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TODAY'S WEATHER.—Occasional rain; brisk to high southwest winds.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31

THE ARMY AND THE CANTEEN.

"The Canteen" is the theme of the Prohibition campaign. Some men can be content with trifles. The Army canteen, wherever employed, is an honest and practical effort to reduce the evils of drink among the soldiers. Officers of the Army, who know everything about the camp and about the life of the soldier, may well be supposed to have better knowledge on such a subject than the speculative theorist who, riding his hobby, becomes a rancorously insane politician, and forgets everything in the world but his own little and distorted idea.

The first object of the solicitude of a commander, placed as our commanders are in the Philippines, is the health and general efficiency of his soldiers. It is not a violent supposition, we think, that General MacArthur and the commanders under him have at least as much concern about the welfare of their troops as any of these loose-talking politicians in the United States, at this distance from the scene. General MacArthur is doing the best he can, in difficult circumstances. It is common, indeed, to hear brawlers at home put up the claim that they know better how to command an army, how to provide for it, how to keep up its efficiency and direct its operations, than the commanders in the field; so the present impudence is not so surprising. But it is not the less entitled to censure and contempt.

General MacArthur doesn't want a drunken, but a sober, Army, and he does his best to minimize the liquor evil. He doesn't want a diseased, but a sound, Army, and he does his best to minimize the social evil. For these purposes he makes such regulations as his judgment dictates, under the general laws enacted for control of the Army. His troops are in the midst of a dense population, largely of loose morals and largely hostile. We think there is no Prohibition politician whatever who has so much solicitude for the welfare of these troops, so eager a desire to maintain their efficiency, so deep a sense of responsibility for them or for the cause which they have been sent to uphold, as General MacArthur; and, moreover, no Prohibition politician whatever who knows or cares anything about the difficulties General MacArthur has to meet, or would be competent in the least degree to tender him assistance or advice.

The liquor traffic, the social evil and other vices cannot be stamped out in Manila, because our commander must keep on some kind of terms with the population; because he must avoid measures of extreme rigor that would raise up the whole body of the people in enmity against him; because he cannot maintain places for incarceration of a great portion of the inhabitants; because, even under military law, some respect must be had for habits and customs of a people. Root-and-branch extermination even of their vices cannot be undertaken. Even under military law, among so numerous a population, some regard must be had for "consent of the governed." General MacArthur therefore is doing, as General Otis did before him, as well as he can, in a trying and difficult situation. It is old history that certain evils are aggravated by the presence of an army; for the drink appetite and the sexual instinct in soldiers (we speak plainly) are too imperious for total control. What our commanders are doing is the best therefore they can do in the circumstances; and we take their judgment for it in preference to that of political brawlers at home.

With disappearance of armed resistance and reduction of our military forces, with progressive establishment of civil law and substitution of civil process for military force, change of other conditions, social and economic, will gradually be effected. But the war first must be terminated; and The Oregonian conceives it to be a duty of our citizenship to support our military forces in the islands, rather than increase their difficulties by giving aid and comfort to the enemy there, or by partisan censure and silly fault-finding at home.

The only thing that could possibly elect Bryan is excess of confidence on the part of his opponents that he will be defeated. In every state there are thousands of men to whom a political campaign is a bore, and who so dislike politics that they will even neglect to go to the polls, unless they feel that the interests of business and government positively require it. But no man of this sort would ever vote for Bryan. Many thousands, however, who would vote against him will not take the trouble, unless they think it very necessary; and if they suppose there is no danger of Bryan's election they will let their repugnance to participation in politics control them, and will stay away from the election. Herein lies Bryan's only possible chance of success. Hence the use at this time of a note of monition and even of alarm, loud enough to wake these persons up and call them out. The Oregonian never has asserted that the defeat of Bryan is a sure thing. But it is certain he will be beaten if all who desire it will employ the means necessary to accomplish it. No one has a right to expect a result, without the use of means necessary to produce it. One thing is necessary to beat Bryan, only one thing will do it—votes.

TAXES AND LICENSES.

Beginning about 1890, the town of Portland took on metropolitan airs and expenses, which were enthusiastically welcomed by the townspeople, but which involved us in a burden of expense disproportionate to the taxpaying ability of property and business. As the bills come in, the result is distress and annoyance, and the frantic efforts of various interests to escape their share of the levy.

