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TODAY'S WEATHER -Pair variable winds.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27

BRYAN AND THE DOLLAR.

In his Thursday speech at Washington Park, the Democratic candidate was much moved. Somebody held up a silver dollar, and Bryan turned upon him with this fierce word of upbraid-

I notice a gentleman over there held up silver dollar, and he evidently wants to know something about silver, and I will remind him that his desire to hear something about money and nothing about human rights illustrates the sordid level upon which the Republican party is fighting this campaign.

Was effrontery ever before personifled in one man? Here is an agitator who has talked of nothing but the dollar for six years, the 200-cent dollar of the gold standard, the honest silver dollar he was going to bring in again, and now when his attention is drawn to the subject he deprecates the "sordid level" of such discussion!

It is well enough for Bryan to push unide the question of the dollar, for it was his undoing in 1896 and will be his undoing in 1900. The reason why he will be rejected at the November polls is because of his long-avowed and now studiously concealed hostility to the gold standard. He cannot now blind the country's eyes to his course for the past six years, and to the fact that he is irrevocably committed to the overthrow of the gold standard. Just four years ago Monday he said:

I want you to understand that in this great contest for free silver I am callsted not for a year, not for four years. I am enlisted for the war, no matter how long that war may last. I shall not cease to fight until the gold standard, which has enraed every pation that ever had it, is driven out of the United States merous the ocean and back to the Old World, where it belongs.

March 2, 1894, Mr. Bryan introduced in Congress a bill designed to overthrow the gold standard. It provided: That all obligations heretofore or hereafter incurred by the Government of the United States , which call for payment in States which can not payment in coin, shall be payable in gold or silver coin of the present weight and fineness, at the discre-tion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the right of the holder of any such obligation to demand payment in a particular kind of coin, whether gold or silver, is hereby expressly

Those were Bryan's views and purposes then. Those are his views and purposes now. He has repeatedly reaffirmed them; but now when he realizes the danger his attitude to money involves to his candidacy, he evades and gets mad. As to whether he will interpret "coin" to mean gold or sliver, he "will enforce the law." As to the question of the honest dollar, he deplores the "sordid level" of this campaign.

In the presence of this grave menace to all credit and all industry, the froth and fustian of "anti-imperialism" and the frenzied appeals to class hatred fade away into insignificance. Well may Bryan turn pale at the question of the dollar. It is the Banquo's ghost at his feast, it is the insurmountable wall that rises up between him and his ainbitton. No trumped-up issue can be the issue in this country so long as the standard of value is menaced. wolf of financial dishonor seeks to array itself in the sheep's clothing of Hberty" and sympathy for the poor. Its hope is vain. Questions of vital moment to the whole fabric of our industry cannot be waved aside with the wand of a traveling mountebank.

In England in 1898, according to the report of the British Board of Trade, an agricultural laborer could earn \$4 20; in Wales he could earn \$4 10; in Scotland, \$4 52, and in Ireland, only 20 52. In England, Scotland and Wales the earnings of agricultural laborers and mining centers. There are six countles in Great Britain where the earnings exceeded \$5 a week, and in one of these, the Scottish County of Renfrew, they averaged \$5 43 a week. In the English County of Suffolk they did not exceed \$3.60 a week, and in the Irish County of Mayo they were only \$2.74. Large numbers of the small farmers of Connaught and of County Tenegal go to work as laborers on farms in certain counties of England of superior power of eloquence; the this method of shotgun divorce, and and Autumn. The average increase in ery, from 1820 to 1860, was a time favorthe rates of weekly cash wages from able to public eloquence of high quality, 1850 to 1839 amounted to 48 per cent. In England and Wales from 1895 to 1898 the rise in the weekly wages of agricultural laborers amounted to about 2 cents per head. In 1899, compared with 1898, wages rose by 8 cents per head, ning; if we assume that never again

ing recent years is due to its increasing scarcity owing to the competition of other industries. In England the employment of women and children in agriculture has nearly ceased to exist. Even in Scotland woman labor is stead lly decreasing, owing to the preference of women for town life, either in shops or domestic service. In Great Britain as in America, women flock to large towns because they would rather be shopgirls and servants in the bustling environment of a city than work hard at monotonous farm labor.

CLOSER BAILROAD ALLIANCES.

One certain fact stands out prominently in all these stories of coalitions of W. K. Vanderbilt, E. H. Harriman and J. J. Hill, and that is the increas ing closeness of relations between hitherto antagonistic bodies of capitai. There is truth enough in the many and varied rumors to indicate the rise of constructive and the decline of destructive financiering, the abandonment of cut-throat competition for friendly understandings, and the alliance of capital rather than its array into flercely hostile camps.

