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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, NOV. 1.

BRYAN ON MONOPOLY.

In one of his many harangues of the campaign Mr. Bryan declares that if he shall be elected President he will see to it that there shall not be a single private monopoly in the United States

This is loose talk. What does he mean by private monopoly? Evidently he would so designate every large private business. If one has a great factory, mercantile house, or other establishment, which does a large proportion of the business of the locality in its line, through use of capital, machinery and facilities with which men of emaller resources are unable to compete, Mr. Bryan evidently would call such establishment a monopoly, to be destroyed within one year after his election to the Presidency,

It could make no difference whether such large business, which he talks of as a monopoly, were owned by a single proprietor, by a partnership or by the stockholders of a corporation. It would be a monopoly, because of the great extent of its business. It is evident that this economist thinks that no single establishment ought to be allowed to do all the business it can.

The Standard Oil Company is named as the greatest of all monopolies. Its profits probably exceed that of any other corporation. What could be done with the Standard Oil Company? It is protected by no tariff. The laws of the United States forbid it any advantage through railroad rates, and it is not alleged that it has any such advantage. It has, however, immense capital; it is able to control supplies of oil; its refineries are great establishments; its means and methods of distribution are so extensive that they cover the whole country; its business, in short, is on so wast a scale that competition of smaller rns with it is difficult, or next to possible. What could Bryan do with it if elected to the Presidency?

The great factory, having large cap-Stal, vast machinery and ample means of distribution, is able to sell its prod ucts cheaper than the small factory can. The great establishment mercan tile, manufacturing or other, is the result of an economic tendency. On this const we get our wagons, plows, shoes, etc., from the East, because these great establishments can sell them to us for less money than we can make them for It is these great establishments that fall under the Bryan definition of

Abram S. Hewltt, of New York, has fust published an article in which he exposes the superficiality of Bryan's discussion of monopoly. Mr. Hewitt says society never has limited the amount of property a man might hold, or the amount of business he might do nor has it ever attempted to limit the amount of property a partnership or a corporation might possess, and probably never will. If two or more persons see fit to put their resources together for business, will the state dispute their right? Bryan's treatment of the subleot implies that it will, or may. But any one can see this is nonsense. As to Bryan's suggestion that all corporations doing an interstate business shall be required to take out license from the Federal Government, Mr. Hewitt says the Federal Government has no power to grant such license, and that such power could be obtained only by ent of the Constitution. While Mr Hewitt is himself inclined to believe that Federal supervision of all change in the fundamental law after a proposition for its change has been made by the Federal Congress. As to the proposition to repeal the duties on all articles manufactured by trusts, course would ruin hundreds of individuals who were not connected with the trusts, but who were manufacturing articles of the same kind as those which the trusts manufacture. As to driving out of business those corporations which possess a monopoly, Mr. Hewitt confesses that he knows of no such corporations save those which own dy where there is no special privilege.

for suppresion of monopoly, or what he calls monopoly. The candidate is talking on this subject, as on most other subjects, for the thoughtiess. He seems to think they are a majority of the voters

TROPIC INCAPACITY.

In the month of January, 1871, the question of annexing Santo Domingo was under discussion in the United States Senate. Speaking to that question, Senator Carl Schurz said:

tion, Senator Carl Schurz said:

Rend that history, read that of all offer troptcal countries, and then show me a single instance of the successful establishment and peansable maintenance, for a respectable period, of republican institutions, haved upon popular self-government, under a tropical sun. To show me one, do not confine your search to the West Indies; look for it anywhere cise on the dace of the globe in tropical infitudes. I challenge Senators to point their fingers to a single one. There is none sur! The tropical sun infames the imagination to inordinate activity and develops the government of the passions. The consequences are natural. of the passions. The consequences are natural, and there is a tendency to govern by force instead of by argument; revolutions are of chronic occurrence, like volcanic outbreaks, carone occurrence, like volcanic outbreaks, and you will find political life continually escillating between two extremes-likerty, which there means anarchy, and order, which there means despotism.

