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TODAY'S WEATHER.-Partly cloudy, with warmer; southwesterly

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24

### IS LIBERTY IN PERILT

What The Oregonian may have said, or didn't say, at the outbreak of the War about the Philippine in the same fix, Islands is nothing to the purpose now. change. We had to send great forces to the islands. Before we had settled tors who voted for confirmation of it, or 54 per cent, seventeen were Democrats. These are of answer to Mr. C. E. S. Wood.

Wood's apprehension that we shall do England 4,000,000. violence to liberty by retention of the where they have appeared in arms.

inhabitants of the Philippines a firm ting up English and Scotch cities with hand and just guidance to right ends. new electric street-car systems, we owe it to them to vacate, take down the peculiar application of this tend-Which would be the better for liberty? ucts, notably wheat and lumber. The But Mr. Bryan and his party have set most profitable form of wheat export is up a concrete theory, and system, to in the form of flour. One basis of exmeans that the inhabitants must ac- but there are other elements. cept our estimate of what a free and be difficult to overestimate the advanstable government is. But if the con- tage accruing to England from its postention of Mr. Wood be granted, what session of Hong Kong as a base for itr

the Philippines, just so soon as the set- Russia, Germany and Ffance, and we eral the condition of the laboring tlement shall be reached, we shall un- shall be shut out. dertake the government of the country through our familiar territorial system, under which everybody's rights have always been secure. To suppose that the propie of the United Stateswould permit the inhabitants of the Philippines to be oppressed is a strange kind of misconception and error. by our champions of liberty, would be

instantly byerthrown?

But Mr. Wood is distressed further about concentrated wealth and plutocracy. nomic question. Then he must conabout them. Employers in fact do not attempt it. Here is another imaginary has unlimited power over its property. through taxation, and very often user it. Hence the complaint in Portland value. In countries where wealth has about alike. ruled there was no general suffrage. But under our system men of little property and of no property govern; and the outlook with us is, in our judg-

popular rights. Whether Mr. Wood has rightly coin a statement he never made. This, it may be said, is the controlling vents suicide. When an Irishman Democratic candidate for President. He

Whether the sentiment uttered is a has exposed it; but it was scarcely necessary, for internal evidence betrays it. In itself the document is trifling. It is set up as a spook, and the name of Lincoln is used to give credit to it.

There are abuses of wealth. But concentration of capital is necessary for requires. Corporations, employing great capital, are indispensable. It is, as The railing at the combinations of capital necessary for the great enterprises that are the main sources of the commercial and industrial life of the country. In our Pacific States the development that can be had only through concentrated capital is as yet far behind our wants and everybody, even those who confess (for partisan purposes) to great alarm about corporations and concentrated wealth, would jump with joy to hear of some of these blg schemes for our Pacific States. Not for one moment shall we doubt Mr. Wood's entire sincerity, or the genuineness of his sensations of alarm; but we are entirely unmoved by any of his fears of danger to liberty, either here or in the Philippine Islands (unless we quit them); nor can we believe that this country of equal and universal suffrage-where suffrage has absolute power over property and Sixteenth street, and Barkalow Bros., 1812 over the laws of property—will ever be Furnam street. We have more faith in democracy, more faith in the spirit and genius of American institutions, and can only

### THE ONLY WAY OUT.

The lumbermen of the State of Washington complain that while their foreign and domestic exports amount to 500,000,000 feet a year, the capacity of their mills is 2,000,000,000 feet a year. If they had the markets, they could make and sell just four times as much as they can now. They are not alone in this perplexity. Other industries are

The fact is that but for the outlet The conditions have undergone total afforded by foreign markets, overproduction stares almost every great American industry in the face. The with Spain we were attacked by the country is passing from an agricultural Tagals, led by Aguinaldo. Through Nation to a manufacturing Nation, We treaty with Spain the islands were used to be the world's garden, now we ceded to the United States. There was are its workshop. In 1881 our exports nothing unusual about the transaction, were 88 per cent agricultural products, even to the payment of money, which now they are 28 per cent manufactures, we often had done in like cases before. In ten years our population has grown "Acquisition of the Islands was not a 14,000,000, or 22 per cent. In the same party question. The treaty was advo- time our exports of manufactures have cated by Mr. Bryan, and of the Sena- grown from \$151,000,000 to \$432,000,000,