The most interesting personality in this stupendous movement is that of President Hill, of the Great Northern. A railroad man from the ground up, a sagacious builder, an efficient operator, a man of far-sighted discernment in commercial and economic tendencies, he is developing now an element of strength that promises to make him within a few short months the most momentous figure in the railroad world This new demonstration is the possesslop of the unlimited confidence of unlimited capital. Heavy purchases of almost everything worth having are being made in his name, and this mark of confidence is one to which he is entitled by the masterly manner in which everything put into his hands has been

brought to pass. His impending ascendency is of the gravest concern to Portland, for it is but a few weeks since in an interview at Seattle he said about everything a man could say in favor of that point as the coming place for about all the trade of the Pacific Coast. If we put together Mr, Hill's intense predilection for Seattle and the Harriman aspirations for a through line via the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Pacific Mail, there is no promise of any imme-diate relaxation of the hostility and apathy with which Portland's commercial ambitions have been confronted

among the transcontinental railroads. For a broad view of the problem, however, we must look beyond the immediate future to the apparent goal of all these colossal negotiations. The time seems inevitable when an alliance more or less intimate will exist not only between the capital that owns the Great Northern and the Union Pacific, but between the capital that owns every transcontinental railroad from the Canada line to the Santa Fe. The money that has been wasted in internecine strife will be wasted no more. Ambitious traffic managers will be forbidden to employ one block of trust funds to destroy the value of another block of the same trust funds. Two railroads will not be built where one can do the work, and business will not be demoralized by sudden cuts and res-

corations in freight rates. An almost inevitable incident of such alliance of great interests will be the at their natural value. Millions of money have been spent to keep business away from Portland that naturby rall from Mr. Hill at Seattle or Mr. Mellen at Tacoma, dividends on somebody's stock have to be cut down to pay the expense. So long as the channel is maintained from Portland to the sea and so long as cargoes gather here from all over the Columbia Basin, it is going to be money out of somebody's pocket to haul these cargoes by rail to Puget Sound and load them there into a vessel that could get quicker and cheaper dispatch at Portland.

In a word, these alliances of capital ought to render increasingly distasteful to the owners of that capital the sacrifice that is necessary to overcome the natural advantages of the Columbia River as a shipping point. In a word they ought to harden the tendency toward railroading as a business, and away from railroading as a form of booming townsites

NOT A LOST ART.

The Hon. Carl Schurz and the Hon. Bourke ockran are left alone among the public peakers of the United States to preserve the raditions of the lost art of oratory. When they go the golden age of eloquence, with Wirt and Pinkney, with Webster and Clay and ties, with Yancey and Beecher and Phil-will remain but a memory.—Louisville

Courier-Journal. orators before Webster and after him, and unless we assume that oratory is a lost art because of the multiplication of newspapers and the absence of lasues The that try men's souls to their deepest clude that fine eloquence will be but a Cockran are in their graves. Webster said that eloquence did not lie simply English Revolution of 1640-41 was fertile in men of powerful Parliamentary eloquence, for strong men were deeply stirred and spoke with corresponding force and fire, but we do not again find a high order of English eloquence until more than a century has elapsed and the great debate begins in the British are highest near the large industrial Parliament over the taxation of the American colonies. The Parliamentary eloquence of England from 1765 until the close of the Napoleonic wars war quence that has illumined the British Parliament during the reign of Victoria. The finest Parliamentary eloquence of France was spoken by Mirabeau, Danton and Vergulaud first French Revolution. The period of ner's inquest. our own Revolution was prolific in men Scotland during Spring. Summer period of the great struggle over slav- that is if the new woman once learned

If we assume that never again will there be such penetrating and impassionate public questions under discussion in England as exterted rioble eloquence from Burke, Fox, Pitt and Can

years. The rise in wages of agricultural lips may be regarded as a lost art: since the situation that stimulated their noble eloquence to its highest life is gone never to return. But this conlusion is absurd. The hour always finds its man, and when the hour of necessity for great public eloquence arrives, the hour will find its orator. Webster was right when he said that true eloquence was largely a thing of subject and opportunity or decasion. There is no lost art about it. It is the subject and the occasion that extorted from Demosthenes his philippies; it was the subject and the occasion that made Ellot Pym. Hampden and Vane supremely eloquent; it is the subject and the occasion that has in critical times multiplied eloquent voices ir

France, in England and America. When the tremendons times are over and the ship of state is sailing in smooth waters on even keel, or lying at safe anchorage, great orators are seldom heard, not because the art of oratory is lost, but because its stimulating atmosphere has disappeared. No people are always eloquent save the Irish; they have been called a nation of orators; and they are always eloquent because they are always thinking and talking about Ireland; they are like a man who not only always talks to you about himself, but talks to himself about himself. For this reason Ireland has been able to cultivate eloquence as a parlor plant. When the Irish orator is not cursing England with tragic fervor, he is using his eloquence to cheer the hearts of her enemies and invoke their tears for the fate of Ireland. But outside of Ireland, no people are eloquent all the time. They tire of the concert pitch of public excitement and emotion, and do not resort to eloquence not prompted in the man by the subject and the occasion.