Proceedings have been instituted in the courts to compel the County Assessor to raise the valuation of real estate. The move is in the interests of merchants whose business has been taxed by special acts of the Council. We are now raising money from two sources—taxation and licenses. Taxation falls upon property, the most obvious and unconcealable of which is real estate, and licenses fall upon business, which sometimes is and sometimes is not already levied upon through taxation.

Real estate has suffered from too heavy burdens, and its protest against undue taxation has been just. Business has suffered under too heavy burdens, and its protest against undue assessments has been just. But the remedy sought by these warring elements is illogical and unpromising. Each seeks to correct the abuses by unloading its share of the burden on the other. This will not meet the case. No team of horses ever got out of a mudhole by each one's hanging back in hope the other would pull the wagon out alone.

The town is in a hole and must be got out. Real estate can't pull it out alone, and business can't pull it out alone. We are loaded down with bills incurred in the intoxication of the consolidation era. These must be paid somehow, and fair rates of taxation will not pay them. **Fair valuations on real estate and living licenses on business will not meet the present emergency in Portland. Valuations must be too high and licenses must be unjust.** Or else we can default on our bills. Such undertakings as were within our means and commensurate with supportable burdens on property and business did not content us. We wanted more, and we must pay more.

Instead of trying to shift this accumulated burden upon others, the thing for property-owners and business men alike to do now is to plan some way in which the present city and county expenses can be reduced, so that at some time in the future the burden of extravagance may be lightened. Probably the police and fire departments are run about as cheaply as they can be with efficiency. But outside of these there is hardly an office or department of the city and county government whose expense should not be cut down rigorously. The improvement of property is carried on at public expense and taxpayers are systematically mulcted for support of private litigation in the State Circuit Courts. To get out of the hole we are in and to put the community on an economical and pay-as-you-go basis is the imperative duty before us, which, however, there seems little disposition to meet. The Multnomah delegation to the Legislature numbers many men of decision and discernment. If they will take the drastic measures needed for this reformation, they will earn the approval of citizens generally, regardless of party.

SOME POLITICAL ACCIDENTS.

In 1796 Thomas Jefferson lost the Presidency and John Adams gained it by three votes in the electoral college. A change of two votes in the electoral college would have made Jefferson President over Adams. If Presidential Electors had been chosen as they are now, with distinct obligations to sustain the majority vote of the state, Adams would have been defeated and Jefferson elected, for three of the votes cast for Adams were from states where the popular majority was for Jefferson. Adams obtained one vote from Pennsylvania, one from Virginia and one from North Carolina. In all of those states the Electors were elected by popular vote, and the majority was in favor of Jefferson, but the fact that three Electors voted against Jefferson in disregard of the popular vote of the state excited no popular condemnation, as the theory in that day was that Presidential Electors should be entirely free to vote according to the dictates of their own conscience.

In 1801, but for the aggressive hostility of Hamilton to Burr, the Federalists of the House would have chosen Burr President instead of Jefferson, not because they were friendly to Burr, but because they wanted to defeat Jefferson as the leader of the opposition to the Federalists. When Jefferson found that the tie vote in the electoral college had carried the election into the House, he wrote Madison that "the Federalists boasted that they would prevent an election and name a President of the Senate pro tem. by a stretch of the Constitution." The contest lasted seven days, and on the thirty-sixth ballot Jefferson was elected. Burr's friends charged that Jefferson secured his election through fraud and corruption. Several members of Congress who had promised to vote for Burr voted for Jefferson and were appointed by Jefferson to valuable public offices. Hamilton hated Jefferson, but he hated Burr with a far greater degree of intensity. He wrote Harrison Gray Otis, Theodore Sedgwick and other leading New England Federalists not to trust Burr; that he was a bold, bad man, who would disgrace the country. Hamilton made it understood before Congress convened that as between Jefferson and Burr he preferred the former, and he brought every effort to bear to defeat Burr. The election of Jefferson, therefore, in 1801, to the Presidency by the House turned upon the personal hate of Hamilton for Burr; but for Hamilton's opposition, the Federalists would have preferred to defeat Jefferson and elect Burr.

In the battle of 1824 between Jackson, Adams, Crawford and Clay, in which there was no choice in the electoral college, Mr. Clay was defrauded of four votes and excluded from competition before Congress. The New York Electors gave Adams 26, Crawford 5, Clay 4, and Jackson 1. They had been chosen by the New York Legislature, and had they voted in accordance with the agreement under which they were chosen, Clay would have received four more votes, which would have carried him to the House of Representatives and given him an equal chance with Jackson and Adams; so that he probably would have been elected by the House rather than Adams, who was only elected because Clay threw his influence for him against Jackson, so that the election of Adams was assured by a violation of a contract made in the New York Legislature awarding a division of the electors between Crawford, Adams and Clay.