Nearly thirty years have passed since those words were spoken, and yet they are as true now as then. Selfcovernment in the tropics, so far as any ubstantial results of liberty and order are concerned, is a failure. Whether Mr. Schurz pointed out the correct reason or not, the fact remains that in the independent republics of the West Indies and of South America, government consists of a procession of revolutionists passing through the Presidential office. Government, however, is satisfactorily administered by Great Britain and the Netherlands in the similarly situated islands of the eastern TODAT'S WEATHER. - Occasional rain;

> If Mr. Schurz is right as to the climatic bar to tropical self-government, the control of the tropics by men trained under northern skies is a perpetual necessity, for all history forbids definitely to be abandoned to anarchy and revolution. The productive energy of the race is entitled to stable government everywhere, and stable government must come from those who can provide it. We are hopeful of Cuba, and we are hopeful of the Philippine Islands; but in neither place will the public opinion of mankind tolerate the disgovernment that prevailed under Spain or the no government that would prevall under Aguinaldo, How long how long it abstains from reassertion once it is withdrawn, depends entirely on what capacity the inhabitants develop for self-government. A more attractive view than Mr.

Schurg' climatic theory is that tropical races can be educated up to self-government just as the northern races have been, though they are immeasurably lower in the scale of political development. The self-restraint and selfdenial, patriotism and clear thinking that have made self-government at length possible with the Frank, the Teuton, the Norseman and the Gelt, after a thousand years of study, toil and pain, are lacking now in Latin America and in Malaysia, and thrive in Australia and Hawaii only because individuals have been transplanted along with institutions. The Filipinos are as ignorant now of the duties and responsibilities of self-government as is the babe unborn. But we shall proceed upon the hypothesis that under American guidance and tutelage they have the capacity to rise from small beginnings to the same free exercise of the ballot enjoyed by a citizen of Oregon or Massachusetta. We shall not condemn them in advance, as Mr. Schurz did in 1871, or throw away his warning entirely, as he and his fellow-antis a safe man to frame tariffs or govern the tropics.

A request comes from Scio for publication of the treaty with the Sultan of Sulu, and for explanation of the negotiations concerning slavery there. The only reference to slavery in the Sulu treaty is in article X, which is as follows:

shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value.

The treaty was made on our part by General Bates, with the written provise in its preamble that it was not binding until confirmed. The President upon its transmission to him and examination by him, advised General Otis, who was to inform Bates, Bates to inform the Sultan of Jolo, that the treaty was approved with the proviso that its reference to slavery was subject to article XIII, section 1, of the Constitution, which reads:

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

The treaty, in due course, was transmitted to the Senate, with this comment, by the President:

I have confirmed said agreement subject to the action of Congress, with the reservation, which I have directed shall be communicated to the Sultan of Jolo, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Bulu Archipelago.

So the matter stands. It awaits the settlement that is to come in all the corporations engaged in interstate com- islands in the Orient subject to the jurmerce might be beneficial, he says isdiction of the United States. We truly that such supervision is impossi- shall abolish slavery and polygamy, ble today, and will continue so until a and head-hunting and blood-drinking, majority of the states consent to a as fast as we can, in all the islands. But it will cost some effort to get "consent of the governed," as it does in all these cases where civilization comes in ontact with savage life. The first thing to do is to beat the Aguinaldohe reminds Mr. Bryan that such a Bryan outfit in our home politics. The rest will be easy.

The board of visitors to the Naval Academy recently made an earnest recommendation that the standard of examination to be held for entering that institution shall be raised in keeping with the advancement made in common school standards. This means that patent rights. There can be no monop- the new standard shall be taken from has been decided not to back the claim the most favorable educational condiand all the advantage the Standard Oil tions, and, if allowed, will militate and other great corporations possess against candidates from the more lies in the magnitude of their capital sparsely settled districts where the and the extent of their resources for schools made no such advance as that which is so marked in cities and more Until the state shall get to the point densely populated regions. The mem-

are limited to six months. The cadets to bring this bad debtor to terms. from such districts would be at great disadvantage if the standard of admission were raised to meet the advance of the schools in aducational centers, and it is argued that as there has hereecomplished seaman and naval officer in the four years' course out of the material that entered on the present standard, there is no reason for changing it. There is a sentiment in this appeals to the representative spirit which is the basis of our institu-tions, though it is doubtful if it will have weight with the progressive educational element, of the times,