WILD SHOTS AT BIG GAME.

The game season, both at the far East and the far West, has a melancholy record of cases in which the hunter has mistaken his next friend or somebody else's next friend for big game and added him to the illegal contents of his bag. The State of Maine had a record last season of over 500 persons who were shot to death in her woods through this propensity of certain persons to "pot" one or more of their intimate friends whenever they seek the woods in search of "big game." Last week in the Maine woods two young men, cousins, went deer hunting, and one of them managed to mistake the other for a deer and shoot him to death. Last week a shot fired at a stuffed bird, which the hunter supposed to be alive, instantly killed Arthur W. Green, of Denver. The bird was on a woman's hat, which Green had put on as he took his stand in a bunch of shrubbery, while his sweetheart was preparing her camera to take his picture. A rabbit shooter who saw the stuffed bird over the bushes fired at it and shot Green through the head.

With the enlargement of the game season the number of persons whose identity will be confused with that of some beast of the field or fowl of the air naturally increases. The Adirondack woods were recently the scene of a sad accident. A Philadelphia doctor fired his rifle at a group of his friends which included a handsome and wealthy widow. The bullet went through the arm of her male escort, and wounded the woman so badly that assessment of Portland's advantages her leg had to be amputated above the knee. It is a cold year for sport when some enthusiastic hunter in the Maine or Adirondack woods doesn't bag a ally belonged here. Every time that blood relation or a brother-in-law, or an Oriental steamship is detained at his best friend, before the season closes. Puget Sound for the cargo that is There are spots at the East, where all this to give a young man a show, these accidents are so common that the new minister is lucky if he is not shot before his first donation, party, and where a man seems to be false to the best traditions of his town and county if he has not a record for shooting his Winchester over the barn and killing his grandmother. "Big game" will never become extinct in the Eastern woods, for there will always be reckless, careless creatures in plenty permitted to carry a gun who would shoot at every rustling leaf, even if they knew that their party candidate for President was behind it. "Big game" will never become extinct so long as fools are trusted with a gun and encouraged to go hunting.

The enlargement of the game season had its drawbacks some ten years ago to a humane and philanthropic observer of civilization, even on the Pacific Coast: for in those days an amateur hunter who had not shot a hole in the family circle or killed a settled minister for a deer was viewed with distrust as an alien in his tastes and temper, but of recent years the practice of shooting your arrow over the house and killing your brother seems to have fallen into disrepute or willful neglect in Oregon. There are those who wonder that the new woman is not There were brave men before Aga- an enthusiastic hunter in woods that emnon and after him; there were great are frequented by masculine sportsmen. We need not go far to obtain an explanation, for women have noted the capacity of the average hunter to bag one of his own family whenever he goes out shooting; he is likely to kill moral depths, we need not hastily con- his wife's relations or pot his own. No wonder observing women do not care memory when Carl Schurz and Bourke to hunt at the risk of being hunted The lady doesn't court being mistaken by the man for the tiger. And then in the man, but in the subject and the there is no prudence in leading man occasion or opportunity. The great into temptation by giving him an easy opportunity to ambush his mother-inlaw or his wife's aunt. When the late Chief Justice Russell, of England, was asked what was the penalty for bigamy, he replied, "Two mothers-in-law, an answer which implies a considerable degree of personal unpopularity enough to persuade the average mother-in-law that she would do well to keep out of the woods. If women were as fond of hunting as men, the fellow who was fond of "big game" and a superior in range and power to the elo- quiet life would invite his mother-inlaw to go hunting and manage to bag the old lady before sunset, or if he wanted a divorce he could save delay and expense by mistaking his wife for "big game" and having only a Coro-

> Of course, there is one objection to how to shoot as sharply as the other sex. Miranda could kill Ferdinand and turn him over to the Coroner on her return from hunting, saying she mistook her jackass husband for a muledeer and felt it her duty to bring her 'big game" into court. A cautious per

at as "big game," but rather regard it as a neat and graceful personal compliment, why should the world complain?