In the Whig National Convention of 1840, Clay was unavailable because he was a high Mason; General Scott was dropped because of a letter he had written, in which he had expressed approval in some measure of the anti-slavery views of that day. But for the Scott letter, communicated to the Virginia delegation, it is doubtful whether Harrison would have been successful over Scott.

We see in these pages of our past history how the evolution of our politics has gradually eliminated the chances for miscarriage of the people's choice betwen the polls and the final election. The man who carries the electoral vote of the Nation is certain to be chosen by the electoral college. This perfection of popular sovereignty regarding Presidents must be extended to Senators, until custom requires the Legislature to obey the people's mandate as implicitly as is now done by the electoral college.

CENSUS AND CONGRESS.

Washington's gain over Oregon in population, shown in the eleventh census, continues to be apparent in the twelfth. In 1890 Oregon had 313,000, in 1900 she has 413,000. In 1890 Washington had 350,000, in 1900 she has 517,000. Washington had 37,000 more in 1890, she has 104,000 more in 1900. Oregon's gain for the decade is 100,000, or 32 per cent. Washington's gain for the decade is 167,000, or 40 per cent.

The reasons for this divergence are comparatively well known. The development of Alaska, with Puget Sound as the natural point of home connection, has brought many thousands properly and improperly within range of census enumerators. The high price of land in Western Oregon, compared with the low price of land in Eastern Washington, has operated to fill up the latter region, while the former has remained relatively stationary. Washington has three cities, while Oregon has but one. Another very effective reason is that systematic effort has been pursued by railroads and other organizations in bringing immigration into Washington, while little has been done for Oregon. Washington is in the young and growing stage of statehood, while Oregon has practically reached the stage of the older, settled communities of the Middle West.

It is a distinct possibility that one result of this census will be the gain of a Congressman by Washington, and the failure of such gain by Oregon. Yet this is far from certain. That is, Washington and Oregon may each be given three Representatives, or they may be given the present representation of two each in the new apportionment. These things are settled by act of Congress, and Congress is unhampered as to its decision. The present membership of the House is 357, and whether the number is increased or not, a redistribution will undoubtedly be made, inasmuch as the states already strongly represented are growing more rapidly than those whose representation is small. The great states of New York, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Texas and Massachusetts, have gained from 500,000 to 1,500,000 each within the decade, and they are not likely to be deprived of their increased representation by weak states whose delegations would be cut down or left stationary. It is entirely within the bounds of possibility, therefore, that both Oregon and Washington should receive an additional representative.

EXTENSIVE IRRIGATION SCHEME.

An irrigation project, the object of which is to reclaim to agriculture hundreds of thousands of acres in Southern Idaho, is, it is said, about to be undertaken by a corporation formed for that purpose. This land is now practically an arid waste, but experiment has proved that it only needs water to make it enormously productive. This desert waste begins in Idaho and widens as it crosses Nevada and pushes on across the boundary line of Mexico. Traces still remain in Arizona and New Mexico of a great canal system which evidently in the earlier ages of the continent watered and made productive vast areas that have now long been devoid of verdure and abandoned by agriculture. It is not unreasonable to suppose that a thrifty and frugal population was once maintained upon these wastes—an ideal population, in that they were able to supply from their primitive efforts at tilling the soil and gathering their crops sufficient for the needs of a pastoral, contented people.

Of course, it is neither possible nor desirable to go back to the conditions of this primitive civilization. But based upon the well-sustained belief of its existence, and that a vast multitude of the human race lived under it in abundance, it is argued that irrigation may revive the productiveness of this desert land and add to it in the measure demanded by a later civilization. Machinery will be applied to the solution of this irrigation problem where once bare-handed human energy performed the task. Railway communication will widen the borders of the tract and place its people in touch with the outer world. The question is not whether moisture applied to this soil will make it productive; the method of applying the moisture to the best advantage, both in regard to outlay and results, is alone under consideration. The practicability of redeeming this large area to agriculture and all that follows in its train is conceded. The success of the scheme depends solely upon the amount of capital that can be enlisted in its favor.