GLOOMY OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

The offer on the part of the Chinese Peace Commission to pay \$200,000,000 in-demnity and imprison Prince Tuan for life is probably the utmost that China can offer with any reasonable hope of performance. The money indemnity is pertainly all that China can pay. That testify that the revenue of China is not arge enough to pay more than \$150,000,-000 to \$200,000,000 without a large increase in the tariff on foreign goods, which is now 5 per cent. Greatly to increase the tariff on foreign goods would eet with the strongest opposition from all the powers, so that China's offer of \$200,000,000 indemnity is all that she can ossibly pay. The proposal to imprison Prince Tuan for life may seem small punishment for his crimes, but as the father of the heir apparent to the imperial throne, it is probably as much degradation as it would be wise to in-

The outlook in China is very gleomy, according to the published opinions of Sir Robert Hart, who knows more about China and its public opinion than any European statesman. Sir Robert Hart has lived continuously at Pekin since 1854, and since 1859 has been at the head of the customs department the hypothesis that fertile lands are in- and revenue system of China. Sir Robert Hart believes that the Boxer movement will ultimately spread through the length and breadth of China, and predicts that the time will come when 20,000,000 of Boxers, armed, drilled and discipfined, will make residence in China impossible for foreigners. These Boxers will wrest from the foreigners verything that the foreigners have taken from China. Sir Robert does not anticipate that this situation will come at once, but is confident that in American authority stays in Cuba, and fifty years there will be millions of well-armed Boxers at the call of the Chinese Government. If the Chinese Government continues to exist, it will encourage and develop this national Chinese movement. Nothing but partition under certain conditions or the miraculous spread of Christianity can avert the peril, and Sir Robert Hart does not see how either can be achieved. His own judgment is that the lawlessness of the present rising must be condoned and the Manchu dynasty supported. Even with this settlement, Sir Robert does not expect more than forty years of peace between China and the foreigner. At the end of another forty years "our sons and grandsons will reap the whirlwind" in

> This is the judgment of an educated. able English man of business, who has for more than forty years lived at Pekin in more intimate and confidential relations with the government and leading statesmen of China than has been enjoyed by any living foreigner. The English papers regard Sir Robert's judgment as warped by his long residence in China and his sympathy for a people that he believes have been acting within their rights in encouraging and upholding a national Chinese movement. The facts and the logic would seem to be with him. There is not the slightest prospect that Christianity will replace to any appreciable extent Confucianism in China; and the partition of China would seem to be outside the domain of practical politics. The powers of Europe by their action admit that they have reached this conclusion. The United States early announced that it wanted no Chinese territory, and was opposed to the partitl in of the empire. Russia and Japan have both disayowed any desire to obtain Chinese territory, and Great Britain and Germany have recently agreed that there shall be no more landgrabbing in China, and that the policy of "the open

door" in trade shall be maintained. This action by the powers of Europe s confession that the partition of China is out of the question. Given, then, the Empire of China maintained in its inlegrity for another forty years of peace, and nothing is more likely than the expulsion of the foreigner from China, save from a few leading ports that may remain open to trade. So firm is the sold of Confucianism today in China and so repulsive is Christianity, with, its odious doctrine of eternal punishment for the ancestors of the Chinese, that it is folly to expect China to become so far Europeanized in religion as to welcome the foreigner. chances are that Sir Robert Hart's forecast of the future of China will come true within fifty years. The swelling of the ranks of the Boxers to 20,000,000 will not mean a "yellow peril" in the shape of an invasion of Europe, for the difficulties of transportation and commissariat are too great to be victoriously solved. Those who refer to the fact that Genghis Khan penetrated into European Russia forget that these old-time invasions were not mere milltary marches, but migrations which took years for accomplishment. There is no fear that regenerate China will ever become a "yellow peril" to Europe, but there is four that Sir Robert Hart's prediction may come true and China become a land where no foreigner can safely reside outside of a few trading ports on the const.