Bryan has asserted over and over again that the President and the Republican Congress increased the Army to 100,000 men, and seeks to make the people believe that the increase is a permanent one, due exclusively to the Republican party. In his message of December 5, 1898 the President asked for a temporary increase of the Army to 100,000 men. A bill was passed in the House January 31, 1899, authorizing the enlargement of the Army to 100,000 men. The Senate committee to which this bill was referred unanimously reported a substitute bill authorizing the President "to maintain the regular Army at a strength of not exceeding 65,000 enlisted men . . . and raise a force of not more than 35,000 volunteers . . , provided that such increased regular and volunteer force shall continue in service only during the neces sity therefor, and no later than July 1, 1901." On the official vote upon the bill, February 22, 1899, the ayes included Democratic Senators Bacon, Cockrell, Faulkner, Gorman, Lindsay, McEnery, Mallory, McLaurin, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Pasco, Pettus, Rawlins, Smith and the Populist Senators Allen, Harris, Heitfeld Senators Teller and Mantle voted for the bill, and Democratic Senator Kenney, of Delaware, said that if he had been present he would also have done so. Only twelve Democrats and Populists voted against the bill, while twenty voted for it. There were 203 ayes in the House and only 33 noes, and Representative Sulzer, a leading Bryan shouter, made a speech for the bill, saying, among other things:

It gives the President all the men he to meet the present energency, and at the same time it does not increase the standing Army a single man. After July 1, 1901, by virtue of this bill the regular Army will be just the same as it was before the war was declared with Spain.

The Bryanites have reason to conratulate themselves that Thomas B. Reed is not seen this year on the Republican platform, for Mr. Reed is easily the greatest master of political repartee in this country, 'At one of his meetings in Maine a boorish Democrat on a front seat continually interrupted him. Every question that was asked was courteously answered. Finally this Democrat grew irritated and said, "Oh, go to h-!" Mr. Reed, without a moment's pause, remarked in his characteristic style that he had traveled through many parts of the country, and had always been most courteously received everywhere, but that this was the first time he had "eyer been in vited to the Democratic headquarters."

The Federal Supreme Court has set down for argument on November 12 two cases involving the Government's right to deal with the territory acquired from Spain apart from the full restrictions of the Constitution. One of these cases relates to Porto Rico, and the other to the Philippines. This question whether or no the Constitution follows the flag passed into the hands of the Supreme Court before the meeting of the Kansas City convention, and its decision will be the law, which cannot be overthrown even if Bryan is elected President.

Croker is determined that at least one young man in the United States shall be safe and shall be given a show. Hence he has sent his son away to Cornell, outfitted him with a valet, a butler, a kennel of bulldogs, and grooms for the beasts, and given him money so that the dogs may be fed on choice beefsteaks at \$1 per pound. If it takes really it does seem that the average young Absalom is alarmingly unsafe

If Bryan will have it that we paid \$2 50 each for the Filipinos, for heaven's sake let him have it. Jefferson, his illustrious prototype, paid a great deal more than that per head for the illstarred inhabitants of the Louisiana territory, who were overridden by the tyranny of imperialism. By all means let him have it.

If Uncle Sam were not in the Sulus probably the slavery there would not be so flagitious. Anyhow, it is consistent with Bryan's abhorrence of slavery that if America had nothing to do with the Sulus the custom would be not nefarious, but admirable.

Bryan's ignorance of what honest wealth is, as shown by his arm-in-arm intimacy with Croker does not substantiate his statement either that he is the friend of legitimate industry or the enemy of predatory riches.

of unfinished sentences was formed when he was doing the ecstatic practice of orating before a mirror. Roosevelt's "why" would be a fitting

It is explained that Jim Ham's habit

query to shoot at Democrats who want the colored vote. Is it for further subjugation of the negro? The paramount issue has got to b

such an indeterminate quantity that

Bryan cannot figure it out himself. Kruger made a poor investment in Krupps and Maxims, but he made a

Indications Against Bryan.

poorer by far in Webster Davis.

New York Sun. In 1896, when Bryan first can for President, as the candidate of the Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican fusion, the total number of votes cast at the election

WAS 13.933,102. This was an extraordinary poil. The percentage of increase over the poll or four years before, or 1882, was unprecedented. The increase was 1,863,751, or more than 15 per cent. The gain in the poll of 1892 as compared with that of 1888 had been oly 678,491, or about 5 per

That is, in 1896 the voters came out in greater volume both actually and proportionately than ever before. crease, moreover, was almost wholly in the states outside of the old Southern Confederacy. In those II states the vote was actually less than in 1802, or was only slightly increased, and Bryan, of course, got a great majority in all of ourse, got a great majority them, and from them 112 of the 176 electoral votes obtained by him.

The registration for this year indicates that again there is to be an extraordinary increase in the number of votes cast evel. over the great aggregate of 1896. Again, too, that increase will be in states other than those of the old Southern Confed-eracy, for in those alone comparatively little political interest is now manifested. Moreover, as the registration indicates, it will be chiefly in the states carried by Mr.

traordinary interest in the election is proed by a desire to vote for Bryan and free sliver, when four years ago its mani-festation in the same states meant his crushing defeat?