Population is advancing steadily, but facts beyond dispute. What was said manufactures are advancing by leaps by The Oregonian, or others, before and bounds. In coal, we produced in we had sent any troops to the islands, 1860 15,200,000 tons; in 1890, 141,000,000 before the treaty that gave them to us tons, and in 1897, 198,000,000 tons. In had been made, before the Tagals had pig iron, we produced 821,000 tons in attacked us, is nothing relevant to 1860, 3,835,000 tons in 1880, 9,205,000 tons present conditions. This first, by way in 1890, and 11,962,000 tons in 1898. In steel, we made 9,000,000 tons in 1898, Nor does The Oregonian share Mr. while Germany made but 5,000,000 and

We have to sell this surplus output islands. We think the people of the wherever we can. What we have al-United States are better grounded in ready done affords guide for the future. the principles of liberty than the Tag. More than 100 of our locomotives are at als of Luzon. Through us they will work in Japan. Russia, has nearly get an orderly, regulated liberty, and 1000 of them. Pittsburg works have an justice with it, which they never could order from Australia for 35,000 tons of establish for themselves. The notion steel rails against English bidding, and that we shall lose our libertles in this against the same competition the Carendeavor strikes us merely as childish. negies have secured an order from Cape Town for 40,000 tons Besides, only a fraction of the inhabi- has agreed to deliver to the Russian tants of the Philippines are in revolt Government, 180,000 tons in two years against the United States, and they and two months. All of the rolling are so feeble that they have been stock, ralls, sleepers and other materibeaten and dispersed at all places als for the road Russia is building through Manchuria came from the Mr. Wood's letter reminds us of what United States. Twelve steel bridges of Carlyle calls "eleutheromania"-that is American make are going into the loud outcry, in the name of liberty, Eastern Chinese Raliroad. American while the substance of liberty is over- machinery is used in the Kimberley looked or forgotten. Either we owe the diamond mines, and Americans are fit-

whether they like them or not, or else To the people of the Pacific Coast flag and get out of the country, ency is directed to our specific prodbe adopted for the Philippines. That porting eminence is a low price list; A vote for Bryan is a vote to close

the lumber mills and flour mills of Oregon and Washington.

# TWO INFLUENTIAL EXAMPLES.

The almost coincidental declaration What! When any party, thus accused Hadley of Yale in favor of McKinley problem except to surround it with in-He admits, however, that he be expected. President Hadley's inti- of the subject, yet conditions of life doesn't know how this subject is to be macy with economics and trade prob- are similar, and, indeed, identical, in dealt with. Further, that it is an eco- lems, and complete sympathy with the these two countries, and the people are clude that little or nothing can be done expected to afford but sterile soil for In Saxony and Prussia, where, as Old through political or party action. But the seeds of Bryan's doctrine of isolaplutocracy, in a country committed to tion and retrogression. But President extremely prosperous, suicide is comequal and universal suffrage, is a word Eliot's cast of mind and habits of mon, while in Italy and Ireland, where of imaginary terrors. Rich men always thought have much in common with they are relatively very poor, it is rare will be few; poor men always will be the dreamers of "anti-imperialism." Soldiers are of all classes of men most numerous, and no man, no corpora- Often he has foined in their discontent subject to suicide, the cause being due tion, however rich, can control the and forebodings. But the sterling rather to the dull monotony of garrison of men of small property or none, soundness of his mind is revealed in life than to the hardships of campaign He who does not know that the work- his article in the Outlook, portions of duty. The number is 210 in 100,000 in ingmen of the United States cannot be which appear elsewhere on this page. the British Army; in the German, 550, coerced in the suffrage knows little The country, Dr. Eliot says, is all right, and in Austria, 1209. In the latter case the consent of any other nation. Last must have law and order, we cannot talion. danger. The suffrage of this country make a change in our National policles and in the personnel of our administrators without being reasonably sure we shall get better. As for boss- and conditions of its victims, specialists and elsewhere that property has little ism and imperialism, the parties are turn to the antidote-if a remedial