The United States Government, in its effort to collect from Turkey its assessment for damages to the property of American missionaries, illustrates the difficulty that meets an attempt to extract blood from a turnip. For various reasons, good and sufficient, it for indemnity by sending warships to Constantinople at present. Minister Griscom has been instructed to treat the Sultan and his government as a bad debtor and directed to call upon the officials of the empire on the first

not form partnerships and put their cited in this connection that there are capitals together; until it shall be prepared to forbid men to take stock in corporations and combine capital in public schools are open but four be taken if the Sulian proves obdurate. large masses for business, it will not months in the year and a still greater but it is not believed that it will be be possible to carry out Bryan's idea number in which the school sessions necessary to send out a feet in order

> Senator Tillman has been admitting in his speeches out West that such disfranchisement of the negro as is effectby the North Carolina "grandtofore been no difficulty in making an father clause" is clearly contrary to far as he meets it and justifies it, he the Federal Constitution, and therefore void. He has no doubt that the United States Supreme Court will so rule. Senator Tiliman is more honest than Bryan, who, in addressing negroes in a crowd at St. Albans, W. Va., referred to Southern disfranchisement of negroes and as a plea in abatement answered that the Administration was doing like violence to the principle of "the consent of the governed" in Porto

Rico and in the Philippines. Read the qualifications adopted by your own Administration for voting in Purio Bloo, and you will find they have an educational qualifi-cation there that deprives \$1 per cont of the black men of voting age of the right to vote. Not only this, but they deprive them of the protection of the Constitution of the United

Bryan knows, of course, the discrimis the testimony of European men of ination against negro citizens in Louisi-business, like Sir Robert Hart, who and and North Carolina is not in the requirement of an educational qualifi-

Whatever fight there is, in this campaign, is in the State of New York. Even if Indiana be doubtful, the contest there is not important; for New York is the key to all the hopes of Bryand Kansas, there is no doubt whatever. Nor is there in regard to the states of the Pacific Coast. All will go o McKinley. If there is any contest, it is in New York, With New York Bryan might have a chance—though he might carry New York and yet miss an elec-But without New York his tion. chance is nothing.

While nearly all of the figures relatng to manufactured articles show a reduction on October 1, 1900, as compared with January 1, 1900, nearly all figures n prices of farm products show an advance during the same time. Corn shows an advance from 89% cents per bushel on January 1 to 481/2 cents on October 1: wheat, from 73.8 cents per oushel on January 1, to 79.7 cents on October 1; barley, from 45 cents per oushel on January 1 to 59 cents October 1; hogs, from \$4 50 per 100 pounds on January 1 to \$5 30 on October 1; coton, from 7 11-16 cents per pound on January 1 to 10.8 cents on October 1; cotton seed, from \$12 per ton on January 1 to \$17 35 per ton on October 1.

The price of silver last month ranged higher than for any previous month since March, 1897. The index price of silver has advanced from 51 in February, 1898, to 60 in September, 1900. This is an advance in two years and a half of nearly 18 per cent. The increase in the production of gold for six years is as follows:

The production of silver has been sta- sponding aggregate wealth of \$22,620,000, tionary in quantity during the same 000. period.

Daniel Magone, Collector of the Port named, which were outside the solid of New York during President Cleve-block. All the McKinley states had a land's first term, and a distinguished citizen of Ogdensburg, N. Y., has anfollowing terms:

I cannot give my support to any party, no natter by what name it is called, which seeks o control the Supreme Court of the United States. I was and am opposed to the Chicago platform, wroneously called Democratic, and of course was and am opposed to the Hansas City reaffirmation of that platform and to the enomination of Mr. Bryan.

Bryan tries to wither with his scorn those who are so sordid as to talk about dollars." How fine this is, coming from Bryan, who hitherto for years has talked of nothing but dollars and now tries to dodge the subject, lest he his platform is still for free coinage of silver.

THE LIVING ISSUE. Yet Bryan, After Foreing It into His Pintform, Tries to Evade It.

New York Sun. Four years ago, when Bryan, after de feat, began his campaign for 1900, he made this his leading argument for silver: "The Republican party declared in its St. Louis platform for bimetalism. If bimetalism ras a good thing in June of 1896, why is it not a good thing now?"

This powerful appeal to the past Bryan further invigorated with the repeated statement that once upon a time the friends of silver had numbered among nemselves the Hon. William McKinley. What the Republicans did not do some years ago, is the burden of Bryan's money

peech today.

