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TODAY'S WEATHER. -- Occasional rain, with brisk southerly winds, probably increasing to

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

TF THERE IS ANY ONE WHO BELIEVES THE GOLD STANDARD IS A GOOD THING, OR THAT IT MUST HE MAINTAINED, I WARN HIM NOT TO CAST HIS VOTE FOR ME RECAUSE I PROMISE HIM IT WILL NOT HE MAINTAINED IN THIS COUNTRY LONGER THAN I AM ABLE TO GET RID

OF IT." WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN. MNOXVILLE, TENN., SEPT. 18, 1896.

"I WANT TO TELL YOU WHAT I TOLD OTHERS: THAT IF YOU THINK THE GOLD STANDARD IS AUSTLUTELT NECESSARY TO THE WELFARE OF THIS COUNTRY, YOU MAKE A GREAT MISTAKE IF YOU VOTE FOR ME BECAUSE IF I CAN HELP IT, THE GOLD STANDARD WOMENT."

IN THIS COUNTRY FOR ONE MOMENT." WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

MEMPHIS, TENN., OCT. 5, 1806. "THE PARTY STANDS WHERE IT DID IN 1896 ON THE MONEY QUESTION." WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

"WE ARE IN FAVOR OF THE FREE COINAGE OF SELVER AT THE BATIO OF 16 TO 1, WITHOUT WAITING FOR THE AID OR CONSENT OF ANY OTHER NA-TION ON EARTH."

ZANESVILLE, O., SEPT. 4, 1900.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN. ANN ARBOR, MICH., OCT. 11, 1996.

A THING TO THE PURPOSE.

A Bryan brother writes The Orego nian a letter of inquiry. He wants to know whether "The Oregonian, in May, 1898, did not say, in effect, that the United States did not want the Philippine Islands and ought not to keep ern." It did. But what is that to

the purpose now? The islands then were not ours. Now they are ours. When The Oregonian made that statement Dewey had just sailed into Manila Bay. Conditions in the islands were wholly unknown then to the people of the United States. Nobody had thought of taking the Philipes. But Dewey sent an urgent call for help. Large bodies of troops were got ready, with all possible speed, and sent over. These forces defeated the Spanish troops and captured Manlia. But before we were through with Spain the patives began their war upon us. A little later a treaty of peace was made with Spain and the islands were coded to the United States, Neither the war nor the treaty had been an issue of party politics. Colonel Bryan was commander of a regiment in the war, and he supported the treaty. Seventeen Democrats were among the Senators who voted for its ratification, Thus, though we had not thought at the beginning of the war with Spain of taking the Philippine Islands, at the end of the war we received them; and the Democratic party, including its leader, Mr. Bryan, assisted through-

Sinne, therefore, through this course of events the Philippine Islands have been taken over by the United States, what boots it that The Oregonian said at the beginning of the war that "we had no further rightful use for the Philippines than as a base of present operations and a hostage pending final settlement"? This statement has been printed and reprinted by every Bryan paper in the Northwest. We remind these critics that it has been superseded by the events of the war; for war never leaves a situation as it found it. The United States determined to require Spain to cede the islands. Mr. Bryan and his party acquiesced and assisted, The treaty was made with their cooperation. Now, for a partisan purpose, they denounce the acquisition of the islands, willing to stultify themselves if, peradventure, they may find

or felgo a "paramount issue." Now that we have our blood in the telands and our money in them, have assumed obligations by treaty in regard to them, the Democratic party that helped to get them, Mr. Bryan who specially assisted, want to flunk.

It is a sorry spectacle. It seems to The Oregonian that its cern themselves about the consistency of their own party and their own canoccupied by Mr. Bryan on this ques-

Greece, Rome, Venice, Holland and nously throughout the border states France, the history of the world would where Southern sentiment in consid-have been much different, and worse, erable, and where there is a contest No government is so fit for expansion on the electoral tickets. Hardly a day or so useful in it as a representative passes but the Governor of Oregon, or government. Every segment of civili-nation that can't stand alone is not re-an inquiry from the East asking if is

A PLEA FOR FAIR ELECTIONS.

It is the voice of Jones, coming not as is its wont out of the wilds of Arkansas, but from the busy city of Chi-cago, and its cry is for a free ballot and a fair count. Listen, again!

We have appealed to the brads and bearts of the American people. We have won the ight, and, by heaves, we will not be defrauded out of our victory by the chicanery of election judges. If our Republican friends will be honest, there will be no trouble, but intimidation it the polls or attempted dishencety in the count will be met by such methods as may be ecessary and contrest effective.

