volunteers the yellow pine and white pine mer and militia; they have to do only with to find other markets elsewhere. Forthe United States Army. By the act of eign markets are the only hope of the March, 1815, the Army was reduced to American manufacturer, and to get about 12,000 men, and in 1821 it was these markets we must hold the Philfurther reduced to about 6000 officers ipines and maintain a vigorous foreign and men. The Florida War with the policy in Asia. Seminole Indians, in 1838, compelled the increase of the Army to about 12,000 Washington is a vote to close our lumofficers and men. The Mexican War compelled a further increase of the Army to nearly \$1,000 strong, officers

expanded to 51,691 in 1799, our popula-tion was about 5,000,000. Today, when their supremacy; that, granting her ed-backs. Blaine of Maine was the stiffour regular Army has been expanded ucation has done her sood. "It will do and enemy of free cliver next to Bayard, and Blood"?

to about 64,000 men, we have a popula- her much more good when she is able but all the rest of the Republican leadpopulation in 1799. In 1814, when our the chief sphere for which nature in-Army was 63,000 strong, we had a popu- tended woman is that of a home- Biand-Allison act or were internationa lation of about 8,000,000. Today, with maker, and as a warning quotes Lowour regular Army of 64,000 men, we have a population nine times as strong unwittingly, quarrels with the nature as it was in 1814. In face of these of things, will get the worst of it." Mrs. figures of the regular expansion and Moody thinks woman ought to be educontraction of our Army from 1798 to cated most thoroughly for her place in 1898, Mr. Bryan's pretense that our the home, and that knowledge present expansion to 64,000 men for household economies and domestic sciwarlike emergency, about the same fig- ence will be of greater advantage to her ures as when it was expanded in 1799 than running counter to the ordained and 1814, ought to be a source of anxi- division of labor by educating men and. in Northern New York. Twenty thou ety to labor, is utterly absurd. Bryan women in parallel lines. Concerning himself approved the war with Spain, women's clubs, Mrs. Moody holds that for he enlisted in it, and he urged the "the unquiet sex" needs "strength more ratification of the treaty of Paris upon than stimulus, and capacity rather than the Democratic members of the Senate. opportunity." A chance for rest of his ability, and he urged the ratifica- woman" a power of good. tion of the treaty through which we became heir to our present warlike re- butt for the arrows of Mrs. Moody's sponsibilities in the Philippines

LOGIC INSUPERABLE.

I call upon you to witness, says Mr. Bryan, that the income of the apple grower is less than the income of the trust magnate. You will see the necessity, therefore, of voting for me for President.

It is assumed by Bryan that every man who owns a considerable property or does a considerable business is a "trust magnate."

Stand, L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel News This argument is as convincing as anything Mr. Bryan has ever said. Its admirable adaptability lies in the fact that it puts the burden of proof on the other side. The man who proposes to vote for McKinley for President must show that the income of the poor apple grower is larger than the income of the rich trust magnate, It will not do to say that a trust magnate blew his brains out in New York the other day because he was ruined and couldn't stand humiliation, or that President McKinley's apple crop netted him sev-

No, the issue is far broader. It covers, in fact, the whole range of occupations, and involves on Mr. Bryan's part the position that the poor are not as well off as the rich. On that rock he stands and boldly defies all comers.

The man, therefore, who disputes Mr. address issued by the so-called anti- Bryan's title to the Presidency must be prepared to maintain that the bootblack receives a larger salary than the a citizen among us who, it must be ad- bank president, that a brakeman's pay mitted really believes that retention of is more than that of the general manthe territories we have received from ager, that 30 cents is more than \$280 Spain will imperil liberty and our form that a bird in the bush is worth two in

#### MARKETS FOR LUMBER.

The fact which sticks out most prom inently in the lumbermen's appeal to Lincoln, on the other hand, shrewdly the Northern Pacific for lower rates is the necessity for more markets. Within the past twelve months the number of sawmills in the State of Washington has increased nearly 25 per cent, making the total number of mills in the state over 200. The exact number of new mills built or old ones reopened is forty-five for a period of one year. The capacity of these additional mills is put at something over 2,000,000 feet per day, and it is estimated that the total capacity of the mills of the state is over 7,000,000 feet per day, and their capacity for a single year is upwards of 2,000,000,000 feet. The rall shipments during 1889 aggregated 229,000,000 feet or, in round numbers, 15,000 carloads. The cargo shipments amount to 422,000, 000 feet, leaving, it is estimated, 1,500, 000,000 feet surplus lumber