There are some mighty poor cartoonists working on political subjects these days. Perhaps the most conspicuous are those working on Hearst's three journals. One of them—Opper—is dealt with in great style in the journal he makes sketches for—the San Francisco Examiner—by Ambrose Bierce. The sarcasm is fine. Opper is depicted as one "conducting his joyous existence as a nomad in the desert of our National vulgarity." Further, says Bierce, "when I pointed out what I conceived to be our newspaper cartoonist's intemperate exaggeration in caricature, he might have done better than to write a schoolboy essay on the necessity of exaggeration in caricature." The truth is, this whole excess in caricature is disgusting and deplorable.

The insanity of crowds was appallingly illustrated in London Monday, when in the mad rush to welcome the City Imperial Volunteers on their return from South Africa all semblance of order and decency was lost, and the casualties on the streets exceeded those of the twenty-six engagements with the Boers in which the returning regiment had participated. Such an exhibition of insanity, in an English crowd, is not new, though in this case it was extremely violent. It is recalled in this connection that in the ovation tendered to Lord Wellington upon his return to London, after his successful campaign against Napoleon, a number of persons were trampled to death and many were injured by the victory-maddened crowds that surged about the chariot of the great warrior. The person who makes one in a demonstration of this nature stands, for the time being, upon the perilous ground where savagery and civilization meet and battle fiercely for supremacy. Civilization will, of course, triumph in the end, but, as in other battles, the dead of the fray must be buried and the wounded borne to hospitals. It is simply this—that license finds its opportunity and lawlessness its excuse at a time when rulers are in a congratulatory mood, and good men give the sanction to the moving forces of popular enthusiasm.

The East Oregonian is authority for the statement that the stockmen of Umatilla County will have a very large number of beef cattle to market next Spring. Having learned from the experience of former years that it is not safe to trust alone to the ranges in the Winter, cattlemen are well provided with hay and such protection from the possible blizzard as even well-fed cattle require to make them fit for the early Spring market. The old method of letting stock take its chances on the range was found to be exceedingly wasteful, to say nothing of its inhumanity. It took more than one hard Winter to demonstrate this fact, but it was finally accepted, and the loss of stock on the ranges through cold and starvation has practically ceased.

The San Francisco Examiner says: "The life of the 10,000,000 propertyless voters is hard enough at best. Mr. Bryan proposes to make it a little easier. Should not the disinherited 10,000,000 vote with enthusiasm for Bryan?" The whole statement of Bryanism is here. Are there ten millions of propertyless voters? And if there are, and they are a majority, would it be wise in them to cast their votes so as to compel the minority who have some property to divide with them? If this is to be the rule of American life, the small property will be no more secure than the large. Is there any "disinherited" class in America? None, except such as may be unwilling to work and save their money. Such "disinherit" themselves.

The law against storing or keeping explosives in any quantity within certain carefully prescribed limits was clearly violated by Tarrant & Co., druggists, of New York. Otherwise, the late terrific explosion that lifted brick buildings of seven stories bodily from their foundations and reduced them to huge piles of rubbish could not have happened. The catastrophe of fire, wreck and loss of life incident to this explosion is appalling, and suggests with an awful emphasis the need of constant, honest and intelligent vigilance in handling, storing and guarding the chemical combinations that human ingenuity has upon occasion harnessed to the car of progress.

In the great sound-money parade in New York on November 3, it is expected that 37,000 men from the wholesale dry goods trade will march, a striking evidence of the strength of that arm of New York business. The paper trade will be represented by 20,000 or 25,000 men, the clothiers by 2500, the drug, oil and varnish trade by 7000, the millinery and flower trades by 4000, the Produce Exchange by 4000, and the real estate trade by 2500. General business will be suspended on that day, thus emphasizing the earnestness with which the great factors in the world of trade approach an election upon the issues of which hang prosperity or depression in business.

Secretary Root, in a brief speech recently delivered in Ohio, made an admirable statement. He said that the government of the Philippines will not affect the character of our institutions, but that the character of our institutions will determine and mold the government of the Philippines.

No Good Reason for a Change.

Chicago Tribune.

There have been times in the history of this country when for its sake a change in Administration was most desirable. There have been times when there was so much business distress that business men felt justified in voting for a change, not always sure it would help them much, but certain that matters could not be made worse. Today, however, no sensible man wishes a change, for it is impossible to see what can be gained by it. No sensible man wishes to discharge competent and generally satisfactory Government officers merely because they have been in office for nearly four years. This year the sensible men are in the majority, and there will be no change. The man on the street-car who is for change without a why or a wherefore will vote for Bryan, along with the men who are going to vote for him because they favor a change in order to break down the currency or to introduce mob rule or to get the offices for Democrats. There are not enough of them, however, to make the change.