We have appealed to the head of Roosevelt with a scantling in Colorado, and to the head of Mark Hanns with a block of ice in Chicago. We have appealed to the black heart of every copperhead of 1864 with the same antagonism to the flag and false fears as to liberty we used then. By heaven, we will not be defrauded out of our victory by partisan election judges in Kentucky, or Tammany corruption in New York, or distranchisement in the South!

Jones has the growing reputation among Democrats, who growl at his failure in 1896 and resent his selection again this year, of being an old woman and a mutton-head. In this latest utterance, however, he almost transgresses the limits of patience. Talk of this sort from the spokesman of a party that gets about all its points in game through suppression of Republican votes, is calculated to bring the sacred cause of consent into contempt and derision among that large part of the American people who still cherish the sense of humor.

Jones and his party have not appealed to the heads and hearts of the American people. They have appealed to the heads and hearts of the doubtful states. No appeal is made by anybody to the heads and hearts of the South. For the Republicans it is useless for the Democrats It is unnecessary. The shotgun and the "grandfather clause" and repeaters at the ballot-box enable Mr. Jones and his companions to sit in the Senate and organize National cam-paigns and talk solemn cant about "intimidation" and "dishonesty in the Truly the exhibits are varied count." in the Bryan menagerie, and wonderful the brayings of its spiciers!

UNEQUAL TALENTS.

The inequality of men under any orm of government is always glaringly apparent; but it is less so under popular government than under those where opportunity is provided the aristocracy and denied the masses. No such un. for it. just rule is applied in the United States. As ex-President Cleveland says: "Our free institutions offer opportunities to

such marked inequality exists in acquisition of wealth? Perhaps a hint can be gained if we widen the inquiry to include other forms of acquisition, inasmuch as wealth is not the only good. Why is it that to some men itknowledge, while the great mass of their fellows plod along in hindness and ignorance? Why should Shakespeare comprehend all human emotions and Herbert Spencer all science and philosophy, and Professor Norton all languages, when the average man is unable to write entertainingly and instructively on any subject? Why should Rosa Bonheur be able to paint animals true to life or Phidias carve an artistic sense of form and color has

The talent for making money is one among many gifts in which men excel, and it is not by any means the most to be envied. One of the greatest states-men now living is M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance. He began life as a humble railway employe at a flag station, but nothing could keep him down. He broke through the crust that separates the common people in Russia from the great, and he is today one of the most influential men in the world, by reason of his own talents and perseverance. We encounter such instances in every walk of life. The great lawver the great doctor, the great architect, the great preacher, the great philanthropist, all came up from nothing to their present proud eminence, partly because they had been endowed by nature with exceptional talents, and partly because they worked diligently

Money-making is a talent, just as painting is, or writing poetry, or teaching. There is no more justice in arraigning the social order because some men have more money than others than there would be in arraigning the social order because some men can paint finer pictures than others can, or because some women are beautiful while the

mass are commonplace. How long will it take the poor apple grower, with the map of Ireland in his face and ten warts on each hand, to acquire the physical excellence of Maurice Barrymore or a De Resske? How long will it take the poor anthracite coal-miner, with a large family and a small dinner-pail, to compose a "Lohengrin" or write a "Hamlet"? He can do that just as quickly as he can make a fortune on Wall street and furnish a Summer home at Long Branch. And in his inability to do any or all of these things lies as cogent a reason as has yet been advanced why Bryan should be elected President.

LET US ALL ANSWER IT.

Mr. Bryan got electoral votes in Washington and California last elecknows he will have none in Oregon this year. And he avenges himself upon No candidate for the great lette way. He uses an obsolete anti-In so embarrassing a position as that tion as an answer to the disfranchise- have nothing to lose. mential part in the acquisition of the impression that this obsolete and nulli-Philippine Islands, he denounces the fied clause in the Oregon constitution be bad, but the full effect of which is

some other citizen of the state, receives quired by the constitution of the uni-verse to be joined to a monarchy. Oregon dealer to negroes the right to vote or to hold property. These let-ters are all answered in a way that will show their authors pretty clearly how much sense of justice there is in

this attack upon Oregon. Every man in the state should answer this Bryan slander in person next Tuesday by voting for McKinley and Roosevelt.

NO ANALOGY OR PARALLEL.

