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TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain by Tr ing; winds shifting to southerly.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5

#### FROM TILDEN TO BRYAN.

The last message of Samuel J. Tilden to his countrymen was an appeal to them to fortify their seaboard points. on both sides of the continent, in order that our country might not be taken by surprise in case of war with a mariime power and suffer the National humiliation and enormous material loss that would result from our being overtaken in war without such preparation. On this subject Mr. Tilden made a long and impressive appeal. It was his last

word to his country.

But Mr. Bryan now says that not. only is there no need of such fortification of our coasts and defense of our cities, but what has been done in this direction is a menace to liberty, since the troops kept or employed therein will be used against the working people of the country.

He slanders the working people of the country by attributing riotous instincts and purposes to them; and at the same time he virtually asserts that be no force at hand to suppress them.

Of course, Mr. Bryan, if President, never would use military force in such an emergency as that at Chicago, rant or non-reflect when President Cleveland used it, at shall be no more, the time when the railway traffic of the States were "held up" by rioters, and millions of property and many lives party would call such use of force for restoration of peace and order "millitary tyranny."

But the working people of the United States are not of this kind. They also riotous and incendiary elements who on this subject fall in with Bryanism. The people are not afraid of fortifi- possibly be otherwise. is glad to get them. The suggestion that the post at Vancouver be discontinued has roused vigorous protest, both in Oregon and Washington, Spokane not long ago made great exer tions to get a military post, and even went to the extent of raising a large fund to buy land, which was given to the Government for the purpose,

General Wilson, now Chief of Engineers, who was long time at Vancouver, and is well known here, in his annual report asks Congress for an appropriation of \$5,715,000 for seaboast defenses. He announces that the comprehensive project of National defense is now half completed with an expenditure of \$32,000,000, extending over a period of ten years, and he points the advantages of finishing the work as soon as possible, since deterioration of unfinished work and of "plant" for

operation is always great. But the work that Mr. Tilden urged, in his last message to his countrymen, Mr. Bryan assalls as a p'ot against public liberty. Such an incident shows the fall of a party from Tilden to Bryan Small wonder that so many of the best men of the historic party have withdrawn from present action with it; or that Mr. Cleveland counsels patience and waiting in these words: "If relief under the true flag of restored Democracy is late in coming, we will not despair, but will reber that a just cause is never lost, and on our camping-ground we will work and wait, with aproving conscience and constant faith.

## SIMEED BY ITS REVOLUTIONARY

ELEMENTS. Ex-President Cleveland, a few days ago, in reply to a letter from Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, wrote as fol-

fows: The speech I made at the Reform Crub ets-ner in April 1807, is a part of my record in advectory of true Democracy. I cannot sup-press it or abase from it, and I would not if I could. I shall not object to any use you see fit to make of it.

In that speech, to which Mr. Dickin. son was thus referred, we find many striking expressions. The keynote was that the Democratic party had fallen into the hands of-

Buthless agitation, who, while scattering the seeds of discontent, have also cultivated a growth of sectional and class suspicion and lines of railroad. And this is the land This, as an indictment of Bryanism, racy, a land where there are at least

admirable for its truth, brevity and force. Take another of Mr. Cleveland's elect our Presidents and Congress, brief, sententious statements: It was a rude awakening for the negligent

and overconfident, and a day of terror for soher and patriotic man, when the bold promoters of this reckless crossed explured the ergunization of a powerful political party, and selzing its banners, abouted declares to the astumbehed conscience and conservatism of the

perversion and transformation of the Second, it does not believe in throwing to recede. The difficulty in making ob-

Democratic party: We add this comnentary from the New York Sun: The Bryanfied Democracy is thoroughly rev-

In most of its politics and the general muss of its opinions the Democratic party of today in the revolutionary party and squarely opposed to the Sanets of the old Democratic

posed to the sanets of the old Democratic party and to conservathin. It wants to upset the currency, and has as stooig a less for bud miney as the Democracy of the days of CH Bickery and Old Bullon had for good memoy. After nearly 190 years of American expansion, it opposes expansion. It wants to upset the Federal Courts and make them mere registers of the fury of a National convention or a Democratic Physical the majority in Congress. Mr. Bryan, who may be said to be the Democratic party of 1900, is so ignorant or carefees of the old mateer rights, strict-construction Democracy that he proposes to take from the several that he proposes to take from the several states and give to the Federal Government the control of corporations.