The great question, however, that is exting the minds of the American people the difference between what Bryan is ound to do if elected President as a Democrat and what McKinley would do if re-elected President as a Republican. This is presented by the Democratic and Republican platforms, of which the former to this:

We reaffirm and indorse the principles of the We reaffirm and inforce the principles of the National Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we reliterate the drmand of that platform for an American financial system, made by the American people for themselves, which shall reature and maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of such system the immediate reaturation of the free and unlimited coinage of sliver and gold at the present legal rails of 15 to 1, without waiting for the ald or consent of any other waiting for the aid or consent of any other

The Republican money plank says: We renew our allegisace to the principle of the gold standard. We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited columns of

The Prestaggilal conflict is joined priof forbidding the man who possesses bership of students both at West Point is for the tinge capital from going into business; and Annapolis is intended to be strictly until it shall declare that men shall representative as to localities. It is

standard by which every transaction in business the United States over, however insignificant, has been for years done and is being carried on today, and on which every industrial venture arranged or con-templated for the future is founded. In so far as Bryan evades the issue that is actually the foundation and virtually the sum of his polisical life, he is a political coward and deceiver. In so stands for an act supreme in its folly and incompatible with the honesty of this Nation.

UNITED STATES GAINING.

Forging to Front in Foreign Commerce of Country.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The manufac Washington, Oct. 20.—The manufacturers of the United States are rapidly increasing their stare in the foreign commerce of the country. Nearly one-half of the importations are now for their use and more than one-third of the exportations are their products. Their importations during the nine mouthes ending with September, 1940, amounted to \$251,000,000, at daily average of over \$1,000,000 while their exports of Unished manu-000, while their exports of finished manufactures in the same time amounted to 2008,000,000, a delly average of more than 11.250,000. Never before in the history of the country have the manufacturers imported so much material for use in manufacturing or exported so much of finished manufactures. In the corresponding nine months of

and North Carolina is not in the prequirement of an educational qualification for the franchise, for Connecticut and Massachusetts exclude liliterates from the suffrage, and such a requirement by every state would be strictly Constitutional Louisiana and North Carolina do not exclude liliterates are allowed to vote under the "grandfather clause." Only colored liliterates are allowed to vote under the "grandfather clause." Only colored liliterates are allowed to vote under the suffrage as a sensor Tillman admits, in violation of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, which provides that the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States to your part and increased their approach of the color of race, color or previous condition of servitude." Bryan, however, hat has nothing to say against this inequality, which is in gross conflict with his "consent of the spotement" theory.

Whatever fight there is, in this campaign the months of 180 and the support of the spotential of the consent of

over 23 per cent of the exports.
The following table shows the importations of manufacturers' materials and the exportations of manufactured goods ine months ending with September in each year from 1886 to 1900

anism. Illinois is certain for McKin-ley. So is Ohio. As to Michigan, Wis-consin, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas Sept. 30. Imported. Exported. 1808.05.414 Materials Imported. .\$175,889,544 242,178,074

Some Figures, and a Picture.

PORTLAND, Oct. 31 .- (To the Editor.)-The impossibility of fooling all the people all the time was pointed out by Abraham Lincoln, and it is particularly hard to dupe them on the occasion of a Presidential election. Immediately after the general election of 1806, and while some of the returns were still uncertain, it was noticed that the McKinley vote represented the great bulk of the population, and of the wealth, and of the knowledge of the country. It may be of use to recall the analysis then made. All of that region bounded on the east by the Atlantic Coast, on the south by the Potomac and Ohio Rivers, on the west by the Missourl, and on the north by the Canadian boundary, cast a Republican vote. This solid block of 18 states had 208 electoral votes, or 14 more than a majority. To them must be added California, Kentucky, Oregon and West Virginia,