Down in "Norf Caliny."

They are flinging lots of mud in the North Carolina campaign. Strange to say, this mud-slinging is by Democrats at Democrats and by Bryanites against Bryanites. But the Presidential canvass is not cutting much figure there. The excitement is all over who shall be chosen United States Senator at the November primaries. Some Democrats have feared that the fight may affect the Presidential ticket. Ex-Governor and ex-Senator Jarvis has withdrawn, and this has given great satisfaction to the other candidates, who are Chairman F. M. Simmons, of the state committee, and General Julian S. Carr, the rich tobacco manufacturer. Simmons and Carr are leading in the race, and their friends are filling the local newspapers with virulent remarks about the "other fellow." The contest has become so bitter that it has been suggested that all the candidates be dropped and the Democrats unite on the Governor-elect, Charles B. Aycock, in order to preserve public respect.

THE GRANDFATHER CLAUSE.

North Carolina Disfranchisement May Be Unconstitutional.

Justice John Woodward at the Phi Delta Phi Club in New York.

North Carolina, to the extent that she has established an educational qualification for her suffrage, is clearly within the limits of her Constitutional and natural rights, as much as Maine or Colorado; she might have gone further and prescribed a property qualification, or that the voter should have paid taxes, or that, as in Virginia, he should have been free from dueling in any capacity, either as a principal or accessory, and there would have been no Constitutional ground on which this action could have been questioned. When, however, she went beyond this, and excepted from the operation of this qualification men who, with better opportunities than have fallen to the lot of the average man of color in the South, have grown up in ignorance, she impugned her own good faith, and conceded that the object was not the improvement of the intellectual standard of her voters, but the exclusion of a class on account of "race, color or previous condition of servitude." It is an effort to accomplish indirectly what is forbidden to be done directly, and is as clearly a violation of the Constitutional provision as though it had mentioned the race, color or previous condition of servitude of the class against whom the exception is so obviously directed.

No negro was permitted to vote prior to 1867 in the State of North Carolina, with the possible exception of a few freemen of color, whose right depended upon emancipation from a previous condition of servitude. He was denied this privilege on "account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." The white man, on the contrary, was permitted to vote at all times, and to permit the descendants of these voters to continue to cast a ballot, regardless of their educational qualification, while the restriction applies to the progeny of the unfortunate race, is so palpably an effort at evasion that it cannot deceive any one familiar with the facts. If this amendment, as said by the United States Supreme Court in the case of United States vs. Reese (92 U. S. 214), "prevents the states or the United States from giving preference in this particular to one citizen of the United States over another on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," it has clearly failed in its purpose if the exception clause is permitted to stand. But it cannot be permitted to stand. The court in the case just cited declares: "If citizens of one race having certain qualifications are permitted by law to vote, those of another having the same qualifications must be. Previous to this amendment there was no Constitutional guaranty against this discrimination; now there is. It follows that the amendment had invested the citizens of the United States with a new Constitutional right which is within the protecting power of Congress. That right is exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. This, under the express provisions of the second section of the amendment, Congress may enforce by "appropriate legislation."

Whether this power is exclusive in the Congress, or whether the courts may intervene and declare so much of the amendment as excepts from its operation persons whose ancestors were permitted to vote prior to 1867 to be void, it is not necessary now to consider. That there is a way of reaching this matter, and of securing to the negro the rights of which the State of North Carolina has attempted to deprive him, is not open to doubt; at least the state cannot be permitted to have two different qualifications for electors who are citizens of the United States, and if the educational qualification is maintained it must be enforced equally against the white man and the negro. When this is done no one outside of the State of North Carolina will have a right to complain, and comity and public policy alike demand that beyond a vindication of the Constitution we should refrain from interfering under any pretext whatever.

MONEY SCARCE IN RUSSIA.