#### A GHOST THAT WON'T WALK.

The most victous lie that Bryan tells is the statement that we are threat ened with government by a moneyed aristocracy, which is another way of saying that the rich are destined to richer and the poor poorer. Bryan, who circulates this lie, does not believe it; he utters it for revenue only. Bryan seeks to teach the workingman that the interests of labor and capital are antagonistic, when they are really reciprocal. Under the Federal Constitution and the constitutions of the states, the rich enjoy no favors that are not extended to everybody This is true, and because it is true. Congress was obliged to throw out of court the Populist Government warehouse scheme, which proposed that the Government should become a Bros., 1612 vast pawnshop, lending the money of the whole people on doubtful collateral to a part or class of the people. The Government cannot grant special favors to the wealthy and powerful any more than it can grant favors to those who are not wealthy or power-For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & ful. The Government is not a pawn-Kendrick, 905-912 Seventh street. shop or a soup-kitchen; and Bryan asserts or implies by his argument that under law special favors are granted to the wealthy and powerful, that we are threatened with the rule of a moneyed aristocracy, he is either an ignoramus a fool or a knave: fer it is not possible in a country where the whole people make the laws, where the rich are comparatively few in number, to create a practical plutocracy in government.

The average prosperity of this coun try is higher than that of any country in the world. The accumulations of the rich establish industries and furnish wages to labor. The pretense that there is a natural war between by which salsons are permitted to exist labor and capital is as old as human nature. Shakespeare satirizes it in "Coriolanus" when he makes Menenius Agrippa tell the fable of the revolt of the members of the human body against the belly to the turbulent mob of Rome. The force of Shakespeare's satire was illustrated long before his day by demagogues of the Bryan quality seeking to inflame the poor against the rich, to array labor against capi-tal; and the fabled revolt of the members of the body against the belly was not more absurd than an attitude of chronic hostility between labor and capital. To inflame this hostility, to if riots should occur there ought to increase and perpetuate it, is indispensable to the life of Bryanite dema gogues, and this kind of imposition always be attempted upon ignorant or non-reflective labor until time

So far is it from the truth to say continent and the mails of the United that while the rich are growing richer the poor are growing poorer that the contrary is the fact; for, as the counwere destroyed. The present Bryan try has grown richer and individual fortunes have grown greater, wages have increased and the comforts of labor have been multiplied. The revolution in industrial civilization created by new discoveries and the application want peace and order. It is only the of steam to machinery and transportation have not only enriched the few, but benefited the many. It could not The stronger cations or military posts. Every state | the beat of the central heart of industry, capital, becomes, the more blood this state of things will always conmust inevitably be distributed to its tinue under prohibition. Its enforcelimbs and tentacles, labor. The poor can grow poorer while the rich grow richer only when capital is the burled talent of the miser. But when capital is invested in a manufacturing plant or in great lines of transportation that require labor, the rich cannot possibly

grow richer and the poor poorer

Our Republic was never so free from

class distinctions as it is today; there

never was less danger of any "ruling class" save the rule of the majority, which expresses the will of the whole people; that is, the will by a vast majority of American labor. Wealth is relatively far less powerful today in politics or society than it was when Washington was by far the riches man in the Union with \$900,000, and was denounced by the dirty Jeffersonian demagogues and ribald press of his day as "a moneyed aristocrat." The rich men of our day have for the most part been the energetic, enterprising sons of poor men, who have ecome rich from the rapid and enormous increase of population, which lifts the value of land. This has made landholders rich, East and West. The revolution of trade and industry wrought by the application of steam to land and water transportation has made men like Hill and Harriman rich, but the application of their wealth to the organization and combination of trunk lines of rallway transportation between the producers of the West and the merchants and manufacturers of the East and the popular mass of consumers is a greater blessing to the labor of this country than any professed phlianthropist has ever wrought. It has been truthfully said that "it easter for a tramp to get a living in this world today than it was a hundred years ago for an honest, industrious man." The average of wages in this country is at least 75 per cent higher than in Great Britain; the cost of living is not more than 20 per cent higher here than there; so that our Inborer is at least 55 per cent better off than the best-paid labor of Europe. The workingman lives in a better house, better warmed and better lighted; he has good public schools everywhere, while famine is impossible in a

threatened with the rule of a plutoc-

20,080,000 of wageworkers whose ballots

whose ballots create our state gov-

ernments, make and unmake our laws,

away advantages of trade in the Orient which their retention will give us And especially to our Pacific States this will be a great matter. The assertion that we shall do violence to lib-erty by remaining in the Philippine Islands and directing their destiny is pitiful nonsense. The result will be to the inhabitants of the Islands the same measure of liberty which we possess and enjoy. And civilization will be immensely the gainer. Everybody knows it. Even those who talk contrary know it. The vast forces of the great American Republic will make for liberty and for civilisation wherever the flag goes. He who doubts it is a very little American. He is talking against the genius and spirit of American institutions merely for partisan purposes. He has by no means as little falth as he pretends to have