Judge Harmon, of Cincinnati, in the course of a Bryan speech on Wednesday night, trying to frame an argument for condemnation of our course in the Philippines, said: "France helped us n our Revolution. What should we have thought if the French had bought out England's pretensions and then turned their arms to subdue us?" This question he seemed to think a poser. But nothing could be more shallow. All analogy is wanting. First, the com-parison as to fifness for national independence and belf-government, between the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands and our fathers of the Revolution, is utterly abourd—too abourd for anything but Bryanite thinking, Second, the Filipinos were engaged in no struggle for independence when we went to the islands. There had, indeed, been a partial insurrection some time before, led by mercenary politiclans-Aguinaldo among them-who had sold out to Spain for a large sum of money and had quit the islands to enjoy their booty, of which Aguinaldo's own share was \$400,000. So when we went to the islands the authority and sovereignty of Spain were undisputed, as they had been during nearly 400 years, Third, in the war with Spain our soldiers and sallors did the fighting, compelled the surrender of the Spaniards in the Philippines, placed no reliance on the natives, and had no support from them in the actual enterprise of war. They were then, as they have been ever since, too cowardly to fight, other than to fire from ambush at long range, and then run. Fourth, these people were making no effort to win their national independence when we went to the islands; in fact, never had made unfit for independence and incapable of it is proved by their long submission to the rule of Spain. Had they been a people capable of self-government they would have achieved their independence long ago, and we never should have gone to the Philippine Islands, It is inconceivable that Spain, in her, decrepitude and weakness, could have held a people numbering eight or ten millions, fit for freedom and striving

There is no possible analogy, therefore, between the case supposed of France and the American colonies by all within their influence for the ad-vancement and improvement of their case in the Philippine Islands. The supposition is merely ridiculous. The Why is it, then, that even among us assumption that the inhabitants of the Philippines, the best of whom are but half civilized, while the vast majority have a status ranging from pemi-sa age to lowest savage state, are as fit for national independence and as competent for self-government as our fathis given to understand wisdom and ers of the Revolution were, is a notion on the one hand of mere sentimentalists, on the other an expedient of shallow politicians who want it for support

of a partisan argument.

We should not have won our independence at that time without France. But, after we had committed ourselves to the Revolution, undoubtedly we should have preferred to accept the forced to return to our allegiance to Immortal statue, when from others the Great Britain-if that had been the alternative. We had, however, ample with great fidelity. Still, in an encapacity for national independence and lightened sense, famine is one of the self-government; and France, in helping us, had simply desired to strike a blow at England, in retaliation for England's seizure of Canada, twenty years before.

OF CONCERN MARCH 5.

Under the natural course of events longress will be in session from December to March, and then adjourn and give the country a rest. But Mr. Bryan says that if he is elected he will call Congress together immediately after his inauguration. The prospect of the ountry's having Bryan and Congress both on its hands at the very outset of a new Administration is sufficient to give the most reckless anti-imperialist pause. But there is something worse yet than this.

Bryan's election will reopen the money question. Congress would be called ostensibly, we may suppose, to destroy our drift toward imperialism and resuscitate our half-suffocated lib-But whatever is done or not erties. done in that regard, the Democrats elected along with Bryan will be ready with bills for reorganization of the our rency. We shall have proposals:

For free coinage of sliver. For paying bonds in sliver. For abolishing National banks. For perpetuating the greenback. For tons of paper fiat.

These proposals would be negligible nough with a Republican President in the White House and with a hardmoney majority in Congress. But with Bryanism in control they would become a potent cause of fear. Everybody with money in the bank would hang on to it till it was known what its value was going to be. Everybody thinking of ordering goods or starting new enterprises would wait a while, to find out what the effect of silver legislation was going to have on credit and consump-

If Bryan is elected, the only thing certain is that we shall have a change. How disastrous it will be, how many banks will fail and mills close down, we don't know. We only know that Bryan brethren would far better con- tion, but he got none in Oregon. He the only effect on business will be to make it cautious, on savings will be to make them chary of investment, on the didate than about that of The Ore- the people of the state in a character- dollar will be to imperfil its value. Some men can afford to take desperate office of President has ever been placed negro clause in the Oregon constitu- chances in this respect, because they ment of blacks in the South, and he are dependent on wages of income tion. After playing a prominent and uses it in such a way as to convey the from investments will healtate before taking a step whose effect is known to

Aguinaide in his fight on the flag? Bryan evades the money question, and well he may. For it is the issue in this campaign beside which all other pretended issues pale into insignificance The money question is the issue.