The solid block of states here described had, by the census of 1890, a population (in round numbers) of 35,298,000 inhabitants, and an aggregate wealth of \$41.-1806 \$187.404.80011886 \$202.251.800 Third, and an aggregate wealth of \$41.-1804 181.175.0001897 238.812.000 The population of all the rest 1805 188.763.6001808 287.428.000 of the Union was 27,225,000, with a corre-

allowing for the four states specially united population of 39,441,000 inhabitants. and an aggregate wealth of \$46.453,000,000; nounced his opposition to Bryan in the | while all the Bryan states had a united population of 23,152,000 inhabitants, and an aggregate wealth of \$18,885,000,000. McKinley states of 1896 contained 63 per cent of the population of the United States, as against 37 per cent in the Bryan states. The McKinley states owned 71 per cent of the wealth of the United States, as against 29 per cent. In point of average education, the McKinley states far excelled the Bryan states. The result shows that wealth and intelligence were on the one side, poverty and stupidity on the other. The Democratic party of 10 years ago, with such leaders as Grover Cleveland in the Nation, and might offend gold-standard men! Yet Lewis L McArthur in the state, was deserving of respect. Since then it has fallen into deep degradation, with little prospect of recovery. The party may now be pictured, without any enormous injustice, in the vigorous words of an old writer:

Before this cursed throng goes Ignorance That needs will load the way he cannot see; And, after all, Death doth his flag advance; And, in the midst, Strife still would regand be, Whose ragged flesh and clothes did well

agree;
And, round about, amased Horror fles,
And, over all, Shame veils his guilty eyes; And. underneath, hell's hungry throat still

yawning lies. A MUGWUMP.

Expansion Democrat Speaks. EUGENE, Or., Oct, M .- (To the Editor.) Like Hon. W. M. Colvig, whom I heard speak here last night, I am another Dem-ocrat who "will not support any candi-date for President who is in favor of hauling down the American flag from territory won by American valor and American blood." Imperialism is a mere scarecrow and bugaboo. If McKinley is an
imperialist, then so were Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Polk and Pierce, Democratic
Presidents who all favored increase of
our territory and did increase it, else
we would not be here. "Where rolls the
Oregon" today, McKinley followed the
policy of National duty and fulfilled our
obligation to the world and to the people of the Philippines in retaining poshauling down the American fing from terple of the Philippines in retaining seestin of those islands instead of turn-ing them back to be plundered and butchered by Spain or by outlaw and

I am a Jacksonian Democrat and I be-I am a Jacksonian Democrat and I be-lieve that Wm. McKinley comes much nearer being a Jacksonian Democrat than W. J. Bryan. The resistent is this: Jackson established the gold standard in this country, while McKinley is in favor of preserving it.

Jackson (together with a Democratic

came the standard. It has remained so came the standard. It has remained so over since, except when the war brought greenbacks temporarily into circulation. When the gold dollar became the standard under Jackson in 1834, the silver coins became undervalued and went out, but this was later corrected under Pierce by changing the amount of metal in the smaller silver coins so they would circulate. Gold can carry allver with it,

but never silver gold.

It is but natural that base and scarce money silverism should go with a "run-and scuttle" foreign police. I favor Jackson and McKinley as against Bryan and

BRYANTE CONFIDENCE. Renson for It Among the Nebras-

kan's Followers in Oregon. A few days ago the Oregonius noted that the Bryanite State Committee had become suddenly and unusually active and was lining up its strength in Oregon. The reason for this has just come to light. The committee has got the idea into its head that it can carry Oregon. The following strictly confidential circu

Dear Sir: It is now only a few days until election. Our reports from the Eust all are very encouraging, and point to Mr. Bryan's section beyond a reasonable deabt. The only hopes the Republican party can have of suc-ceeding is through the use of money, which,

prints it to give it circulation:

Bryan Ucket, making a change of the total result of 1200 votes in our favor, and may insure Bryan's election. McKinley only carried this state four years ago by 2117 votes. Practically all who voted for Bryan before will do so this time. We know of at least 200 in one county who have changed to Mr. Bryan, and reports it most counties look very economic. reports in most counties look very encourag-ing. The majority for McKinley in Portland will be 2500 less than it was in 1856. This can be everoome by the votes from outside coun-ties with active work.

This letter is strictly confidential. We have

given over three months of our time, free of charge, to this campaign, hence it is not ask-ing much of you, and a few Bryan supporters ing much of you, and a few Bryan supporters in your precinct, to give your full time in appellat work for the cause on should day, and a few days before if necessary. Be at the polls before time to vote on the morning of election, see that the boxes are properly closed, that everything is done in accurance with law, and that no fraud is perpetrated. Have some one to look over the shoulder of the judges and watch the count carefully until the last bailed is necessary. judges and watch the count carefully until the last ballot is counted. You can readily so what an easy matter it would be for a judge, if so disposed, to make a mistake (intentionally) and read two or three ballots in favor of the Republican ticket, which would make a difference of about 2000 votes in the state, if

done in every precinct.