The free and independent American citizens have qualified themselves to vote at the coming election in a far greater etermination to rid their country of the peril and the nulsance of Bryants

AN EXODUS OF NEGROES

Fruit of Recent Measures Against Them in North Carolina. There is concern among the farmers of North Carolina over the exodus of negro laborers from the state. Great numbers are leaving, in consequence of the adoption of the act to deprive them of the rights guaranteed by the 14th and 15th amendments. The prosperity of the South is based on cheap negro labor, and landowners and others are taking notice of the exodes and expressing concern about it. A few days ago the Commissioners of Agriculture of the Southern States held their annual convention at Raleigh, N. C., and Mr. Royal Daniel, secretary of the convention, who heard the farmers discuss the great scarcity of farm labor, wrote a letter to the Atlanta Journal concerning the exodus, saying that it had been going on for months, and that not less than 600 negroes had left Raleigh alone, to say nothing about the numbers that had left other towns in the state. Among other things he said:

tion calmy, coolly. The negroes are on the move. They are very credulous, and will take risks in the North. They think the North is not a graveyard, but a land of open doors and great opportunities. But the crying question with the farmers is to procure help to gather the growing crops, already greatly reduced by the protracted drought. Let all who can give a helping hand. The Charlotte Daily Observer recog-

nizes the danger, and remarks: The negro is a fallure as a voter but he has

his, uses as a farm laborer, and there is no doubt that the farmers in some sections of the state are sorely put to it for help to pick their cotton crops. It is right to exclude these people from the ballot, but it is suicidal to drive them, by bad treatment, out of the state. The Raleigh Post says in commenting upon Mr. Daniel's article:

In the meantime, the farmers are suffering or lack of labor—the labor of this very negro—and the best class of labor on earth for our uthern people-to save the crop after having cultivated it. These farmers owe it to them-selves to make exertions to assure these dis-turbed people of their good intentions and friendship. If this exodus keeps on these landowners and farmers will be in a wo

FILIPINOS LOOK TO BRYAN. Letter From Mantla Declares the Outcome Depends on Election.

San Francisco.-That Bryan's campaign speeches are taken literally by the Fillpines and are keeping alive the struggle in the Philippines and causing the death of many American soldiers is declared in letter from Manila from Daniel S. Williams, secretary to Professor Bernhard Moses, of the Philippine Commission. Mr. Williams is an accomplished Spanish scholar, and as secretary of the commission he has had unusual opportunities for observation. He declares the Filipinos believe the islands will be evacuated by the Americans should Bryan be elected, and that in one case a truce has been called till after the election. The letter SRYBI

Much interest exists here with regard to the campaign now going on in the United States. Twenty soldiers were killed the other day, being a contribution to the campaign material of the Democrats. This war would have ended long ago were it not for Bryan. He is more the leader of these people now than Aguinaldo, and every American soldier that is killed during these months can be laid directly to his door. They are making extra efforts now simply to make a showing to be used in the

In Mindanao there is an armed truce between the Americans and the Filipinos until after election. If Bryan is elected the Fil- the social advantages that come with his ipinos expect the Americans to withdraw the next day, while if he is defeated they will surrender at once. That is the best illustration I can give of the true conditions here.

Coal Supremacy of America. E. T. Meade in the Forum.

The United States has the most abundant, the easiest mined, and the cheapest coal of any nation. The proof of this statement is found in the greater area of her coal lands, the size and accessibility of her coal deposits, and the presprice of her coal. The area of the l lands of western Europe is less than 10,000 square miles, and practically all this area has been opened to mining. The available coal area of the United States at the present time is 50,000 square Moreover, the bulk of American coal is now produced from six states. Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Alabama and Iowa, and bearing lands which they contain by no means represent our total resources is found in 20 countles in Virginia. tucky contains two large coal fields, the western being 4500 square miles in area. The Missouri coal fields embrace 25,000 square miles, and the coal is generally of good quality. Northern Arkansas contains a good-sized coal field and Texas has a coal-bearing area of 30,000 square The entire Rocky Mountain gion abounds in coal. Wyoming having 20,000 square miles of coal lands, Colorado 18,000 square miles, and Montana 60,000 square miles, while large deposits are found in other states and territories Abundance of coal is found in Wash ington.

The production of Great Britain from 1870 to 1898 increased 83 per cent, of Germany 176 per cent, of France 128 per cent, of Beigium 57 per cent, and of the United States 629 per cent. In other words, the United States, while drawing upon only portion of her available deposits, in creased her output during 28 years six times as rapidly as the average of her four competitors, who have taxed their entire resources to supply their needs. This rapid increase of American coal production over the production of Europe is due primarily to the greater abundance of our coal deposits, and secondarily to the greater thickness of the veins in our country.