At Present Business Can Be Done Only on the Basis of Long Credits.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes very intelligently from Warsaw concerning the general business situation in Russia. What he says of the financial conditions now prevailing is particularly interesting and pertinent:

"Money is very tight in Russia at present, and rates are enormously high, 10, 12 and evn 15 per cent being paid in this city. Five causes are given by local financiers for this 'tightness': (1) The rapid (almost too rapid) developments of industry; (2) the introduction of the gold standard; (3) the building of the trans-Siberian railroad; (4) the war with China; (5) land speculation. The purchase of factory sites, building materials and machinery on such a scale as has existed in Russia during the past few years of necessity locks up a vast amount of the floating capital, and it will be some time yet before this returns to circulation in wages to the workingmen and in products. While recognizing the advantages of the gold standard, it is impossible to deny the fact that the peasants in Russia still regard gold as a treasure, and, whether in coin or jewelry, treat it as a treasure—lock it up. A few years ago gold became the standard Russian currency. At present there is a great scarcity of this metal in the empire, due, according to some authorities, to this hoarding by the peasants, to the Spanish-American War, to the Transvaal War, to the pending introduction of the gold standard in Austria, and to the withdrawal to Germany of large sums of money from the local banks in the kingdom. There is really not enough money in the country to transact its business.

"This is the cause of the immense amount of traffic that is carried on here on a note basis. It is impossible to transact any business of any considerable size on a cash basis. Russian dealers ask six months' credit for all goods bought. And just here comes in what I am persuaded, after talking with American Consuls and many business men, besides a number of commercial travelers from England, France and Germany in various parts of Russia, is the point which deserves the most careful consideration by American merchants and manufactureres who are aiming at trade with Russia. I can say, on absolute authority, that the greatest obstacles in the way of the extension of American trade here is the unwillingness of American merchants to accommodate themselves to the ways of Russian trade, particularly to the credit system."

English Postal Savings Increasing.

London Express.

As long as England herself remains solvent it is impossible for the Postoffice Savings Bank to be insolvent. As the interest paid to depositors is 2½ per cent the "profit" on the Postoffice Savings Bank should again figure in the accounts of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as it did to the tune of £1,500,000 during the years 1875-95. But whether the bank makes a "profit" or not people with small savings will be wise if they put every penny they can get into it. It is the greatest and most trustworthy bank in the world. It has 13,000 branches and its clients are increasing at the rate of 400,000 every year.

"A FOE OF SOCIAL ORDER"

New York Independent.

The descent of Mr. Bryan since his visit to his birthplace in Salem has been continuous and unrestrained. It may be that in Salem he began to foresee his impending defeat and to taste the bitterness of it. In that place he uttered this reckless indictment of the leaders of the Republican party:

> They will buy every vote that can be bought. They will coerce every vote than can be coerced. They will intimidate every laboring man who can be intimidated. They will bribe every election judge who can be bribed. They will corrupt every count that can be corrupted.

Having thus laid aside the dignity and decency with which a candidate for the highest office in the Republic should be clothed, he descended through all the declining stages of evasion, sinister agitation and demagogic appeal to the passions of the ignorant, until at the end of two weeks he had become the guest and admiring companion of Richard Croker. Still denouncing "predatory wealth," he joyfully accepted the hospitality of the organized political banditti of New York, crying out: "Great is Tammany, and Croker is its prophet!" Four years ago Mr. Bryan came to what he called "the enemy's country," and read before a great audience a labored esay upon the free coinage of silver. This time he carefully avoided the silver issue, although at his own demand and with the assistance of Croker it had been retained in the platform. He knew that there was nothing to be gained by chanting the praises of repudiation and a 50-cent dollar in this "center of population and industry." He had learned that lesson. But he could at least excite the interest of his audience by denouncing that imperialism which, by his own admission, he had preserved for use as a political issue by preventing the rejection of the Paris Treaty; by attacking the trusts that were so obnoxious to Croker and the Van Wyckes sitting beside him on the platform; and by repeating those adroit appeals to the passions of the ignorant which had been the most striking features of his public addresses since his visit to Salem.