In Oregon we have the same acute problem in slightly different shape Lumber interests are clamoring fo lower rates, but their desire takes the form of demand for "common-point" tariffs, which have already been granted on Puget Sound. It might be noted parenthetically, that this "common point" concession has evidently failed to meet the case, for the complaint or Puget Sound is as loud as the complaint here where we haven't the "common point." The essential thing in each case, however, seems to be that the demands are vain. President Mellen says the Northern Pacific is hauling too many empty cars westward as it is, and the "common point" for Willamette Valley and Oregon Coast mills seems likely to have to await the time when conditions here parallel those on Puget Sound-that is, until the North ern Pacific or the O. R. & N. owns the Southern Pacific lines in Oregon and the Astoria Railroad, just as the Northern Pacific owns the corresponding lines in Western Washington, No. railroad is likely to join hands with its

rival to build up the rival's territory. Well, what then? Why, then the lumbermen must turn their faces west In 1798 the Army of the United States ward. This excess of manufactures

Every vote for Bryan in Oregon and

## THE NEW WOMAN.

ber mills.

and men. In 1848 the Army was im- Mrs. Helen Watterson Moody classi- and was ready to accept the Demomediately reduced to 18.317 officers and fies mankind in three divisions-man, cratic nomination for President agains At the outbreak of the Civil War woman and the unquiet sex. By the Grant that year, and only lost it by the the Army was but 12,666 strong, officers unquiet sex Mrs. Moody means the new and men. In 1861 Congress increased woman as distinguished from the old the Army to a strength of \$7,264 en- type, that was not only content, but and greenbackers to accept his candilisted men and 2008 officers. In 1868 proud to be nothing but the guardian dacy. If Chase, the greatest son of the strength of the Army was 54,641 angel of the house and the home. Mrs. Ohio, falls to stand the test of statesfincers and men. By 1870 the Army Moody thinks that the new woman, as manship, it is not worth while to conhad been reduced to an enlisted a collegian, is devoted to social reforms, sider the claims of the lesser lights strength of 32,788, and when our war post-graduate knowledge and is the self- like Garfield, Thurman, Hayes, Stanley broke out with Spain in April, 1898, the assertive and self-conscious evangelist Matthews, Pendleton, Wade, Foster. number of commissioned officers was of her pet "earnest convictions," as if 2151 and the entlated strength 25,000 they were original discoveries, both new Allison silver bill in February, 1878, the and important. "Her learning is dis- only Democrat who spoke like a states-These figures show that from 1798 to tinctly an acquirement, and not a part man was Senator Bayard, of Delaware, 1898 the Army of the United States has of herself, and not unfrequently fits her who was for the gold standard without been regularly expanded to meet the badly. like a suit of ready-made qualification, while Senator Thurman exigency of war, and as regularly con- clothes." Mrs. Moody thinks the re- of Ohio, not only voted for free silver tracted when the warlike emergency suits of the higher education of the but believed in the Ohio greenback the "new woman" need cause men no un- ory of making the whole paper cur-

fifteen times our to forget it." Mrs. Moody insists that ers were either supporters of the lim ell's saying: "Whoever, wittingly or

He promoted militarism to the extent of mind and body would do file "new As a reformer, the new woman is a sharpest satire. She sees no reason for believing that the average woman, under Ilke temptation, would do very differently from the average man, for they are compounded of the same average morality, with different manifestations due chiefly to circumstances and opportunity. Among other things, Mrs. Moody says: "Possibly women were intended by their Creator to stand for the reformatory interests of life, but there is not as yet sufficient evidence thereto, either in the nature of things or of women, to warrant any special abrogation of certain distinct and more familiar duties in favor of interests mainly moral,"