London Express.
In France the protection of crops and farm stock is among the chief objects of the game laws, so much so, indeed, that a French landowner is not only prohibited from encouraging on his estate such noxious animals as the fox, badger, otter, bear, roebuck and rabbit, but is even compelled to organize for the suppression auch scheduled "vermin" by perio by periodic drives; and neglect of either obligation is likely to land him in costly claims for agricultural damage. All manner of interesting legal outbbles

are common whenever the question crops up of practical application of the laws. Thus, whereas in French law the prohibition of "night" shooting covers only the period of darkness, a similar restriction applied to fishing applies to the entire period between sunset and sunrise, a very different matter in the Summer months. Again, a very proper consideration of 1898, wages rose by 8 cents per head, and in June, 1899, compared with June, 1899, by about 164 cents per head. In Ireland the rate of agricultural wages, he not aftered much for the rate of agricultural wages.

Moreover, as the registration indicates, it will be chiefly in the states carried by Mr. Moreover, as the registration indicates, it will be chiefly in the states carried by Mr. Moreover, as the registration indicates, it will be chiefly in the states carried by Mr. Moreover, as the registration indicates, it will be chiefly in the states carried by Mr. Moreover, as the registration indicates, it will be chiefly in the states carried by Mr. Moreover, as the registration indicates, it will be chiefly in the states carried by Mr. Moreover, as the registration indicates, it will be chiefly in the states carried by Mr. Moreover, as the registration indicates, it will be chiefly in the states carried by Mr. Moreover, as the registration indicates, it will be chiefly in the states carried by Mr. Moreover, as the registration indicates, it will be chiefly in the states carried by Mr. Moreover, as the registration indicates, it will be chiefly in the states carried by Mr. Moreover, as the registration indicates, it will be chiefly in the states carried by Mr. Moreover, as the registration indicates, it will be chiefly in the states carried by Mr. Moreover, as the registration indicates, it will be chiefly in the states carried by Mr. Moreover, as the registration indicates, it will be chiefly in the states carried by Mr. Moreover, as the registration indicates, it will be chiefly in the states carried by Mr. Moreover, as the registration indicates, it will be chiefly in the states carried by Mr. Moreover, as the registration indicates, it will be chiefly in the states carried by Mr. Moreover, as the registration indicates, it will be chiefly in the states carried by Mr. Moreover, as the registration indicates, it will be chiefly in the states carried by Mr. Moreover, as the registration indicates, it will be ch

that the snow was thick enough at the ime of the offense to enable anyone to follow the footprints of the beast or bird.

THE "STANDING ARMY." Present Increase Due to Democrats in Congress.

Chicago Tribune, In all his speeches Mr. Bryan takes care to refer to the "dangers of mili-tariem" and to talk of "a large standing Army." He has repeatedly asserted that the President and the Republican Congress increased the Army to 100,000 men when no arm was raised against the Nation anywhere in the world." In view of these assertions Senator Scott, of West Virginia, recently took occasion to investigate the records at Washington gard to the passage of the bill of February, 1899, which temporarily increased the Army to its present size. The facts which he recalls show how utterly unfounded and insincers are Bryan's at-tempts to make people believe that the incerase is a permanent one and due en-tirely to the Republican party.

Twenty-four days after Dewey's victory

at Manila a proclamation was issued by Aguinaldo announcing a dictatorial government, with himself as dictator month later Admiral Dewey cabled that Merritt's most difficult problem would be how to deal with the insurgents under our Army By the time President Mc Kinley sent his annual message to Congress in December it had become apparent to everybody that an increase of troops would be needed to meet the threatened hostilities of the Filipinos. The President suggested that a total of 100,000 men would be none to many. A bill enlarging the Army to 100,000 men was accordingly passed by the House at the end of January, and was referred to a Senate committee, which included such Democrats as Cockrell, of Missouri: Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Pettus, of Ala-bams, and Pasco, of Florida. This committee unanimously reported a substi-tute bill authorizing the President to maintain a regular Army of 65,000 men and to raise 35,000 volunteers, the increase in both cases to cense after July 1. 1901. This bill became a law, the vote being 203 yeas to 33 hays in the House and 45 to 13 in the Senate.

Senator Cockrell, who was a Democrat before Mr. Bryan was born, spoke strong-ly in favor of this bill, declaring it to be "right and just and proper and neces-sary." Twenty Democrats and Populists in the Senate voted for and only 12 against it. Those who voted yea included Sena-tors Cockrell, Gorman, Lindsay, Morgan, Murphy. Teller and similar stanch Bryanites, who are now so deeply alarmed about "militarism." In the House the Democratic and Populist support was even stronger, the opposition not being chough to command a yea and nay vote. Representative Sulzer, now one of the loudest Bryan shouters, made a speech in which he called upon all members of his party to support the bill for the sake of the "brave, heroic soldiers and sailors who are upholding our flag in the Orient."
He said this was "no time to split hairs or play small politics," and he could not see how a Republican or a Democrat could consistently vote against the bill. The "small politics" which Mr. Suiger and his fellow-Bryanites refrained from playing at that time have now become one of the chief features of the Demi oratic campaign, but the records show clearly enough that the bill which the Bryanites now call an act of "militarism" had no terrors for them when they voted for it. They had not yet realized how extremely scarcé "Issues" would be during this campaign,

"Joe" Bailey as a Swell.