It must be pointed out that these two men are not so much for McKinley as held that religion is the most powerful they are against Bryan. They know preventive of suicide—that is to say, re- to receive their homage, the first when full well the weaknesses of the one, ligion of the unthinking type that is in ment, far worse for property than for but they are more gravely disturbed at the nature of an inheritance. Italy the dangers of the other. They would and Ireland are intensely religious, ac- kept his personality rather in the backgladly vote against the Administration quoted Whitelaw Reid and Senator if they saw any way to do so without said, suicide is rare in these countries. Platt, we know not. But we do know bringing upon the country greater evils In the case of Ireland it is also said

element in this campaign. The great true one or not, we shall not now dis- independent vote, which will elect Mc- does not kill himself; he goes to Amerpute; but Lincoln did not utter it. It Kinley if he is elected, takes him at ica. Jews rarely take their own lives, is not authenticated anywhere. It is the less of evils. Nothing in this world Mahometans never. Discussion of the of Populist origin; it has been floating is perfect. The real falls far short of question deals with theory rather than Croker's guest and protege, This is the round a number of years, and Mr. the ideal. Therefore the most we are fact, the one certainty developed being Wood now uses it, doubtless, in good able at any time to do is to take the that the tendency so self-murder, like faith. But it is spurious. Several times less mischievous horn of a dilemma during recent years The Oregonian In this case it is represented by the McKinley-Roosevelt electoral ticket in the various states.

this year that the country could punish McKinley without dealing any apexisting circumstances are not. The the great undertakings that modern life | Republican cause, largely without its conscious choice, and largely against the desires of timorous Republican poli-Oregonian thinks, small business to be ticians, has become the exponent of honest money, protection to property and National progress. These are what President Ellot and President Hadley will vote for, and their example will be influential.

> A WARNING VIGOROUSLY SOUNDED. Frank G. Carpenter is always entertaining as a correspondent. Sometimes he is more than entertaining, being American woman who marries even a Jefferson wrote: high-caste Chinaman finds herself upon returning with her husband to his own people. The utter social degradation, the physical abuse, the bodily privations to which the American wife is subjected by her husband's family, if not through his connivance, at least with his consent, are simply appalling. Julian Ralph published in Harper's Magazine a few years ago a strangely absorbing, because acutely realistic, story of the marriage of a wealthy young woman of one of our Eastern cities, who became infatuated with an educated Chinaman-a member of high society in Washington by virtue of his position in the Chinese Legation-married and returned with him to China. and, though delicately reared and of level of a Chinese woman in her husband's home, and became the most timid to be out after nightfall.

all human sympathy and utterly without hope in life. The picture was not overdrawn, and lacked only the name of the foolish and overconfiding young woman to make it a historical sketch. It was not doubted that the incidents were true to life and certainly they were presented with a vigor that was at once fascinating and distressing. The same may be said of Mr. Carpenter's presentment of the subject, and, while it is in a sense hu-American girls to "have nothing to do the courage and distinctness of the language in which the warning is couched. "I have seen," he says, "our American marry them. If they do, they will re- four preceding years. gret it when brought home to China." Truly, in no other way can an American woman so utterly obliterate herself utterly wreck herself upon the shoals of folly and degradation, as by enter-

menial servitor therein, shut out from

ing into a marriage of this kind. Fortunately, there have not been many such marriages, but there have worse than ostracism-personal degradation and abuse among the people into whose nationality their own has been is especially pertinent at this time. since, as Mr. Carpenter says, "the close of the war will inaugurate a new regime for China; the new Chinamana time, and there will be a temptation now and then for an American girl to marry a Chinaman and go home with him. Once there, she will become the slave of her Chinese mother-in-law. with all the personal abuse and social indignities that belong to this station." folly cannot be too distinctly voiced.

# A VEXED QUESTION.

The question of suicide has been the subject of the careful inquiry of scienright have we to force our ideas of gov. Aslatic trade. Tariffs, also, cut a great tists-mental and medical-for some figure in this matter; for if we are years, and of endless discussion by the Men often confound civil liberty with weak in physical force, or timid about newspapers. Investigation has led to political independence imagining that asserting ourselves, or inattentive to the statement that self-murder has comif the latter do not exist the former opportunities or to the stratagems of stantly increased during the last half cannol. It is a grave mistake. Just so European competitors, the trade of Asia of the century, except in a few counsoon as armed resistance shall cease in will be appropriated by Great Britain, tries of the Old World, though in genclasses has been much better during that period than it was during the first half of the century. In other words, it has been found that as the standard of comfort has advanced among the masses suicides have be-

come more frequent, The facts elicited by these statistics of Presidents Ellot of Harvard and carefully tabulated scarcely touch the is one of the most impressive episodes creased surmise. For example, it is of the campaign. Of the two announce- shown that suicide has decreased in ments, that of President Eliot is the Norway and increased in Sweden durmore noteworthy, because the less to ing the period covered by investigation commercial spirit of the age, could be of the same blood and temperament World communities go, the people are We must have the gold standard, we this means a man a year in every bat-

> Having exhausted speculation concerning the causes-which may be said to be as varied as the temperaments agency that must be entirely of a preventive nature can be so termed. It is cording to this standard, and, as before

reaches his last gasp of despair, he other forms of acute mania, has perceptibly increased among many of the peoples of the earth during the past 50 years. Reasons for this suggest them-Circumstances might have been such selves to every thoughtful, observant person. The remedy, if there is a remedy, must consist not in restraining preciable injury to itself. But such the those who have developed this tendency, but in training the young to an attitude toward life which involves the cheerful acceptance of its responsibilities and the cultivation of the sterling virtues of self-respect and self-control. discuss a point.