# ABLE POLITICIANS RATHER THAN

STATESMEN. The great State of Ohio has been exceedingly prolific in men of conspicuous talent and taste for public life, but it is a notable fact that the eminent men of Ohio, while they include a very large number of men of brilliant political guished from an astute politician. Not only is it true of the late John Sherman that he was not a statesman measured by the public disinterestedness which was the peculiar glory o Franklin, Washington, John Marshall and Lincoln, but it is true of the ablest, purest and greatest man that Ohio has given to the Nation, viz., Salmon P. Chase. Before the war, Chase had always been a more radical anti-slavery man than Lincoln, but when war came Lincoln alone of his Cabinet was instinct with courage and aggressive patriotism. As late as April 20, 1861, Mr Chase wrote a letter advising the recognition of the Montgomery government "as an accomplished revolution. ecomplished through the complicity of the late Administration," and advising that "the Confederacy be allowed to try its experiment." This was the same thought expressed by Forace Greeley, and by General Scott when he said "Wayward sisters, depart in peace. waited for the secessionists to assume the full responsibility for beginning the clash of arms, and when that came he felt no embarrassment, as did Mr. Chase, over the question of forcibly suppressing a revolution organized by several states. This was the difference between Lincoln and Chase before the firing on Sumpter, and it was a difference so great that the American people today have reason to be glad that Lincoln, not Chase, was nominated for President by the Republican party in 1860. Mr. Chase, as a member of Lincoln's Cabinet, depreciated the abilities and statesmanship of Lincoln, and was hostile to Lincoln's candidacy for a second term, openly seeking to become his successor until his own state promptly President.

As a financier, Mr. Chase is quite as open to the charge of having been ar opportunist rather than a statesman as some of the Republican leaders who subsequently played the part of financial opportunists in the long battle o: the standards. Mr. Chase, originally as Secretary, had been adverse to making Treasury notes a legal tender, but in the face of danger of destruction to the public credit he was persuaded that the legal tender was the most promising measure for relief in his straits for money to carry on the war, and it was passed with his approval. He admitted that the exigency of a great war was the only excuse for it, and as a statesman he believed that after peace had been officially declared Congress should have made provision at once for the resumption of specie payments. But Congress made no such provision, and the current was steadily running in the direction of flat money. Chief Justice Chase was then convinced that he had erred in thinking the legal-tender law a necessity during the war. He believed that it had been of no benefit in upholding the credit of the country and had failed in the prevention of the depreciation of the Treasury notes as currency. In other words, Chase sitting as a Judge, rose to the level of a sound financial statesman, while a Secretary of the Treasury he was only financial opportunist, whose policy cost the country some eight hundred millions of dollars besides saddling us with the greenback to this day and letting loose the fuzzing bee of flat money in every fool's bonnet in the country. Mr. Chase, as a Judge, reasoned and talked like a statesman, but Mr. Chase as Secretary of the Treasury reasoned and talked as a financial opportunist who approved an act of injustice and spoliation as justifiable by the supposed

invincible necessities of war. On the bench, Mr. Chase had no temptation not to be a statesman; as Secretary of the Treasury, he had great temptation to be an opportunist, and silver at 16 to 1. Yet there are those he vielded to it. He was tempted to who say that the election of Bryan be jealous of Lincoln, and he yielded to that unpatriotic impulse. He was tempted to be jealous of Grant in 1868 refusal of the Pendleton, Vallandigham, Voorhees and Ewing copperheads In the famous debate over the Bland-

ited coinage of silver authorized by the bimetalists. Stiff gold-standard men like Bayard, were almost unknown in public life. This fact illustrates that the average man of talent in politics is always an opportunist, not a states-

man.

Dr. J. Austen Kelly, of Brooklyn, has organized a society for the purpose of establishing colonies for consumptives sand deaths from this malady in its various forms took place in that state in 1899, and the State Board of Health is authority for the statement that it is increasing to an alarming extent. Something like 5000 acres of land have been purchased by this society in the foothlils of the Adirondacks, the purpose being to lay the tract out in small farms, each having its own house truck patch or vineyard. Patients will be given light work out of doors when the weather permits, and every effort will be made to ward off depression of spirits, so conducive to the progress of this disease. Given the crisp, bracing air of the mountainous region, the segregation of the afflicted, the comfort of separate homes, suitable employment for the large leisure of the semi-invalid, and the inspiration of hope which is wholly lacking in a condition of idle wasting and waiting, it is be-Heved that a very large per cent of persons in the first, and even in the second, stages of consumption can and will be restored to health. Since, however, the chief aim is to protect those who have not contracted the disease from infection through contact in the crowded districts of the cities, provision will be made for the care and treatment of those who are in the later stages. The Legislature of New York at its last session appropriated \$50,000 for establishing a hospital for consumptalents, do not include a single man tives in the Adirondacks, and to this, who was a great statesman as distin- when completed, such patients will be sent. Philanthropy, joined to intelligence, and dominated by sanitary science, has undertaken a great work here, not only in hehalf of the nate and wasting host already suffering from the inroads of consumption, but of the greater number who are constantly exposed to infection through their heroic efforts to take care of, without proper appliances, and often without ordinary means of ventilation the afflicted ones of their own families The society of which Dr. Kelly is pres ident hopes to start its first colony next month on the western shore of Schroon Lake. It is hoped that twenty farms with colonies upon them will be in operation by 1904.