If all to whom this letter is sent will act on If all to whom this letter is sent will act on these suggestions, there can be no doubt but that the result in this state will be for Bryan, and it is possible that the carrying of the state may be necessary for his election, so let us do our best. Belibving you will do all you can, and trusting you will be successful, I am, sincerely yours, WILL R. KING, Chairman People's Party State Com.

There is one serious shortcoming to this tter. It does not contain the signature of Hon. R. Storey Sheridan, of Rose-burg, the Chairman of the Democratic end of the Bryan State Committee. It is barely possible that he does not share William Rufus King's exuberant idea that Beyan will carry Oregon. They say that his estimates, confidficultally made. of McKinley's majority, do not run be

ENGLAND IS MATTER-OF-FACT. Her People Take Their Pleasures Seriously-France the Reverse

London Illustrated News. France is the incarnation of the Her mode of making history is distinct from that of any other nation, and espe-cially from ours. England makes history in a matter-of-fact, utterly unhistricute and utterly non-spectacular way; just as her best historians record it in a sober, solid and often the reverse of brilliant manner. Our incidents are not magnified into episodes, and our episodes are not inflated to the size of conclusive events. There is not concerted, orchestral accompaniment to our rejoicings; on the contary, there is much cacophony under the name of cheering. We are lions who roar like bulls of Bashan; we are the most materials. name of cheering. We are the most malike bulls of Bashan; we are the most materially civilized people on the face of
the globe, who cannot combine to deccrate a single thoroughfare in a thoroughly artistic fashion.

On the other hand, there is no yelling
On the other hand, there is no yelling

"Penason!" at the slightest reverse.

Suits Her Just as Well.—"Don't you think a
man—a real man—ought to acknowledge when

oughly artistic fashion.

On the other hand, there is no yelling of "Treason!" at the slightest reverse. We are, in fact, a staid, unimaginative people, who take our pleasures, not "moult tristement," as Froisaard had it, owns up, but he always goes and buys me aedately, until our animal apirits and find vent in the sumshing real nice and expensive."—Detroit Free Press. cheerfulness is, for all that, never ex-hausted, and the largest stock of it is reserved for "duty" in the case of misfortunes. Our cheerfulness is the boottack of our resignation.

RUSSIA'S GREAT BAILWAY. Its Completion Will Revolutionise Travel to the Orient.

London Express.

When the Trans-Siberian Railway has been completed all the way to Viadivostock and Port Arthur the journey between either of these places and Moscow tween either of these places and Moscow will, at the present rate of speed in force, occupy 10 days, the price of a first-class ticket, including sleeping accommodation, being slightly over £120. Shangkai will be at once brought within 15 days of London or Paris, instead of % as at present, and the cost of the entire journey will be £34 instead of nearly £100.

In spite of the low rates, the carriages on the Trans-Siberian line are among the most luxurious in existence, and comprise many accessories, bath. library and piano, only to be found elsewhere in the special saloons of monarchs or American millionaires. The Russian Government will certainly not derive much profit from its passenger frame, but expects to re-coup itself in the goods traffic arising from

coup liself in the goods frame arising from the vast development of the rich districts through which it will be conveyed. The peasant of Western Russia is more and more coming to look upon Siberia as a land of promise, and the Government does everything in its power to encour-age rational emigration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. II.—In raply to the protest of the French Government against the action of the Treasury Department in again imposing duties on liquors and cordials in excess of the reciprocity agreement, the State Department has replied that, the matter having gone before the United States Supreme Court, is for the time removed from the field of negotiation, and the action of the court must be awaited before progress can be made.

A hundred times before you can squeeze but a cogy tear.

It ripples out, moreover, to the hearistrings that will tug.

And always leaves an echo that is very like a hug.

So, smile away. Folks understand what by a smile is meant.