## TH. JEFFERSON.

Jefferson was in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States Who shall say that under present conditions and in present circumstances Jefferson would not favor retention of the Philippine Islands, which are as of Tammany. Mr. Goddard, of the XXth important to our states of the Pacific as Cuba was and is to our states of able with his pen to point a moral as the Atlantic, and more so? We ought dealers, restaurant keepers and tradeswell as to adorn a tale. Witness the now to retain Cuba, and probably we men of different kinds have told me they statement in his letter from China in shall, in spite of the cheap demagogy regard to the position in which an of these times. To President Monroe

Cuba as the most interesting addition which could ever be made to our system of states. The control which, with Florida, this would give us over the Gulf of Mexico, and the countries on the Letheux ever the Could sever be countries on the Letheux ever the Countries of the Countries of the Countries on the Letheux ever the Countries of the Count I candidly confess that I have ever looked on countries on the Isthmus bordering on it, as well as those whose waters flow into it, would fill up the measure of our political well-being. —Jefferson's Writings, vil., 316.

Thère was no Little American here; no man troubled about the fate of liberty, as our friend, C. E. S. Wood, is. Again, to Monroe Jefferson wrote concerning Cuba:

Certainly her addition to our confederacy is as a Nation.-vil, 300. Her action was in opposition to the on that side then than the Philippines wishes of her father and friends, hence she bore the indignities heaped upon side now. Men who babble about "dangentle sensibilities, she sank below the ers do not. We have these times a fearful lot of patriots.

The Postoffice is regarded as the Campaign Run on National Prejubusiness barometer of a section. Coming close to the people, in fact, being in daily and almost hourly touch with them, it reflects their moods, represents their business transactions and keeps tally, so to speak, upon their financial Bryan campaign of 1900. When the democondition. Its operations have the regularity of clockwork and the reliability to account for their disastrous rout, they of figures. The prosperity of the entire concluded that the cause was the votes financial barometer is gratifying. That miliating to admit that his warning to of our own state and of the entire Pacific Northwest section is especially of with Chinese lovers" is a matter of wise interest to our people. When it is shown delivered in lowa. An early and sysprecaution, we are fain to commend that the receipts of every Presidential tematic effort was accordingly made office in the state present a decided increase over those of four years ago, it becomes plain that the people made no girls in Washington making much of the attaches of the Chinese legation. I a Republican Administration that year been worked especially with reference of the Chinese legation. advise them neither to flirt with nor to succeed the disastrous period of the the German-Americans. Their love of lib-

The action of the School Board in refusing to suspend in special cases the as an individual, so utterly isolate hereal rule requiring pupils who attend the rule requiring pupils who attend the self from the companionship of those of her own blood and nationality, so doubt seems arbitrary, and indeed.

The Dutch were to be won by exciting the rule requiring pupils who attend the rule ranger over the claim that the Unit-self from the companionship of those of her own blood and nationality, so doubt seems arbitrary, and indeed. doubt seems arbitrary, and, indeed, schools. The principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, however, justifies this action. An arbitrary rule been all too many. In every case they whole cause as much dissatisfaction or have meant ostracism at home and give rise to as much complaint as would one that essayed to pick and renegade Irish Republicans were the be seen that exceptions to this rule, if sunk without power of assimilation or allowed, might upon occasion seriously rescue. The warning against such folly menace the public health, practically abolishing its purpose.

Once upon a time the paramount is sue was free silver; it chameleonized will become more popular abroad after to free riot; then it metamorphosed to free consent; after that it became Washington, Jefferson and Aguinaldo; thereupon it changed to Lincoln; next it was the Oregon constitution; then it was trusts, but not the Ice trust nor the cotton-bale trust; now it is veiled in the fogs of its own mysticism. If you In this view, the warning against such are weary of political gymnastics, look at Bryan and Croker for the real thing.