> Boss Croker's son has fust entered the law school at Cornell University under conditions thus described by tha able and impartial Democratic organ

the New York World: The course of study at Cornell's Law School covers three years. During that time young Croker will reside at Forest Home, a fine old country estate about a mile from the uni-versity. He has taken steps to make this establishment a model worthy of imitation by Cornell law students generally. A large menag-eric has already been installed there, including his favorite read horse, four English bulldogs valued at \$10,000, a tandem team of horses, an elegant red-gear road carriage and a complete kitchen outfit for the dogs, which are to be regularly fed on sirioin steaks specially

We are told also that young Croker takes to the scene of his studies a valet and forty sults of clothes. And yet Croker Sr., grieves that rich men and the trusts are so far engrossing all lines of industry and business that young men have no chance to get a start in life. Hence Croker is for Bryan.

The Populism preached by Bryan is very old stuff, for in the plays of Aristophanes, which diverted Athens in time of Socrates, the poor man complains of the rich, but it is not wealth he covets so much as power. He is happy enough on three obols a day, if only he can show his contempt for the rich. To have the great man at an advantage, to make him cringe and beg -this, Aristophanes represents as marrow to the poor discontents of ancient Athens.

The decision of Germany and Great Britain to support each other in the determination to acquire no Chinese territory, and to keep the ports of China under their control open to the trade of all nations, is nothing more than ar assent to the declaration already made by our Government. Russia has substantially agreed with our Government so far as the maintenance of the territorial integrity of China is concerned and the policy of "the open door."

It may be remembered-or ought to be, if it isn't-that two or three months ago Brother Pennoyer intimated in a letter printed by The Oregonian that Mr. Bryan was too fond of the dulcet tones of his own voice, or words to that effect, and was likely to be defeated by talking too much. 'Twas a sound judgment. No man is hurt much by what others say about him. It is what he

No one interested in foreign trave should miss the letters of Mr. Bert Lincoln and Grant. Farrell, the first of which appeared in The Oregonian of last Sunday. Mr Farrell is a Portland boy, and is "do ing" Great Britain on his bicycle. Afterward he is going elsewhere on a long trip. His letters are interesting, graphic and trustworthy.

Bryan has accepted nomination for and every one of which has put in its

## Paying Brynn's Way.

New York Press. Does Mr. Bryan know the company he keeps? Is he aware who is paying his way? Is he cognisant of the methods by which the vast sums have been col-lected necessary to make his visit, with its enormous demonstration of bands, banners and red fire, with its trained hosts of marching mercenaries, the lavish climax of the most costly campaign that the City of New York has ever be-held? Does he know that the price of his barbarically magnificent welcome is wrung out of the poverty and extorted from the vice of New York? Does he know that this pageantry which greets him is an item in the expense of an extra-municipal government which, in absorbed attention to its primary function of working for my own pocket every time, is choking the hospitals with loathsome disease, the prisons with criminal youth, potter's field with an ever-growing train of nameless and dishonored dead? Does Mr. Bryan, in brief, realize that he is getting a part of the proceeds of the 'Cost of Tammany Hall in Fiesh

#### DEATH OF JOHN SHERMAN.

John Sherman is dead, in his 79th year.