It is by these appeals to envy, these attempts to excite unreasonable discontent, this repeated exhibition of the arts of the demagogic agitator, rather than by his avoidance of the currency question, that the real character of Mr. Bryan and his unfitness for office have been clearly disclosed during the last two weeks. Those who read his brief addresses to the people during his journey from the West and in the course of his more recent tour through the State of New York will see how he sought to array the poor against the well-to-do, striving to excite the resentment of farmers where farmers seemed to be a majority, seeking to inflame the workingmen where these were assembled before him, and everywhere laboring to convince the men to whom he was speaking that those who had more of this world's goods were robbing and enslaving them. "You are not getting your share," said he to the farmers. "Your employers are rich because their profits are greater than yours," was his saying to the workingmen. "You cannot go to the Summer resorts; the poor are taxed for the benefit of the rich." Always there was the assertion or the insinuation that those to whom he spoke were suffering from the injustice and greed of their employers or the Government; always the implied promise that workingmen should become rich, that the poor should go to the watering-places, and that all these wrongs should be righted. If the people would only make Bryan President. "All monopolies shall cease to exist within a year," said he at Spencerport. "If I'm elected." Why did not some one remind him of that memorable promise of Jack Cade:: "There shall be in England seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny; the three-hooped pot shall have 10 hoops, and I will make it a felony to drink small beer." Fortunately, such attempts to stir up class hatred and provoke social tumult must fail in a time of prosperity, where the people are endowed with common sense, although in a period of severe depression some disturbance might be caused by them; but the Presidential nominee engaged in this despicable work must be judged by his own folly and wickedness rather than by the good sense of those who decline to be moved by him. Not less severely to be condemned are Mr. Bryan's assertions that the party now in power desires a large Army in order that it may be used to coerce workingmen when they ask for shorter hours and arbitration. This he has repeated with wicked emphasis in many places. If he be judged by this alone, are not his evil purpose and his unworthiness for any office clearly shown?

If Mr. Bryan had been content to discuss the questions of the campaign with a soberness and dignity befitting a candidate for the great office for which he has been named, he would not now stand before the American people as a foe of social order, a promoter of dangerous dissension, and an adroit and slippery demagogue. He has chosen now to appear in these roles. Therefore it becomes the duty of all good men to work for his defeat, and to make that defeat so overwhelming that it shall be his political burial.

GREAT BRITAIN LOSING TRADE.

In the Industrial Competition She Is Being Left Behind.

London Express.

The time is come when it may be asked whether we, as a manufacturing nation, have lost all sense of the initiative that formerly distinguished us beyond the other nations of the world.

A broad survey of the existing industrial field reveals a prospect not very flattering to the pride of an Englishman. We, the sea power, now look to Germany for records of sea speeds. From the birthplace of mechanical locomotion we must go to France and the United States for examples of railway speeds and efficiency. In electricity we are mere humble imitators, since scarcely any important modern development in this all-pervading industry bears an English name. We are, it is true, making some feeble efforts to keep up with our neighbors in the great coming manufacturing industry—electrochemics—but he who seeks for guidance in this practically unexplored field must go to Nuremberg or to Pittsburg to find it.

We are still predominant in the cotton industry, but it is simply a question of time when this industry will forsake us for its natural seat—the Southern States of America, and the Indian cotton fields. Are we, then, in danger of degenerating into a nation of brokers, depending for our commercial existence on the capital left us by the exertions of our forefathers?

POPULATION RECORD OF TWO STATES.

	Oregon.		Washington.
1850	13,294	1850	—
1860	52,465	1860	11,594
1870	90,923	1870	23,955
1880	174,768	1880	75,116
1890	313,167	1890	349,390
1900	413,536	1900	517,672

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Nail down your gate this afternoon.

We wish the 11 policemen on the night watch joy this evening.

The Kentucky motto is: "If at first you don't convict, try, try again."

Six days in November Bryan will labor and do all his work, and on the seventh he will rest.

Truth is stranger than fiction, and doesn't stand half as good a chance of being believed.

The atmospheric conditions indicate that the deficiency in precipitation is perceptibly diminishing.

In one respect Oom Paul is truly great. He has not consented to write for any of the yellow papers.

A Chicago highwayman stole a prayer-book the other day. He probably found that it filled a long-felt want.

Even if that chunk of ice had hit Hanna it could never have made him look like the newspaper caricatures of him.

When Hon. Richard Croker gives a potlatch in honor of a visiting candidate the sincerity of his friendship will not be questioned.

Roosevelt may not be any the better for his tour of Colorado, but if there are sermons in stones he certainly had a fine opportunity to become so.

The people of New York may not be able to change the Tammany tiger's stripes, but they will knock the spots off of Bryan without difficulty.

One of the witnesses in the Powers trial says he lied to convict Powers, but if he lied then he may have difficulty to prove that he isn't lying now. He certainly never will be able to make his new story go in a Kentucky court.

The weather of late has not been the most favorable imaginable for ripening strawberries, but still remarkably fine-looking berries as to size and color continue to be supplied the markets. The only objection that can possibly be urged against them is the price—30 cents a box. Under existing conditions it is not easy to get up an appetite for strawberries at that price. People who are fond of these berries will do well to feast on them while they may, for if the rainy weather continues for a few weeks, and should then be succeeded by frost, the strawberry harvest will probably come to an end for this season.