Registration everywhere is heavier than in 1896-in New York, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore and smaller cities What it portends will be known No vember 6.

The greatest of all Americans Bryan does not quote. Benjamin Franklin had a singular, perhaps unwarranted, dislike of demagogues.

The New York ice trust was a be nevolent octopus until somebody started the story that it had Republican tentacles.

The Chinese crisis is nearing a settlement. It is about 30 days nearer a settlement than it was a month ago.

There is more noise about Cleveland's silence than if he himself should speak.

# BRYAN IN NEW YORK.

From the Herald. He declined to answer the questions pul by the Herald as to what he would do about silver in existing circumstances if elected.

His silence on this point leaves Mr. Bryan unreservedly committed to the radical policy affirmed in the Kansas City platform and reaffirmed in his letter of

From the Sun, Only a few days ago at Ann Arbor he was goaded into repeating what everybody knows, that the Democratic party is committed to the free colnage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for night he slunk away from his record and his principles. New York, which would have none of him when he was brave, will have none of him now that he has become a coward.

From the Boston Herald. The New York City demonstration was, we think, the first occasion when Croker has openly shown himself to his subjects he has publicly claimed the honors that are due to leadership. Hitherto he has ground, being content with power, while others received applause. Now he thrusts himself in front as the real leader in that he has attributed to Abraham Lin- than those they were seeking to correct. that the emigration hope and habit pre- the state and the chief sponsor for the

sat next to him at the banquet. They were inseparable on all occasions. Croker was exhibiting Bryan as his own candidate, and Bryan accepted the role of spectacle that has dishonored manhood and affronted decency in New York and before the nation.

From the Tribune. He is now the apostle of claptrap and appeals to ignorance. It must be confessed he is a clever one. His phrases are well turned to create a laugh, He has the advocate's gift of fencing with dangerous topics, but no serious man will read Mr. Bryan's Madison-Square Garden speech without being impressed with its superlative shallowness and insincerity. Never by any chance does he seriously

## ONE OF TAMMANU'S METHODS. The Way It Puts the Screws on Shop-

keepers. New York Tribune, October 18. Shopkeepers suspected of Republican leanings are feeling the punishing power Assembly District, in speaking about it last night, said:

"Scores of cigar dealers, grocers,

would prefer that no Republican interested in the election would visit their places "They say to me: 'Mr. Goddard, we are pect us of being friendly to you, inspec tors from the Health Department or the Building Department will soon be around looking at the insides of our houses. They will order us to make unnecessar changes and subject us to expenses which we should not be compelled to bear. Don't come personally to see us again.'

"The Tammany people know you by sight, and as soon as you leave us they swoop down on us and want to know exactly what is wanted to round out our power | what you have been to see us about. Then the anoyances begin.' But Cuba was no more essential at that time than it is today, and was no such thing as liberty in this city among

more essential to round out our house people who can be "reached," as the saying is, by the city officials. Tammany ger to liberty" in this business ought inside the election booth with their lead not to take themselves seriously. Oth- pencils in their fingers they then have an opportunity to deal their oppressors an They are too The results on November 6 will show whether they will or not.

# dices.

Philadelphia Press. In no presidential campaign in recent years was so evident an attempt made to work on the national prejudices of the forcrats looked over the field in 1896 and tried country as indicated by this unfailing of foreign born citizens. Chairman Jones, of the democratic national com made such a claim in a speech before the Arkansas legislature, and Mr. Bryan himself made a similar statement in a speech the democrats to prevent, if possible, this occurring again. Three nationalities were chosen as missionary fields for Bryan conerty and dislike of large standing armies have been appealed to, and the hope was strong that on this issue a large majority of them would go over to Bryan. cruel, to some of the patrons of the lieved could be brought back solidly to their old allegiance to the democratic party. Congressman Richardson, of Ten-nessee, undertook the task of converting impartially applied does not on the the Germans; Mr. Webster Davis was to devote his attention to misrepresenting the attitude of the Ar in connection with the Boers, while a few choose in the premises. It can readily cleus about which the Irish-Americans were to be rallied. The campaign has proceeded far enough to prove that this carefully laid scheme has failed utterly.