He began his public career at Washington December 3, 1855, when he took his seat in the Hall of Representatives as a member of Congress from Ohio, and from that time until April 26, 1898, when he retired from public life, he was a man or prominence in National affairs. He was out 32 years old when he entered Congress; he had been a delegate to two National conventions and from the first was recognized as a very forcible depater in the great anti-slavery struggle that was at its height in 1855-60. Four years after he became Representative Mr. Sherman was the candidate of the Republicans for Speaker of the House and was conceded to be the foremost man in that body. He came within three votes of election, but his refusal to declare that he was not hostile to slavery lost him the votes of the Southern Whigs and brought him defeat. As chairman of the ways and means committee, he provided for the edict of the Treasury by the issue of Treasury notes in 1869. On March 4, 1861, Mr. Sherman took his seat as Senator from Ohio. Through his efforts the notes of 1862, issued after the suspension of specie payments, were made legal tender. This was our fundamental monetary error, the source of all difficulties since that day. Sherman's was the only voice at first raised in the Senate in favor of the National bank bill and chiefly through his influence and that of Secretary Chase it became a law. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Hayes in March, 1877. Under the law, specie payment was to be resumed on January 1, 1879. Before this time Mr. Sherman had accumulated \$140,-000,000 in gold in the Treasury. In the Republican convention of 1880 Sherman was nominated for President by James A. Garfield, who finally secured the nomination. Had Ohio and Garfield been as true to Sherman as New York and Conkling were to Grant, Sherman would probably have been nominated. In 1881 Mr. Sherman returned to the United States Senate, and served there continuously until the beginning of the present Administration, when he entered President McKinley's Cabinet as Secretary of State. Twice during that time he was a candidate for his party's nomination for the Presidency, and he was elected President pro tem of the Senate on the death of Vice-President Hendricks. In his later career Sherman served as

chairman of the committee on foreign

the so-called "Sherman" silver bill of 1800, which was repealed in November, 1893, by Congress in the extra session called by President Cleveland for August of that year. It is but just to Mr. Sherman to say that he never pretended to justify the silver bill of 1890, except on the ground that the House had already passed a free silver bill which the Senate was ready to pass; that he accepted the silver bill of 1890 only as a breakwater against the impending floodtide of unlimited silver at 16 to 1. The country, under the compromise of limited purchase of silver builton, could for a time put off the panic that would be sure to follow at once the enactment of unlimited free silver coinage at 16 to 1. Mr. Sherman in the extra session of 1893 vigorously advocated the repeal of the silver purchase act of 1890, and, with the exception of President Hayes, was the ablest advocate of sound money that Ohio has produced. If he was not always true to his best lights on the question of curency, he did not remain a bimetalist as long as either Speaker Reed, of Maine, or Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, or William McKinley. His resignation from President McKinley's Cabinet was due, doubtless, to his failing memory, his distaste for the duties of the State Department, his want of sympathy with the attitude of the United States in the matter of war with Spain. Mr. Sherman was not a man of popular manner, and yet be had the gift of intellect and leadership. He was a forceful speaker and he always held the attention of his audience, and every man who came in contact with him recognized him as a power in National affairs, in which he wielded a remarkable influence during the entire period of his legislative career. His weighty intellectual influence is indicated by the fact that, although his name was never on the poll of a popular election since 1860, he had obtained without an effort whatever he wanted of his party in Ohio, His political enemies were fond of calling John Sherman the "iceberg statesman," but the so-called "iceberg statesmen" in our history include the majority of our ablest and most useful public men. About nine-tenths of the most useful public servants of every community are chilled with the iceberg of the social sea. The fust judge, the profound lawyer, the serious man of large and varied business responsibilities, the busy physician, and

the earnest, unselfish clergyman, belong to the class that generally suffer from the gibes of the turbulent, who stigmatize all men sweepingly as cold, when they are only shy men, who simply want to be quiet. On the whole, John Sherman reaches as near to the rank of an able and useful statesman as any Ohio born and bred polltician who has become conspicuous in the history of the country, not even excepting Salmon P. Chase, whose ambition

## No Change Wanted.

made him unpatriotic in his jealousy of

Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune, Everybody in 1896 wanted a ch There was, four years ago universal stag-nation throughout the country, involving every class and condition of our people. Money was scarce, prices were low, employment was not to be had at any fig-ure. A woful, widespread depression had the Presidency by three parties, each and every one of which has put in its platform a demand for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Yet there are those who say that the election of Bryan would not reopen the silver question. ers have, by means of returned good times paid off debts, beautified their homes and opened healthy bank accounts. Our business men of every class are in the very best of spirits. The outlook is excel-lent. American trade was never so voluminous as at this very moment, never so cheap and plentiful. The Republican party is in power. The people want no change. There is no occasion for no change. There is no occasion change. The country is prosperous,