### DAMNED IN ITS CRADLE.

After a half-century of experience with prohibition, the attempt to legislate the suloon out of existence is so disappointing in Maine that Chairman Manley, of the Republican State Committee, in a published letter suggests that the question of repealing the prohibitory amendment to the constitution be submitted again to the people. The Republicans have done whatever has been done toward enforcement, while the Democrats have always condemned the law or demanded the substitution of local option with high license, which was substituted for the prohibitory law many years ago in Massachusetts. The Democrats have en forced their demand for the repeal of prohibition by citing the complete failure of the law to stop the sale of liquor and its notorious tendency to increase drunkenness and foster corruption among public officials. Of the 125,000 voters in the state, less than 3000 are Prohibitionists. Bangor, where the law has been a dead letter for twenty years, is the most orderly city in Maine, In the counties containing cities or large towns, what is known as the "Bangor plan" is in operation, which onsists in the indictment of the liquor dealers once a year. On conviction they are fined \$100 and costs. This amounts to low license, for the persons paying the fines are not molested in the prosecution of their business, providing they maintain decent places and conform with police regulations. The nctual condition in the state for years

has been one of low license. Not alone in Maine, but in Kansas and Vermont, a system of practical license outside the law has grown up in most cities and large towns on the payment of occasional or regular fines. In Massachusetts the question whether or not the sale of liquor shall be licensed is submitted at the polls in every city or town every year. New Hampshire has no legal saloons under nominal prohibition, but the City of Manchester, of 60,000 people, has had 1456 arrests for drunkenness in the past year. The practical effect of prohibiion is either "free rum," with all its evils, or an illegal system of "low license," fabricated and corruptly enforced by the officers of the law, so that the community has the benefits of neither prohibition nor a well-administered license system. In Maine, vigorous enforcement of the law nearly lost the Sheriff of Cumberland County his re-election, but when his successor used the law to increase his income by systematic exactions from liquor dealers, the people revolted and defeated him at the polls. The people voted one Sheriff down because he attempted to maintain a regime of strict enforce ment, and they voted another Sheriff down because he protected the liquor business for the profit of himself and

his deputtes. The law is officus when its enforcement is attempted, and it is still more odious because its public contempt has been accompanied by a disposition to use it illegitimately to enrich the pockets of the officers of the law. Of course ment is always strongly and successfully resented, and then follows "practical low license," which means immunity to the liquor dealer who pays his fine at regular intervals, Those who can't pay or won't pay are incessantly arrested and prosecuted, because the state pays the Sheriffs' and prosecuting officers' fees in every case. The liquor dealers who can pay their annual fine are protected, and the liquor dealers who can't or won't pay are arrested and fined at every oppor tunity. In either case, the Sheriff and outing officer is sure of his fees. That is what prohibition means in

Maine and Vermont. The Oregonian will endeavor, in few words, to state the contention raised by Mr. Hammond in behalf of the Astoria road against the O. R. & N. He insists that it is the duty of the O R & N. to bear the charge of transportstion of the products of the country be-tween Portland and Astoria. But the O. R. & N. has no rail line between these points, and doesn't see it that way. . Stated in different terms, Mr. Hammond's contention is that the O. R. & N, should share its earnings with his road-that is, that it shall take from the earnings of its lines a proportional sum and allow that sum to the Astoria line. He wants to make earnings for his road, which is a laudable purpose. But the O. R. & N. prefers to use the riverasthe cheaper method of transport; and its position seems to be that, if it is to be required to bear the charge of traffic between Portland and Astoria, it has a right to select the natural channel and the cheaper one The Oregonian is unwilling to take part in this contention, for the contention grows out of a transportation problem, which must be dealt with by the principals; but since the discussion has become public, it makes a brief statement of the positions of the parties, as it understands them. The O. R. & N. ought to have built the road to Astoria.

Astronomers are watching from properly equipped observatories over the world the close approach to the earth of the little planet Eros. This planet was discovered in 1894, after its "opposition"—that is, the time when the planet was on the meridian at midnight-had taken place, at which time its distance from the earth was only 13,500,000 miles. An opportunity for so close a view will not occur again until January, 1938. The planet's opposition this year was on October 30, but owing to the scentricity of its As to the Philippine Islands: First, orbit it will continue to approach the The Oregonian does not believe in a earth until December 26, when it will There you have Bryanism, and its policy of cowardice in relation to them. be 20,000,000 miles distant, and begin

servations upon this planet is great, wing to its smallness and rapidity of notion. On this occasion it will not each the brightness of a star of the ninth magnitude. Micrometric measures will be possible only by means of the largest telescopes. Experiments of this nature only increase wonder in the ordinary mind, unable to great the immensity of the universe, but to the astronomer they are stepping-stones increased knowledge, the data of which are as reliable as the multiplication table,