# Bryan in New York.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Nothing could be more useful than a second visit to this city by Bryan. It is said that there will be 10 great meetings organized when he comes again, and that he will speak at all of them. The more meetings and speeches, the better. Every time that he speaks and fails to say where he stands on the money question, four times during his first visit, and failed four times to say the only thing that would do him any good in these partsnamely, that he has changed his mind on the silver issue, and would not, if elected, plunge the country into financial and commercial chaos by upsetting the gold standard and giving us in its place a free-silver standard. Ten more speeches with this defect will have 10 times the effect that one would have, and it is to be hoped that he will make them. If, after they have been uttered, there shall home of Thomas Jefferson, which over remain in the state a single Gold Democrat capable of voting for him, it will of him: "He done his d-dest-angels can

#### This Is Startling. Brooklyn Eagle.

Since McKinley became President the Bible sales have fallen off. Attention has een called to this fact by his Kansas City adversary. Just how he could prevent his constituents from buying Bibles probably must remain a state secret. However, elect Bryan and he will put a stop to all that sort of thing. If neces-sary, he will make the possession or purchase of a Bible one of the qualifications essential to the exercise of the right of suffrage.

The Candor of Colonel Byyan. Nebraska State Journal.

Four years ago, Colonel Bryan assured the people that we were a debtor Nation, that we owed untold gold to Europe and that this was a sign of calamity and ruin, Today he points to the fact that we are creditor Nation, loaning gold galore to the peoples across the big pond, and he declares that it is a sign of impending calamity and ruin. The Colonel is trying to catch us coming and going.

### The Missourian at New York. Boston Herald.

"D-n your menus; give me some whiswas the impassioned utterance of Governor Stone of Missouri when he was confronted with the huitres, potages, hors d'oeuvres, filets, noisettes, champignons, glaces, fromages, liqueurs and Somewhat profane, but loyal to the vins. nacular.

Imitated From the Iroquois.

Kansas City Star. It is the opinion of President Ellot, of Harvard, that, taking McKinley up one side and down the other, he is to be pre-ferred to Bryan. But this judgment is given with that acute absence of impetuosity which is one of the accomplishments taught at Cambridge.

Not Next Time.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Next time the Democratic party hardly pick out a business-killer for its Presidential candidate.

PRESIDENT ELIOT ON THE ISSUES

President Charles W. Ellot, of Harvard University, contributes to the Outlook for October 20 an academic article on "Political Principles and Tendencies," in which he says he regards the elction thus Autumn not as "a supreme crisis, like the second election of Lincoln, but only one indispensable act in a long drama." Dr. Eliot takes the hopeful view. He points out that "the American people have tong had a characteristic political and social enthusiasm. Their two steady, passionate sentiments are for the security, prospecity and honor of the Republic, and for the spread among the white races of free in stitutions and of the good social conditions which grow out of them."

Dr. Eliot takes up the three principal subjects in domestic policies that have engaged public attention for the last 35 years: First, the establishment of the gold standard and a sound banking system; second, a public service based on merit only, and third, the protective tariff. On the subject of sound money, he says:

The important gains which have lately be made on this subject are due to a majority of the Republican party and a minority of the Democratic; but at this moment the great cause of sound currency is practically defended by the Republican party alone.

He says much progress has been made within 39 years toward an economical, etficient and honorable public service, and, turning to the tariff question, continues; Since the Democratic party has absolutely thrown away the low-tariff position which such leaders as Cleveland, Carlisle, Wilson and Russell won for it, the reciprocity doctrine of the Republican party seems to afford the best immediate opportunity for liberal legislation, although it must be confessed that progress toward world-wide trade is more likely to me through the logic of events than through legislation—that is, through the increasing su-periority of American industries and the man-ifest insufficiency of the home market. Against this change of improving commercial and industrial conditions by reciprocity trentles must be set the strange subserviency of the Repub-lican party leaders to small groups of capitallets who, having made great sums of money by means of high-tariff legislation, are willing to make large contributions to Republican cam-paign expenses in the expectation of preserving their special privileges. The "machine" or "bons". is, however, much the same corrupt and corrupting agency in both parties, Mesers Quay and Platt being well matched by Mesers Gorman and Croker.

Next to these leading topics of political debate, he points out that "another portentious subject has attracted much attention since 1893, namely, the frequent outbreaks of popular disorder and violence in different parts of the country."