Chicago Tribune There is a weak spot in this contract between the Nebraska demagogue and the Tammany boss. It is that the latter cannot "deliver the goods." He cannot make in his city filegal majorities large enough to overcome the honest majori-ty for McKinley in the rest of the state. Furthermore, for every illegal vote Bryan gains in New York, where such votes will do him no good, he will lose many votes in other states, some of which he might otherwise have carried. For no one act of Mr. Bryan's has harmed him more than this open alliance with the most digreputable of American "public

# ANOTHER INDEPENDENT JUDGMENT

The Boston Herald's Forecast of the Coming Election. No doubt any man who knows about newspapers, if asked to name the two greatest in the United States, would name the Herald of New York, and the Herald of Boston. In the extent and range and variety of their news they are unequaled; neither of them ever attaches itself to party, and both treat all subjects from the standpoint of completest possible impartiality and inde pendence. On all great occasions they collect news through their own resources, which no other papers are able so fully to do. Yesterday we had by telegraph a summary of the New York Herald's forecast of the coming election. We give herewith extracts from an editorial review of the same subjects, taken from the

Boston Herald of Wednesday last:

world is so unmistakable as leave little

The present trend of affairs in the political

in any intelligent, mind as to the result of the Presidential election of 1900. The excitement

desired by those who move the campaign ma chinery has come as the day of the decision i

neared. It did not readily get into motion, if we may judge by the actual inertia on the Democratic side, and the complaint of the Republican leaders that their votes were lethe gic. Thus is something of the activity that is expected to characterise the month immediately preceding the final decision being reached now, but even this seems to us to have appeared in a modified form, and when the whole con-test is considered in review, it must be regard ed as among the least stirring ones that the Nation has had in this generation.

Our impression is that the general feeling was that a great deal was not needed in the way of campaign arguments. The Democrats sent out what was in effect a challenge that the election should turn upon the merits of one man for the Presidency of the United States. The Republicans accepted this challenge, as they could well afford to do. A portion of the voters were inclined to issue a counter challenge. Nation has had in this generation. were inclined to issue a counter which should relate to the merits of McKinle in the Presidency. It might have been successful had not the matter of Bryan overshadowed it. Nothing was more natural than the constitution ration, when a second term in the Pres was asked for McKinley, that the election should turn upon the manner in which he had discharged the duties of his first term in that office. If parties had been in their normal con-dition, it is difficult to see how this could have been prevented from being the paramount issue. The Democrats would then have selected their ablest and most popular man as the candidate, the one who, more than all others, invited the confidence of the country. But the Democratic party was not in its normal condiion. It had, by an accident four years earlier accepted William J. Bryan as its lender, and out of the tumuit from which he was taken had brought him into a prominence which eclipsed everything else in its politics. As the representative of free silver, he had nominated that politics then, and had led it into defeat.

relations and supported the enactment of It was fatuously insisted that he could con tinue to do so now.

This course was apparent in advance to be absolutely suicidal to the Democratic prospects in this campaign. The abler leaders of the party saw that it was so, and strove earnestly to prevent its adoption. The leaders of the other wing of the party were equally resolute, and more potent to compel the nomination of Bryan. This contest removed the last doubt as to the predominance of Bryan personally over any and every other issue on which the Demoany and every other issue on which the Demo tion canvass. It removed the issue of the Ad-ministration of McKinley from the natural importance it would have had, and sent it into a subsidiary place. The question thus became not first of all in the minds of the people whether McKinley's had been a wise Adn tration, one that it was desirable should be continued on its merits, but whether the Nation could afford to accept Bryan, doctrine as regards free silver and its concom doctrine as regards free siter and its concoun-itant beregies, in the Presidency. There are thousands upon thousands of voters who do not approve the Administration of McKinley; hun-dreds, if not thousands, of them who are nat-ural leaders of public opinion, and whose nat-ural tendency is to act with the Democratio party, as it was before the days of Bryanism, are publicly saying so, and yet these men are forced out of regarding this as the paramount issue in the campaign, and are compelled to substitute for it that of the finess of Bryanism. for the Presidency and the safety of

tion under such an administration as he would bring into the Government.