As often as the night of the list of

October comes round, fuvenile hood-umism becomes rampant and individual property interests in the city suffer, There is no warrant, either in "fun" or n tradition, for the riotous spirit that finds expression in overturning wood sles, unhinging gates, overturning outhouses, taking the wheels off of vehioles, greasing railway tracks, defacing buildings and smearing windows with paint. Lawlesaness pure and simple, the parents of the community and not the police should be held accountable for it. Indeed, the police cannot cope with the situation presented by squads of from teh to half a hundred boys turned loose, intent upon mischief and ranging over a wide area. If the particular of the city cannot stop this vandadism, they are contemptibly weak in 184 concerning three political orders of the statemen of dallem, they are contemptibly weak in 184 concerning three political orders are outldings and smearing windows with dallem, they are contemptibly weak in 1804 concerning three political orders or authority; if they can stop it and do classes, namely, the states, the territonot, they are, to state it mildly, weak ries, and "countries subject to the juin morals. The justly exasperated citi- risdiction of the United States." It has sen who, being unable to protect his property by entreaties or threats, whose orders to the insolent gang to move on are treated with derision supplemented by a personal attack with mud and missiles, has nothing left him but to abandon the field to the detriment of his property, or to resort to means which the lawless youngsters ized and enabled territories. will respect. This at least one citizen did Wednesday night, fortunately withwhich sent a boy screaming to the hospital to have a wounded arm dressed as the result of a pistol shot. The incident might have been tragical; it is, in a sense, deplorable, but if it has a saiutary effect in diminishing, through a wholesome fear of consequences, ju-venile lawlessness, miscalled "fun," and evidently indulged under parental license, it will serve a good purpose.

Mrs. E. E. Dye, of Oregon City, has brought out a beautiful and valuable little book, entitled, "Stories of Oregon." It will be an excellent introduction for the young to the study of our history. The style is pure and simple, yet animated; there is wealth of historical and biographical data; there is dramatic spirit in many of the sketches. and somehow in a manner really wonany worth the name. That they were derful the author has contrived to give freshness and vivacity to facts and incidents which hitherto we have been accustomed to see writen only with dry-as-dust labor. But this charming little book is not a novel. It can be depended on for its facts and dates, and it has many of them; with many a pleasant thing moreover that lies in the early history of Oregon. It is volume vii of "The Western Series of Readers," and The Oregonian does not hesitate to commend it for reading in our schools. It has just a touch of the romantic style, just a little of the flavor or raciness of a record of the heroic age, for which it is all the better. Our children should be saved from mert triviality on the one hand, and from dull selemnity on the other.

According to the figures given by the Viceroy of India, the cost of the famine in that country will not fall short of \$500,000,000. This is only the first cost, since 2,000,000 people are still re-celving relief, and millions more must be helped to restock their farms and be fed until they can reap the crops lately sown. The famine has been equal in cost, both in life and money, to a devastating war, but a war thus destruct. ive would insure peace at least for a generation, whereas there is no security against famine for even a single year. Indeed, unless the problem is solved on sovereignty of France rather than be an irrigation basis, it is almost certain to recur within a decade. History in preventable ills of the world. ficulty in this instance is in applying preventive means to the conditions of a poverty-stricken, unenlightened peo-

Old Mr. Kruger is about to arrive in Europe. He has some tons of gold with him. But this gold is the product of robbery. Paper, to the amount of millions, was issued upon it, which was left in the Transvaal without a redeemer when Kruger carried off the gold against which it was issued. He claims to be the custodian of this gold for the state, but the state never more will hear of it, while those who hold the irredeemable paper are irremediably swindled. This is not likely, in any responsible financial circle, to be called an honorable transaction. But it is one more lesson on monetary laws and paper currency. This affair explains why old Mr. Kruger had to hide away from the fury of the people of the Transvasi.

The story of the suicide of a homesick boy-a lad of 17-at Astoria is recorded. Though with his father and mother, he pined to return to his native Pennsylvania, which state he had recently left, and, depressed by the imhad lived to come in sharp conflict with
the real ills of life and gone down before them, leaving persons who had a
right to depend upon him for support right to depend upon him for support fight his battle out for him. In stereotyped phrase, but without plous cant, if can be said of this youth, to whom the childish ills of life appealed so strongly, "He is better off."