Some total abstainers in England, recognizing that there are cases in which the prompt use of some sort of a stimulant is not only justified, but peremptorily demanded, have devised and are strongly urging the general use of a "temperance substitute for brandy." The prescription calls for equal parts of tincture of ginger, sal volatile and chloric ether. Noting this, the Lancet points out that tincture of ginger is almost pure alcohol, that sal volatile is more than three-fifths alcohol and that chloric ether is 95 per cent alcohol, so that, while brandy contains 50 per cent of alcohol, the "temperance substitute for brandy" has 83 per cent of alcohol, and is, doubtless, almost twice as efficient as brandy, either as stimulant or intoxicant.

An organization of 20,000 veteran voters, whose average age exceeds "three score and ten," is assisting the Republican State Committee in Indiana with work in behalf of McKinley and Roosevelt. Over half of the members of this unique organization are veterans of the Fremont campaign who have joined the Fremont-McKinley club. The rest of the enrollment is made up of the Lincoln-McKinley clubs. One of the members of this Indiana organization has voted for President already 15 times, and expects to cast his 17th Presidential Electors' ballot for McKinley and Roosevelt. O. A. Deming, a Valparaiso member, was one of the men who helped to capture Jefferson Davis. Another belonged to the military guard of honor over Lincoln's grave at Springfield, Ill.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Mrs. Partleigh—I ought to ask Titticton, I know; but I'm afraid if he comes here once he'll be coming all the time. Partleigh—We could ask him some evening when Bertha is doing her piano practice.—Boston Transcript.

A Warm Reception.—"So Brouner is the only one in your neighborhood who has his coal in, eh?" "Yes, and we tell him he'll have to give a house-warming by and by and invite us all in."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

An Unfortunate Occurrence.—Lucinda—What stahted de row at de station? Melinda—Dt vulgah Jim Johnsing went a little too fah. Lucinda—How's dat? Melinda—Why, he frowed a bull rice pudding at de groom!—Puck.

An old lady who is very much of a bore paid a visit to a family of her acquaintance. She prolonged her stay, and finally said to one of the children: "I'm going away directly, Tommy, and I want you to go part of the way with me." "Can't do it. We are going to have dinner as soon as you leave," replied Tommy.—Tit-Bits.

Mr. G. Ormandlaer (struggling to carve the first turkey his wife has ever cooked)—Say, Mary, the bones in this bird are thicker than a shaf's—just hear the knife grit. Mrs. G. Ormandlaer (almost crying with anxiety)—You must be against the shells, John. "Shells?" "Yes, John; don't you remember that you asked me to stuff the turkey with oysters?"—Brooklyn Life.

Feminine Diplomacy.—"How do you get on with your new neighbors?" "Very nicely," answered Mrs. Blykins. "We pursued our usual programme, and as soon as they moved in sent over and asked to borrow their washtubs, flatirons, gas stove, and baby grand piano." "But, you have all such things yourself." "Of course. What I wanted to do was to head them off."—Washington Star.

A Walk in October.

Martha E. Williams in Hartford Times.

We walk along the village street
And cross the deep raceway,
To seek the woodland's still retreat
This bright October day.
We pass the orchard trees aglow,
All scarlet, green and gold,
Their gnarled branches bending low
With weight of fruit untold.

Oh, fair the mountains' purple haze
And hills of amethyst,
The shocks and shocks of yellow maize,
By golden sunbeams kissed,
And stubble where the buckwheat grew
Is pink as evening skies,
While from the meadow asters blue
Look up with starry eyes.

Far on the upland where the brook
Flows gently as we go,
In many a wild sequestered nook
The blue-fringed gentians grow.
There sunflowers gay (we know the frost
Will dim their brightness soon),
Yet still by Autumn breezes tossed
They bloom this afternoon.

The chestnut leaves are falling down
Upon the path in drifts,
And ripening nuts lie still and brown
Where sunshine softly sifts.
Some bright-eyed squirrels anxious peer
From branches up above
To watch us shyly as we near
The treasures which they love.

No song of Summer birds we hear,
But bluejays screaming shrill,
And blackbirds chatt'ring sharp and clear
The woodland niches fill.
Now crickets chirp as night apace,
Lets down her dusky shades,
And flying shadows swiftly chase
The sunlight as it fades.