"Joe" Bailey, of Texas, is about to make a radical change in his dress and manner, says E. K. Crabtree, of Houston, Tex., who arrived in Washington, a few days ago. Mr. Crabtree told of it in the following way:
It is told in whispers—in whispers only,
mind you—that Balley has a dress suit.

Nor do the whisperings stop at that. Along with the dress suit, it is said, he has acquired social aspirations. This is Bailey, mark you; "Joe" Bailey, he of the common people, the statesman whose disdain for the ornamental things of life was his chief political stock in trade. It line of business, and he proposes, so the whisperings go, to enjoy to the fullest new distinction. Oh! but what a how! will ascend to the skies from across the wide prairies of the Lone Star State when it is chronicled that Bailey has blossomed forth in Washington as a so cial swell. What righteous wrath will be poured forth at indignation meetings. what lamentations there will be in the city and town and the rancher's lonely cabin! What an iconociast a dress suit is, what a shatterer of idols! Clothes may not make a man, but they may un-make Balley. The people of Texas will wring Balley from their hearts. They will forget him, or remember him only to heap maledictions upon him.

A Human Bible.

Bishop Potter.
The conditions of absolute infallibility in such a book are by the necessities of the case denied to any book that has not been written, rewritten, handed down, copied, translated, and the like, by methods and under guards and guarantees which no sane man would dream of claiming for this book, and which, even if it had had them, would not, because they could not, have altered the intellectual, moral, social or racial limitations under which the contents of the B ble were, in different ages and by a great variety of minds, originally given to men. In other words, the Bible could not be the Bible, the book above all other books for men, if it had not only a divine but a large and constantly recognizable. cause constantly characteristic, human

Siberia a Land of Churches.

New York Post. The three great luxuries in Stheria are churches, theaters and museums. Ever the smaller villages can usually be sight. ed from afar by means of the white walls and the towering dome-shaped cupolas of their churches. These are all amply supplied with bells, whose rich tones roll in majestic harmony over distant hill and vale, and break the monotony of the peasants' daily toil. Inside, these churches are highly ornamented with paintings, and they are presided over by married priests, who take a deep and gen-uine interest in even the poorest of the flock.

Educators a Unit for McKinley.

Philadelphia Press.

President Ellot, of Harvard University. has taken a position in the campaign along with President Hadley, of Yale, President Low, of Columbia; President Schurman, of Cornell, and President Har-per, of Chicago. Each of these university presidents, along with the president of nearly every college, who has expressed an opinion, and a great majority of the members of the different faculties, will support President McKinisy for re-elec-This practical unanimity is as welcome as it is significant.

In Condensed Form.

William R. Grace, a lifelong emDocrat and formerly Democratic Mayor of New York, condensed Mr. Bryan's arguments into a single phrase when he characterized them as an appeal to unreasoning discontent. For weeks all Mr. Bryan's speeches have but rung the changes upon

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Aguinaldo is not the only traveling man who is for Bryan. The other one

is W. J. Bryan. The census men bave finished their work, but the real vital statistics of the

country will be gathered November & Bryan says he can look from New York to Missouri and see nothing but victory. He must be using an X-ray apparatus.

If Senator Hanna ever fails to suit Davenport as a model, he ought to be able to get a job with Charles Dana Gibson. General Joseph Wheeler and Lieutenant

Hobson are both in Atlanta, and the city

looks upon both the sublime and the re-Senator Jones says the cotton-bale enterprise is not a trust, but a company. However, a man is known by the com-

pany he keeps Workingmen may get indigestion by partaking too freely of the full dinnerpail, but they can afford to buy medicina

this year of grace. If Mr. Bryan had answered the guestions that have been put to him, he would have made a fine campaign for McKinley. No wonder he holds his peace.

An amusing tale of Army life is now being told of a soldier in the Eighteenth Infantry, who wrote to the President asking for his discharge. He said that he controlled at his home in Iown if votes, including his own, and if he was discharged before election he would vote them all for McKinley. He further said the men of his company used profane language, drank and nearly all of them smoked digarettes, all of which things were very distasteful to him. The letter was sent to his company commander, asking what he meant by allowing his men to communicate with the Commander-in-Chief otherwise than through the regular military channels. The Captain punished the man by making him read the letter aloud to the company at morning inspection.