The old idea that corn cannot be grown and matured in the Willamette Valley has given way to experiment. This is especially true in the past season, many large fields having been succensfully grown for ensilage. This is aportant to the dairying interest, which is making such substantial growth throughout the Valley.

Pryan is as unsafe today for finance and foreign relations as he was four and foreign relations as he was four Can't you some up here Thursday morning years ago. He has grown more dan and so 'con here to Omala and we can discretion and less sincere in these four cuts all the planks. Will draw up the plank gerous and less sincere in these four years. The country needs a better, broader, safer man, but he is in every way less to be trusted than in 1896.

Railway Speed of the Puture

AMERICAN "BEPENDENCIES."

And Countries Subject to the Jurisdiction of the United States

The Bryan brethren are troubled deeply by the words "dependencies" and "sub- Belmont, a Democratic candidate for Cogeet countries." Yet the records of the green and the General Statutes of the United States prove indisputably that in like manner staked the existence of the Republic on the election for the last ince, ward, territory or possession. Thus, for a single instance, take the act of Con-gress relating to the keeping of public records in Lousians suggested by Jefferson and approved by him as President. Section 2 of that not reads;

remained for the Bryanites to become Constitutional expounders of the unprecedented doctrine that every possession district and country subject to the jurisdiction of the United States is inherently vested with Constitutional rights, privileges, and immunuities quite coequal with the rights of sovereign states or organ-

In 1904, when the Government came to establish branches of the United out any more serious effect than that States Bank, it was found that the charter of the bank authorized branches "within the United States." But Jefferson and Congress held that it was not sufficient to warrant the establishment of branches in "dependencies." So Jefferron again suggested, and Congress passed and Jefferson approved as President, the set of March 23, 1804, authorising the establishment of branches in "amy of the territories or dependencies of the United States."

So, then, we had with Jefferson, people under the sovereignty and jurisdic tion of the United States who were not citizens, but inhabitants of United States dependencies. There are in the General Statutes, to which any one may turn in any law library, many acts expressly speaking of "inhabitants" of new possessions, as contradistinguished citizens, in the sense that one is citizen of a territory or a state.

One of the most significant of these is the act admitting to registry shirs owned by "residents," and "inhabitants" of "ceded territories," who continue to reside therein, and giving such "inhabitants' the privileges accorded owners of ships who are citizens of the United States. This act provides American registry for ships sailing under French or Spanish flags, but owned by citizens the United States, residing in "new noquisitions," and extends the privilege to quisitions," and extends the privilege to the "inhabitants and residents" of the ceded territory, provided that such "inhabitants" availing of the privilege should take the oath of allegiance.

And that act was approved by President Jefferson. Mr. Bryan and his lieutenants should cease to talk of the "infamy" of dependencies or wards of a republic. We have had them and that too, under and by the advice, wisdom famy republic. We have had them republic. We have had them too, under and by the advice, wisdom and splendid gentus of Thomas Jeffers n, author of the Declaration of Independant of the Declaration of

MR. BRYAN'S DILEMMA.

J. Sterling Morton Publishes Two

Letters by Him-Thought of
Turning Populist-Opposed
to Prohibition.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb-The Conservative of which J. Sterling Morton is editor, has discovered and will publish two
letters written by William J. Bryan when he was a member of Congress. which are likely to have an important in-fluence upon the campaign in this State. One letter shows that Mr. Bryan cared more to be a member of the United States Senate than a member of the insure his election. The letter is as follows:

Representatives, Washington, D. C., May 29, 1884.—Dear Sir: I believe that the sasiest way to become United States Senator would be to to become United States Senator would be to amountee myself as a Populiat and be nomi-nated by them, for I believe we could elect a Populist Legialature in that way without doubt. To do that, however, would prevent my doing certain work which I regard as very important. As an avowed Populist, I would be criticised for going into the Democratic dis-tricts and urging Populists to support Free-Silver Democrats, and I would be expected to Silver Democrats, and I would be expected to not in harmony with the Populist leaders in lines of policy, for they would resent such in-dependence as I would think necessity, and a dissension might injure the party more than I

Not Worrying Over National Ques-

It is barely possible that the Legislature will be so divided that I may be elected Senator. he mo divided that I may be elected Senator. While this would be acceptable and would enable me to carry on the fight on National questions, it is a matter about which I do not worry, because I am satisfied that I can make more outside of Congress than I can make here, and I would be with my family more

and have to work less.