These men are now, in the last month of the campaign, declaring with substantial unanim ity for McKinley. There was no other logical, no other patriotic course for them to take. The Herald saw this from the beginning, and ansteinated them in their action i predominant, the controlling, the absorbing in-sue is the fitness of Bryan for the Presidency, the safety of the Nation under such an admin-istration as he would afford it. Everything else yields to that, intelligent observers of public affairs saw that it must be so when the Democratic National Convention was field. The Democrats were warned against nomi-nating Bryan. They would have it so. They are now reaping the consequences of their ac-tion. They find the result of the Presidential contest settled, so as to be apparent even to the most obtuse observers, weeks and months before the election is held, and with the pros-pect that is not only to elect McKinley, but to carry him into office again on a landslide of new creed." votes in his favor.

## The Country Is Saved.

Baltimore American. rer us breathe again in freedom, taking deep breaths, if we need 'em, for the Nation has been duly saved, we're very glad 'o state. Yes, the country's freed from shackles, through the Bryanistic tackles. and the liberating process cost just fifty plunks per plate.

SENTLE reader, dost thou ask us: "Are those plunks coins of Damacous? Are they kin to the sesterces that were spent in ancient Rome?" Keep cool underneath your collar, "Plunk" is but a term for dollar-for the dollar of our daddies for the dollar here at home.

TWAS a scene quite transcendental in the room so Oriental, where the Moorish decorations lent an added joy to life; where the cracked-lee smile of Croker showed that he was but a joker when he deprecated eating ple or pudding with a knife.

OH! they fired a foelish garcon when he hummed a wicked war song (which will rhyme; oh! patient reader, if you'll give the French a twist). And 'twas Croker who most bravely, also gallantly and gravely, said he'd "pass the menu entry," and called for an "eating list."

AT the start the noble Bryan, foreign influ-ence defyin', would have nothing whatsoever that was known as "con and he paralyzed a scullion who suggested he'd try "bouillon"—which will rhyme, dear render, if you think of it that way). HERE were entremets and pates, pomme de terre and potage - that is, there were dishes that were better than their names would indicate. But the country was in danger, so each gastronomic ranger did his duty by the Nation, all for fifty plunks per plate.

PHUS the Liberty Apostle did. midst jumble, jerk and postle, do his best to save the Nation, while the Sachem paid the tolls, and the other brave assistants ate along the entire distance, till they left a great hiatus 'tween the soup and finger bowls. INDIGESTION had no terrors-they were there to right the errors of the people who had sought to place the land in luxury, and each busy epiriottis dared the fears that long have fraught us—dared the fears and sought to drown them in a tide of Pom-

io, with energy unceasing and simplicity most pleasing, did the Common Psople's Patron snatch them from their awful fate, and he did it very neatly, wrecked the bill of fare completely - wrecked the bill, but saved the country, all for fifty plunks per

## How Men Are Mistaken.

Providence Journal. Mr. Perry Belmont is expressing some singular Bryanite ideas from the rear of carts in New York. It is not the first time that the Belmonts have in-dulged in unsound reasoning upon public questions. When August Belmont was rorking to defeat Lincoln in 1864 he said to one of his audiences:

With you, under a benisnant Providence, it rests to determine by your votes on the 8th of November the death or life of the noblest ublic ever established among men.

#### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Something seems to have interfered with the rush of missionaries to China.

Bourke Cockran's throat is sore, but

not so much so as his audiences. McKinley was advance agent of prosperity in 1896, but he is now with the

Potatoes are now being dug by machinery. We shall soon see the finish of

the man with the hoe. There are fewer new popular songs this

year, probably because most of the new crop are not bad enough to be hits. The Democrats are still angling for

Grover Cleveland, but Grover will allow she fish to do the biting this year. Kwang Hsu is more fortunate than Aguinaldo in one respect. He is not pin-

party. There are yet a few doubtful states, but as Bryan is to speak in all of them, they will soon be safe in the Republican

ning any faith to the great Democratio

Adlal Stevenson thinks the Democrats svill win. Judging by his speeches, that is all the thinking Adial has done this campaign.

Figures won't lie, perhaps, but they give a pretty good imitation of it when they get into the hands of James K. Jones. of Arkansas.

A man who can stir up a good lively strike just about now ought to have no difficulty in getting the promise of any position in Bryan's gift.