The worth a million gallers and it doesn't cost and confidence of the court must be awaited before progress.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Have you looked for your gate this

Somebody will get a whole lot of telegrams of condolence a week from today.

Portunately for the census figures, they ere taken before the opening of the football snanon.

The same parade will serve next week as a Republican triumph and a Democratic funeral procession.

The New York divekeeper cannot see now "consent of the governed" can be the policy of Richard Croker.

A candidate is just as likely to ditched if he travels on a special train as if he employed the ordinary means of transportation.

"Coercion" consists only in requesting workingmen to vote for McKinley. Foreing negroes to vote the Democratic ticken is merely persuasion.

lar letter, issued from Bryan State headquarters at Portland, under date of Oc-Now that Mme. Bernhardt has suctober 30, explains all. The Oregonian cessfully played the role of Hamlet, we shall expect to see Mnude Adams appearing in the near future as Bill Sykes.

Careful count by a competent person places the whole number of buffaloes liv-ing today at only 103. Dr. William T.

terms would remove his prejudice against the platform. He lectured once in Vienna and once in Budapest for fun, not for He likes to talk for nothing about twice a year; but talking for money is work, and that takes the pleasure out

A young man of unusual eloquence had been addressing a large audience in Jerney City and his theme was the Stars and Stripes, and everyone in his audience was roused to a high pitch of enthusiasm, After the speech, outside of the building, someone heard two "kids" arguing over the address. One said: "Oh, it was only a Fourth of July speech; it was all about de flag." The other answered: what's de matter wid yea? Isn't de flag all dere is to it, anyway?"

A teller in a Boston savings bank reports the receipt of the following letter: "Mr. Treasurer of the - Bank -I have writ once befor to send my munny. If I dont get it by next Thursday too gether with four cents postage I will contest it with my life, sure without fail. "TIMOTHY SULLIVAN."

As Mr. Sullivan gave no address, and as the postmark on his envelope could not be made out, the bank did not, at last accounts, know whether he "contested it with his life" or not.

A really novel and amusing bet ds that between .two enthusiastic partisans of McKinley and Bryan in Minden. Neb. In the case of Bryan's election the McKinley advocate is to march to the foot of a steep hill which rises for more than a mile near the city limits. He is to be escorted by the Republican Campaign Drum Corps, by his successful rival and by as many of the townspeople as may care to attend. Arrived at the bottom of the hill, the task before the losing politician is to roll a peanut from the to the top of the hill with a toothpick. He is obligated not to touch the peanut France is the incarnation of the muse of history, inasmuch as she is never idle. With anything but the toothpick, and ther mode of making history is distinct must stay in the beaten road during the entire fourney. In case he does not the peanut to the hillton in a single day's work, he must sleep on the ground under guard and begin again in the morning. The same penalty will be paid by

> PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Justice—What were you doing in Colonel Pul-ler's chicken foop? Uncle Mose—Fo' de Lawd, Judge, I was jes takin' de census—Harlem Life.

A Mild Encouragement.—"Do you think that there is much chance now to make a good living out of ilterature?" asked the youth. "More chance than before," answered the man with glasses: "especially if you know how to set type and correct proofs." — Washington

Rush for Safety.-"I appreciate highly the offer you are making me, Mr. Higginside." the young woman said, clasping her hands together, "and if I ask for a few moments in which er, and it I ask for a few moments in which to consider it, in order that I may know my own heart, believe me—" "Tou misunderstood me, Miss Bjenkins!" gaaged the caller, "I only wanted to know your political preferences. I am taking a straw rote of the flat,"—Chicago Tribune.

Let Us Smile.

Josh Wink in Baltimors American.
The thing that goes the farthest toward making life worth white,
That costs the Irant and does the most, is just a pleasant smile.
smile that bubbles from a heart that lower

The sp its fellow mon Will drive away the clouds of groom and coast the sun again.
It's full of worth and goodness, too, with many kindress bleat—
It's worth a million dollars and it doesn't cost

There is no room for sadness when we see a

cheery simile—
It always has the same good look—it's never out of style—
It nerves us on to try again, when failure makes us blue; The dimples of encouragement are good for me

It pays a higher interest, for it is merely It's worth a million dollars and it doesn't cost A smile comes very easy-you can wrinkle up

with obser