I hope you may find your new work both congenial and vanuanerative. Wherever there are public documents which you would like, let me know, and I would be glad to send them. Very truly yours, W. J. HRYAN. The Letter on Prohibition.

possibility of doing so, ended his troubles with a rifle ball. The case is a sad one, but on the whole much less so than if this morbidiy sensitive boy The letter is as follows:

that you are going. I will try and leave here at once, so that we can get together and talk over the platform before the convention. I have no doubt we will agree on tariff colutions, but I have been in much trouble over the temporance plank. I. like you and the great bulk of the party, am opposed to prohibition; we had better content ourselves with a declaration against sumptuary legislation, such as we usually have.

against sumptuary legislation, such as we usually have.

We have a number of men who will vote for the smeetdment, among them Sawrer, Smell, Lewix, Miller, Whitmore, stc., etc. They do not ask us to declare in favor of prohibition, but simply to do as the Republicans have done—leave it to each individual to do as he likes. By declaring against prohibition we will loss a good many votes, while we will not gain Republican votes. We tried that last Fall in our county, declared in so many words against county, declared in so many words against robibitim, and the saloons went solid against

I wish I could see you before the convention.

British Like Our Census Methods.

National Magazine.
Inquiries have been received from the British Government concerning the methods of taking the American census, be-Philippine Islands, he denounces the acquisition as an act of tyranny, imperialism and despotism; an act sab-been size of the principles of the man but a cheap partisan biatherskite?

If the anti-imperialist dictum that a republic cannot have colonies had been her ceptain.

Railway Speed of the Puture.

Two hundred miles an hour, appailing as it assents and hour, appailing as it assents and touch effows with the smooth of the partisan purpose that is units his partisan purpose that the full effect of which is in force. He knows the truth well sin force He knows the truth well emperated by that the full effect of which is in force. He knows the truth well sin force He knows the truth well emperated in the followed by the fall that he should purpose the principles of liberty, and the partisan purpose the principles of liberty and the partisan purpose the principles of liberty and the partisan purpose the principles of liberty and the partisan purpose that the suits his partisan purpose the truth well effect of which is in force. He knows the truth well effect of which is in force He knows the truth well effect of which is in force He knows the truth well emperated in the followed in the full effect of which is in force He knows the truth well emperated in the followed in the full effect of which is in force He knows the truth well emperated in the followed is an act sale shed weather trainmen and flestows with the full effect of which is in force He knows the truth well emperated in the full effect of which is in force He knows the truth well emperated for its destruction as long as he had power to do so, taking the event with the full effect of which is in force He knows the truth well emperated to the substant rainmen and flestows with the full partise. The best trainmen and tenders to secure the substant rainmen and tenders to

LIBERTY IN PERIL-AS USUAL.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. "I am convinced that the very exists of this country depends up of the coming election," said O. H. P. do not remember an election for the last of the Republic did not depend on the election of the Democratic candidase for President. But somehow it has managed to survive the long series of Democrati defeats and to come out stronger, freet and more glorious with every mournfu catastrophe of that kind. Those of us who lived during the period when the slave power was engaged in its various conspiracies for extending slavery into the territories will well remember how many times the existence of the Republic depended on the submission of the free North to the demands of our Southern brethren. It was to go down in darkness and blood when Lincoln was elected Prest. dent the first time, and when he was a candidate for re-election in 1864 it was August Belmont (the father, we believe, of O. H. P., the seer whom we have just quoted), then chairman of the Democrat is National Committee, who, in a public address in September, 1844, in behalf of

the peace-at-any-price candidate, McCleilan, seid: Fellow Citisens: It is not much that yo Fellow Citisans: It is not much that your country now asks of you, but all that you hald dear, all that you have and can hope to have of liberty, of peacs, of prosperity, depends upon your giving to your country what your country now asks—wisdom to see your duty, courage to do it. With you, under a bankmant Providence, it reats to determine by your votes on the 5th of November the death or life of the noblast Republic ever cetabilabed among men.