The striking thing about many recent out breaks of mob violence has been that they have not been effectively dealt with by any public authority, National or local, Republican or Democrat. This alarming phenomenon is probably due in some measure to the absence in many parts of the country of an effective public force. Indeed, unlike European counpublic force. Indeed, unlike European countries, the rural districts of the United States in general have no well-organized and trustworthy police, constabulary or militia. Hence the impunity with which trains are held up, country banks and railroad stations are robbed, and numerous crimes of violence are commit-ted in secluded places on private properties

and persons. Even in large cities race riots and strikes, accompanied by prolonged vio-lence, have repeatedly taken place. In this state of affairs any attack on the independence of the judiciary is much to be deprecated. Such an attack is made for the second time in the platform of the Democratic-Populist party. Turning his attention to foreign policy,

President Ellot says: Whenever a powerful nation goes to war no man can tell what the real issues are to be. The war for Cuba was no exception in this respect. It has inevitable consequences, which no mortal could have foreseen, and the gravest of these consequences are that the country is already committed beyond immediate recall to the maintenance of a large many and a considerable army, and that it is involved in the atruggies of the nations of Europe for new territory, influence and trade in the far East. Under these droumstances, the patriotic cit-zen has to consider this Fall whether the public interests are to be better advanced by maintaining in power the present Administration, with all its shortcomings, or by providing over these practicing on willing and boys over these practicing on willing and wholly untried one. triotic citizen may well hesitate, to contribute by vote or influence to a complete change of administration. President McKinley is now surrounded by Cabinet officers of capacity and One American who returned from Euexperience, and he has put good men at the head of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines; while in case of a change in the Presidency nobody can tell to what sort of persons the great offices of the Government is obliged to don before settling foot upon

would be intrusted.

It must be conferred that a peace-loving citisen, who would like to see his country keep her breath to cool her own hot porridge, can-not but be much at a loss how to select his immediate political associations. The Republican Administration, supported by a neptur-lican majority in Congress, has, as a matter of fact, been fighting in foreign parts for two years and a half; the last Democratic Admin-istration took a very imperious tone with by means of a heavy bribe and the exerlican Administration, supported by a Repub-Great Britain in an insignificant dispute about an undefined portion of the boundary of Ven-exuela, and the actual Democratic ticket, in spite of Mr. Bryan's definition of the paramount issue, is supported by emir cates of American participation in al contentions of the wide world.

### Virginia a Doubtful State. Baltimore America

Congressman Jefferson M. Levy, of New York, who owns Monticello, the former looks the town of Charlottesville, in Virginia, has been spending the Summer at his delightful country home, and has had be Bryan's fault. As 'twas writ on his delightful country home, and has had Western tombstone, it can be writ an opportunity of finding out the political conditions in that state. He makes a statement, which, no doubt, will alarm many Democrats, to the effect that Virginia is really a doubtful state. He found Democrats in general very apathetic, and many of the prominent men in that party frankly told Mr. Levy they intended to vote for McKinley. Mr. Levy says:

There is much dissatisfaction over the Con-stitutional convention. It would scally be no surprise to me to see McKinley carry the state, notwithstending the Republicans have practically no organization and are making no fight, except in the Congress districts. The most marvelous change has come over affaire in Virginia in the last 10 or 12 years. The Democratic majority has been growing smaller each year, without much opposition. Four years ago the majority for Bryan was about 17,000. I expect that to be cut down this time. The general prosperity of the last four years has meant much to Virginia. Con ditions in the whole state are improving very fast. In the southwestern part of the state are some of the finest coal mines in this country, and the output finds a ready sale. The progress of Newport News has been astonishing. It is now one of the busiest ports on the Atlantic Coast, and its shipbuilding activity is well known. The late C. P. Huntington, who invested millions in Virginia, said he was induced to go to that state be Virginia had always encouraged capital to invest there, and he found the outlay he made had always paid. Agriculturally the state is going forward very rapidly There may be many surprises in store for the Democrats on November 6,

### In Kentucky. The feeling of the decent Democrats of

Kentucky is effectively voiced by Senator Lindsay, a Democrat. Speaking of the Republican candidate for Governor, the Senator says "the prospects are that Yerkes will be elected by a good majority, and the chances are in favor of the electoral vote of the state being cast for Mc-Kinley." He points out that there is danger that "the decision of the people may be nullified through manipulation of our state's electoral system," as was the case in 1899: "Kentucky ought to repu-diate both Bryan and Beckham," he adds, "and with a fair and free election and an honest count, it will reoudiste NOTE AND COMMENT.

If Aguinaldo is not found on the stump

this year he will be behind it. Bryan believes that with about three

strikes be could make a home run. China says she was not guilty and promises that she will not do it again.

with writing it. Bryan's uniform courtesy to the women in his audiences is not likely to win for

Not having been successful in making

history, Tom Watson will content himself

him many maiden votes this Fail. There is no doubt that if Mr. Bryam is

elected he will abolish trusts, together with all other business enterprises.