A French commercial traveler was expecting a large order from a country tradesman, but had the misfortune to arrive in the town on a fete day Finding the shop closed, he inquired as to the whereabouts of the proprietor, and ascertaining that he was attending the feta, about a mile out of the town, set out after him. When he arrived there a balloon was on the point of ascending, and he saw his man stepping into the enr. Plucking up courage, he stepped forward, paid his money and was allowed to take his sent with the other aeconauts. Away went the balloon, and it was not until the little party was well above the treetops that the "commercial" turned toward his customer with the first remark of, "And now, sir, what can I do for you in

Among recent visitors to the capitot was an old man from a near-by provincial district who took a deep interest in the comforts provided for the people's corvants. "I tell you what it is," he said to one of the doorkeepers, "Congressmen have a mighty easy time of it, don't they?" "Yes," admitted the doorkeeper, "they do," "They are washed free, shaved free, fed free, ain't they?" inquired the visitor. "Yes, yes," answered the doorkeeper, "and they are lodged free, too Do you see that big building pointing to the Library of Congress, That's where they sleep, and the beds are soft as down." "That's all I want to know." announced the hayseed, jubilantly. "I never did take much interest in politics, but I'll be gosh derned if I don't go straight home and run for Congress."

Instead of asking for a revision of the Westminster Confession, the Presbytest of Steuben (N. Y.) overtures the General Assembly to formulate a new creed, to be "as short as is compatible with a statement of the doctrine 'most surely believed among us'; more silent than the Westminster Confession on the deeper and darker mysteries of revelation; better suited to the understanding of the average inquirer; that it be emin ple and Scriptural; that it be expressed in the thought forms and terminology of our time as distinct from those of two else yields to that. Intelligent observers of and a half centuries ago; and, most of all, that it make suitable change of accent and give the right proportion between the sovereignty and fatherhood of God thus more fully setting forth God's love for sinners, as expressed in the Gospel. We believe that fatherhood, and not sovereignty, as now, should be made the determining or regulative principle of the

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Useful.-"Say, that hunting dog is no good; I wouldn't have him around." 'Ter, you we keep him to lend."-Chicago Record. Burglar (auddenly confronted by a poli

man)—Hello! here's a cop. Policeman—Don't let me interfere. I'm not on duty tonight Just dropped in to see the cook.—Buston Transcript. Mature Relich — Well, little Jim, did Uncle Jim seem to onjoy the carnival, too? " Yea, ma, say, ma. Unc Jim took him an me luto th' phonograph prizedght three times."—In-

lianapolis Journal.

Unsatisfactory From the Start. "Well, what
unsatisfactory From the Start." "Ob. Edgar, it about the new neighbors."" was the meanest moving in I ever saw. Every-thing was boxed and barred up so I couldn't see a thing they have."—Detroit Free Press.

The Flatterer.—Mrs. B.—But I can't go to the reception. I have worn my best dress to three parties already. Mr. H.—Fshaw! The dress doesn't make a bit of difference when you are in it to look at, dear. She went. -Phil-adelphia Evening Bulletin.

"Great joke on Jarley." "What was that?"
"Went fishing and didn't catch anything. Ordered a half-dozen bass to be sent to his house, so that his wife would think he caught em. When the basket was opened, they turned out to be bottled Bass."—Tit-Bits.
He Understood His Business.—First Beggar—

Why didn't you tackle that lady? She might have given you something. Second Beggar-I let her go because I understand my business better than you I never ask a woman for anything when she is alone; but when two women are together, you can get money from both, because each one is afraid the other will think her stingy if she refuses. This profes-sion has to be studied, just like any other, if ou expect to make a success of it, seel-Harlem Life.

## of With the Old Love.

Denver Republican. Put away the caps and mittens That our baseball heroes were, Fold the sweaters and the stockings— They're not needed any more. Take the cushions from the diamond, Put the balls and bats away; Strip the hales from the heroes— They are only common clay.

They who late with flashing glances Set the grandstand hearts in the Now, ununiformed, are reaming In the cold world, hunting jobs And the "Summer giri," so fick! Slights her old-time idol's shrit Traces gridirons o'er the diamond, Writes "eleven" over "nine."

She who lately smiled on shortstop, Wore his colors everywhere. Shakes him for the husky haifback, And his shock of moppy hair. All her talk is now of "tuckles "Touchdowns," "goals" and fulls and halves, And her time is spent in mixing Healing liniments and salves,

Put away the cape and mittens,
Shelve the grand old National game;
Loose the 'leven with the pigskin,
Bid them rush and maul and maim,
We will patient be till Springtime
Shall the waning nine restore,
When with fines we'll grow fanatio

And with rooters root once moral