So that the son comes by rightful inheritance to his quadrennial fright for the imperiled life of the Republic. Governor Seymour himself talked in the

same strain. On September 5 he made bird was not a bird. this solemn announcement: Upon the result hangs the very destinies of

our land. Four years more of such administra-tion as we have had will work irretrievable ruin to this great and giorious country of ours. Lealls Combs, of Kentucky, trotted out the familiar spook of militarism in the following style:

In my deliberate opinion, if Mr. Lincoln is re-slected, we shall have a military despection featured upon us and may children, with a standing army of negro janissaries. Said Andrew J. Bogers, of New Jersey, at New York September 5, 1864:

And even in the loyal states where we have not heard the greams of the dying or the rearing of cannon the party in power has used the mailed hand of military inurnation, despotant and training to strike down the liberties of the people and trample upon the bleeding and desolate Constitution. Governor Wickliffe, of Kentucky: I cannot give you any better argument why you should change this Administration than to

say that if you prefar liberty to slavery you will change it, and change it quickly, for if Lincoln is elected, farewell to civil liberty in the United States. Colonel Price, of New York; The miserable principle of centralisation, of imperialism, has been deeply implanted in the assets of the men who are governing now one by one they are destroying all the guar-antess of personal rights. The people must protect themselves and their country or they will be swept into the masistrem of centraliza-tion and arbitrary power with every vestige of liberty in this country.

We could quote scores of such jere-misds from a collection of extracts from

Demogratic speeches during the Presidential campaign of 1964, but they all take their texts and tenor from the Democratic National platform of that year, which sald:

Under the pretense of a military necessity of a war power ligher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right trodden down and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired. And in 1873, when Grant was a candi-

date for re-election with Horace Greeley as his opponent, the Democratic National Convention was as full of woe as ever. This is from its platform: The Republican party, instead of restoring the Union, has, so far as in its power, dis-

solved it. Under its repeated as-saults the pillars of the Government are rock-ing on their base, and should it succeed in November next and isaugurate its President we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the sout-tered fragments of the Constitution. We know what became of all these dis-

mal prophecies. Today the same Democratic party which in 1884 could find no rhetoric lurid enough in which to express their destestation of the tyrant Lincoln, who was engaged in smashing the Constitution and in establishing a military depotism on the ruins of the Republic and liberty, are now sulogisting him as the great apostle of Constitutional liberty. More recently we have had occasion to remember the dire predictions of universal ruin and desolution which, according to Mr. Bryan and bis suite of Democratic orators, were to follow the election of William McKinley, and we know how

these came out also.

The American people are prepared to endure with cheerful squantmity a good deal more of the same kind of ruin which the election of McKinley brought in its train, and now that the same voices are and we need it." raised with same old cries about the terrible calamities which will result from his must be advertised, and advertised it re-election, they are going to try hard on must be." And advertised it was, at 4 the 5th of November next to seat the very large saving to the Government. tyrant more firmly than ever on his throne, amid the joyful acalalms of the American people in every state of the Union, and to keep open the floodgates of disaster through which has flowed such unbounded prosperity to every part of the United States, and the blessings of freedom and progress to the peoples we have rescued from medieval despotism of Spain.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS "What makes you look so unbappy, little boy?" Small Boy (nobbing)—Nobody never calls me good unless I am a-doin' somethin' I don't like to do.—Tit-Rits.

Die to do.—Th-Rits.

Calculated to Please.—'Dolly, is your new young man intelligent?' 'Weil, pa, he's just about right; he doesn't understand politics any better than I do."—India_expolis_Journal. Hardly the Thing to Do.—'If I was Louise I'd be ashamed." "Why?" "Blor's a member of the Audubon Club, and yet she has her bedroom fitted out in birdseys maple."—Chi-cago Record.

cago Record.

"Mr. Hardonse," said the minister, "I saw your son in a saloon resterday." "Did your replied Mr. Hardonse; "I hope he had the politeness to sak you so have something."

Pailadelphia Record. Not a Laboring-Class Expert -Judge-Tou're

not a Laborate and a reconstruction of a professional burgiar, aren't you? Prisonerat-the-bay-No, your benor: I ain't makin' no business o 'stealin', yer honor! I'm a decayed gintlessum, yer honor; an' I jes' took it up as a fad-Puck.

a fag. Fuck.

Making Sure.—First Lady (off for a journey)

—I bope we've got the right train. Second
Lady—I asked seventeen trainmen and nicesytires passingers if this train went to Blankville, and they all said yes, so I guess we're
all right.—New York Weekly.

NOTE AND CORMENT.

The election prophet will soon be without honor in his own country and every

Jameskay Jones is in partitionally with King Cotton, but he is ferninat imperial-

The anathy of the campaign has finally sen hunted down and located on the per-

son of Grover Cleveland Next week Hon. Adlat E. Stevenson with again emerge from obscurity and become of the plain people of Illnots.