The cities of phenomenal growth in the census of 1800 were Omaha, 300 per cent. largely padding, it is now said: Minneagolis, 251 per cent.; St. Paul, 221 per centa Denvor, 199.5; Kansas City, 137.9; Chicago, 118; Trenton, 92; and Grand Rapids, 88. The lusty growers for 1900 are: South Omaha, Neb., 221 per cent; Superior City, Why., 159; New Castle, Pa., 144; Butto, Mont., 118; Atlantic City, 113,34; Passaic, N. J., 113.21; Los Angeles, 162; St. Joseph. 96; East St. Louis, 95; Portland, Or., 94.7; Seattle, 88; Spokane, 84. The most rapid. growing city in the South at the present time is Memphis, Tenn., which advanced in the last decade, 58.55 per cent. The slowest advancing town in the same period is Lincoln, Neb., which lost 14,985, or 27.17 of its population, since 1896, and fett in rank from the 52d to the 90st city in the Union in point of population.

The mother of an interesting broad of youngsters, whom she is taking great pains to train up in the way they should go, and upon who she has endeavored to impress the necessity of always being strictly truthful, was severely joited yesterday by her youngest hopeful, a precoclous boy nearly 4 years old. She had called to him to shut the door between the sitting-room and the kitchen. After a few seconds he called back: "All right, mamma; & have shut it." As she had not heard the door closed, she knew that he had told an untruth, and said to him: "Why. Russell; what do you mean? You have not shut that door." There was a silence that might be felt for a few seconds, and then the boy repiled: "Well, I is said that Bailey has been busy of late isn't out here, now." A moment later gaining a share of world goods, and that the sound of a hairbrush repeatedly and States. If Bryan is defeated the whole thing now he is to be a Senator he no longer rapidly failing in a succession of dull will crumble.

States. If Bryan is defeated the whole thing now he is to be a Senator he no longer rapidly failing in a succession of dull bas need of the "mob" in his particular sickening thuds, was heard, and the sickening thuds, was heard, and the neighbors came running in to inquire what was the matter with Russell. requires age and experience to lie successfully.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Returns.—"Does he get any returns from cetry?" "All he does get."—Philadelphia. poetry?" "All he Evening Bulletin.

· Young Stone—I spoke to the chemist, and he advised me that I should — Doctor (interrupting)—Oh, he have you some liftotic advice, se. Stone-He advised me to see your

Simple and Satisfactory.- Thek and I have bought a horse in partnership. "What's the arrangement?" "Dick's going to feed him and take care of him, and I'm going to exercise him."-Chicago Record.

Mamma-Ethel, I must really forbid your touching that lobster-you know it does not agree with you. Ethel (resignedly) - Very well, mamma, but it does seem as if everything in this world that is nice is either wicked or indigestible, -- Life.

An Aspersion. "Police! Folice!" yelled a man on the street "Here, what's the matter?" exclaimed a policeman, rushing around the corner. "Nothing, of course," explained the man. "If there had been, you wouldn't have been anywhere within a mile."—Detroit Pres Press. He Knew .- Sabbath School Teacher (striving

to inculcate a love of truth)-Now, Willy, sup pose you were to premise your mother that you would come right straight home from Sunday school, and then did not do so, what would you be doing? Willy Waters-Goin' awimmin', ma'am.-Puck. A Musical Instrument.—Tin Peddler (who

has met with an accident)—What oil I do now? Effery wheel off my wagon is broke. Summer Boarder (consolingly)—Leave the time in the wazon just as it is, and perhaps you can sell it to one of the boarding-house keepers for a piano.-New York Weekly.

Oratorical Strablamus. Baltimore American.

Oh. It was Webster Davis Who stood upon the street— And Wellington, the mountain Duke— 'Twas him he chanced to meet, And joyfully and gladsomely They did each other grees.

Said Wellington: "I've bolted!" Said Davis: "So have I."

And then both said: "Give ear to ma,
I'll tell the reason why." And to bombard the government

The heroes then stood by. "To Africa I wandered." Said Davis, with a tear.

'The hurse dragoons flew all around And filled my soul with fear.

I told Com Paul I'd save him sure,

And then I hurried here. The Duke then interrupted, In accents of surprise. He said: "No troops should go abroad Such movements I despise." And "I. I.I." and "I. I. I."

He volleyed for his "I's." But Davis was not daunted— He pitched his voice in "G." A flerce oration then he sang.

Composed of "I" and "Me."

And both of them disputed there.

And quarreled fearfuller. First Wellington yelled: "I did?" And Davis broke the circuit:

"Now, then I'll tell you why,"
Till finally the argument
Was one long blare of "L" Fired with determination To win at any cost, Each shouted "I" and snorted "T" Till "T's" were wildly tossed. And then they sank exhausted quite, Because their "I's" were crossed.