Bryan will have occasion again next year to make that famous remark about people not voting as well as they listen. Croker had to spend a good deal of

noney for wine to banquet Bryan, but the

ice didn't cost him anything, so he got

off comparatively cheap. Recent outbreaks of ruffinns in London have led to a demand for the revival of the whipping post. Something of the kind might also prove useful in Colorado.

The net earnings of the Pullman Company the last year were \$6,623,476. Add to this the not receipts of the porters and the sum will be too great for the average comprehension.

A New York Judge has decided that the son of William Waldorf Astor is an American. The young man will probably hasten to renounce his citizenship, and thus escape being disinherited.

The Minneapolls Tribune inquires: Where are the poets?" The Tribune will probably get a cablegram in a few days to this effect:

"London, Oct. 25.-Tribune, Minneapolia: A. AUSTIN."

As we hear the name Roosevelt prono inced in various ways, it may be of interest to know the pronunciation given by Governor Roosevelt himself. The editor of a New York paper wrote to him some time ago for information on this point, In his reply the pronunciation is given as Rose-velt, and not Roos-velt, nor Roseyveit nor Roosey-velt.

"The public has somehow got the idea," says Joel Chandler Harris, "that I am too modest to be healthy, but that is a great mistake. With the exception of a big apple dumpling, with a bowl of butter sauce close by, I know of nothing nicer than to sit in a large armchair and hear your friends say kind things about you when they think you're not listening."

More than 30 per cent of the men discharged from the service of the New York Central Railroad Company 20 years ago were dropped from the rolls for drunkenness. Now, however, with 30,000 men in the employ of the company, less than I per cent of those annually discharged owe the loss of their situations to overindulgence in liquor. This change in conditions is said to be largely due to the beneficent influence of the railroad department of the Young Men's Christian Association

A surgeon from the West reached New York a few weeks ago to take what is styled a hospital course. The practitioner with pill and scalpel falls behind, remarks Victor Smith, in telling the story, unless he occasionally visits New York to learn new devices, fakes and methods, This surgeon went to Bellevue Hospital one morning to see an operation per formed for the cure of hare-lip, and left town next day, saying: "What's the use boys over there practicing on stiffs and

the floors of the most famous palaces. They are so big and shapeless it is all an American can do to keep them on. Walking in them is impossible; scuffling, aliding and shuffling are her only means cise of much diplomacy. The palaca guards as a rule would never dream of parting with the things so precious to the

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

polish of their floors.

Mamma-Oh, Ethel, you never saw me behave like that. Ethel (aged 4)-Well, I haven't knowed you so very long.-Tit-Dits. Compulsory Proportions.—"You're not half so stout as you were, Billy." "No; we've moved into a flat, and I just had to get thin."—In-

dianapolls Journal. Getting Himself Disliked.-"Is young Mr. Dibbins a man of any social discernment?"
"No; every time he calls on me he takes my poodle's chair."—Chicago Record.

"Well, Daisy, shall we pay the house rent or give a dinner?" "Why, give the dinner, of course! What good will paid up house rent do us if we lose our social position?"-Life.

Little Difference.-Great Author-Walter, this steak is as tough as leather. Welter-I've always heard you was an original character, sir; but I'm hanged if you don't list say the

The Swing of the Pendulum. Chicago Times-Herald. Life is but a clock, and I A pendulum that swings; At one end of the course I sweep Is all that pleasure brings;

There I may love, and there I hope, And awest Success is there. And there I hear enchanting strains And all the days are fair And at the other side is Doubt With all her sable brood; And there is Grief, and Scorn, and Hate, And gloomy Solltude; And there no roses ever bloom, No music fills the air, And all is cold and damp and dark And heavy with Despair! And so from side to side I swing, And thank the Lord above For that fair field I touch wherein Is Hope and Light and Love! For Joy is mine while I remain, And when I swing from there I still exult in knowing that I soon shall leave Despair And Darkness and be glad again Where all the scene is fair

In the Antumn.

T. B. Read. All sights were mellowed and all sounds sub-The hills seemed farther and the stream sang low.

As in a dream the distant woodman hewed His Winter log with many a muffled ble Alone, from out the stubble, piped the quall, And creaked the crow through all the dreary gloom;

Alone the pheasant, drumming in the valo, Made echo to the distant cottage There was no bud, no bloom upon the bowers

The spiders moved their thin by night; The thistle-down the only ghost of flowers, Satisd slowly by-passed notesbessly out of