Colonel Bryan will soon begin work on his furthecoming book, "The Last Battle," otherwise known as "The Final Finish," Count Bord De Castellane has spent

23,000,000 france in the last four years, He needs a receiver worse than a guardian. Colonel Bryan is going to make 2

speeches in Chicago. As a consequence the odds against him there are going up-Next Wednesday morning Mr. Bryan will wake up to find that history has re-

Some of the Shanghai correspondents seem to have accepted positions as offieratic party.

Jonah.

A bunch of Boers captured 50 British the other day, looted a mail train, burned it, and went their way. They evidently were not flatening when Lord Roberts said

The Illinois Audubon Society is about to checkmate the milliners by securing an amendment to the game laws that shall make it an offense, with penalties, for any one to possess any part of the wild birds how protected by the law. Some of the milliners have contended that a part of a

The extent of the training which is rated as essential to success in the British diplomatic service is illustrated in the career of Sir Ernest Mason Satow. who has succeeded Sir Claude MacDonald as British Minister to China. When no was 16 years old he was student interpreter in the Japan service; at Il years old he was promoted to interpreter, and at 24 he was secretary of the British Legation in Tokio, where he served is years. In 1884 he was made Consui-General at Bangkok, and in the following year he was promoted to the office of Minister resident: After three years' servtoe at this station he was transferred in the same capacity to Montevideo, where he remained until 1898, when he was appointed Minister to Morocco. In the same year he was given the post of British Minister in Tokio, and now he goes to Pekin.

Even the most experienced lawyers sometimes find themselves placed in awkward and humorous predicaments, and a good story of such a situation is told by a well-known barrister against himself. He was conducting a case where his client's reputation, let alone his money, was at stake. It occurred to him, in the course of his powerful speech the beach on behalf of his client, to quote the lines, "Who steals my purse steads trush; but he that fliches from me my good name," etc. Unfortunately the Judge was old and deaf and did not carely the observation. "What is that you say.
Mr. —?" he anxiously inquired, putting his hand up to his ear and leaning forward. The unhappy advocate repeated his quotation. "Very sorry I cannot hear what you say, Mr. - " Here the usher, who was standing by the Judge, thought it time to interfere, so he shouted out: "Please, Your Honor, Mr. - says as how any one as steals his purse will get nowt."

To his aid in his political life John Sherman brought a nature instinctively methodical and an unflinching probity. Under its repeated as- He saw to it that the public moneys were not squandered or used for dishonest purposes. A claim for \$1,000,000 was once brought to him for his signature. It had been regularly allowed, but it was fliegal and he refused to sign.

"It has been allowed," insisted the claimant's attorney, "and you must sign

"I will not," repeated Mr. Sherman, and he did not. He would have resigned, he afterward confided to a friend, had it been required of him, sooner than even seem to sunction a fraud. Neither would be permit irregularities, says the Baturday Evening Post. The chief of a bureau one day came to him for an order to pay for some machinery, "Has it been advertised?" asked the

"No," said the chief, "but there are only two places where it can be made, and we are accustomed to get their bids and contract with the lowest." "But," said the Secretary, "the law

Secretary.

says it must be advertised." "At least this may pass, for it is made "I cannot help that; the law says it

A Strict Non-Partisan. Paltimore American.
I'm never much for politics—I really do not Who gits the job o' fillin' up the Presidential

cheer.

I b'lieve the office ought 'o seek the man be hold it down, Although the man might head it off, by sort o' standin' roun'. Hut, as I say, in politics, I'm strict non-parti-I hope the best man wine-if he's a good Re-

I don't b'lieve in party lines-I think that Should pick the candydate he liless, amongst all them that run, An' vote fer princerples, an' met so much for party creeds.

An' jedge a man, not by his words, but by his

styla o' deeds. I always stamp my ballot on the independent plan.
A good man gits my vote-if he's a good Re-

I wouldn't choose a man because his words is bland an' glad— The gift o' gab's a funny thing—the talker's al-Onless he gits a chazet to talk-but mostly he When talkin' time is over with, an' he must go to work.

An', so I say, I'll be as independent as I can
an' choose the best I find—if he's a good Re

I deprycate the bitterness that crops out each I like to see a voter take the only way that's plain, An' stick to moral princorples, an' stubbernly

refuse To 'filiate with any creed that's surely bound to lose. Tou bet I'm golh' to vote an' not a strict non-I want the best man-'e long as he's a good