A number of amendments to the constitution of Missouri will be voted upon at the general election tomorrow the purpose of which is to make certain radical changes in judicial methods. The seventh of these amendments provides that in courts not of record a jury may consist of less than twelve men; that two-thirds of the number prescribed by law concurring may render a verdict in all civil cases, and that in trial by jury of all civil cases in courts of record three-fourths of the members of the jury concurring may render a verdict. The idea of a majority verdict is by no means new, and it is well known that justice has often been defeated and the expense of trials doubled by the obstinacy of a single juror. Yet respect for usage is so profound that the amendment is not like ly to prevail. Indeed, state issues are at this time almost wholly obscured by the National issue, and it is extremely doubtful whether the amendments will receive anything like general attention.

Our mob violence at political mestings is discreditable enough, but it does not compare in brutality with that exhibited by the English mobs in 1895. The London Times reported then that Mr. Disraell, M. P., was struck with a stick and stunned by a stone, which struck him on the back of the head. His carriage was subjected to a storm of bricks and stones, the windows of the Conservative Club were smashed, and a member of the club was struck by a stone and taken to the hospital unconscious. Rider Haggard and party were mobbed at East Norfolk. Lord Woodehouse threw the chairman of a meeting from the platform, and later challenged him to go outside and fight him for £50. Sir William Harcourt and Lady Harcourt were pelted at Derby. Twenty men were sent to hospital, injured in the election riots at Camborne. The residence of a local solicitor at Dunstable was entered by the mob, which wrecked his furniture.

#### THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE

IF THERE IS ANT ONE WHO BELIEVES THE GOLD STANDARD IS A GOOD THING, OR THAT IT MUST BE MAINTAINED, I WAEN HIM NOT TO CAST HIS VOTE FOR ME. HECAUSE I PROMISE HIM IT WILL NOT BE MAINTAINED IN THIS COUNTRY LONGER THAN I AM ABLE TO GET HID OF IT."

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN. KNOXVILLE, TENN, SEPT. 16, 1896.

"I WANT TO TELL YOU WHAT I TOLD THERS: THAT IF YOU THINK THE GOLD TANDARD IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY O THE WELFARE OF THIS COUNTRY. MAKE A GREAT MISTAKE IF YOU OTE FOR ME, BECAUSE IF I CAN HELD THE GOLD STANDARD WON'T STAT WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

MEMPHIS, TENN., OCT. 5, 1896. "THE PARTY STANDS WHERE IT DID WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

ZANESVILLE, O., SEPT. 4, 1900. "WE ALE IN FAVOR OF THE FREN COINAGE OF SILVER AT THE RATIO OF 16 TO 1, WITHOUT WAITING FOR THE AID OR CONSENT OF ANY OTHER NA-TION ON EARTH."

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, ANN ARBOR, MICH., OCT. 11, 1900.

In 1864 the Democratic press acco Lincoln of imperialism, just as the Jeffersonian press accused Washington of

public. One was Casuar. They were all of bis blood. And we, too, have our triumnoble blood. And we, too, have our trum-virute—Lincoln, Stanton, Hallack; but, unfor-tunately, neither of them can boast a very high descent. There succeeded an Emperor, who could fiddle when Bome was burning. We also have our Emperor, Lincoln, who can tell stale jokes whilst the land is running red with the blood of brothers. Should Mr. Lincoln be re-elected the revoluion will be accomplished. This will be no onger a Republic of the United States, but

That the election of Bryan would have a disturbing effect and a depressing effect on business is the opinion and belief in all the leading business circles of the country. It is reasonable, too; for if there should be any effort to carry into effect the purposes to which the Bryan party is pledged by its platform, another panic will ensue.

and it necessary to produce six freeholders as witnesses. If you are not registered, yet are legally entitled to ote, you must have this same proof. No legal voter need be shut out. if he is not registered he must take trouble to get the proof. You may make this proof before the judges in any precinct and vote there.

Poor Boni, Count de Castellane! His brother-in-law, George Gould, has been appointed director of the fortune of the Countess, and Bont's father is sure that the trust will be administered with a "harsh parsimony," the bondage of which his dear son "will bear with great difficulty." But for the proverbial and well-known stolidity of a corpse shrewd, parsimonious old Jay Gould might be expected to turn in his grave at this foreign interference.

Labor, on the whole, throughout the United States, is enjoying a greater degree of prosperity than at any other time in our National history. Everybody who wants work finds it. Four years ago it was not so. Why should labor vote for "a change"? Millions of persons more are now employed than in 1893-6, and wages are higher.

Mr. E. J. Jeffery, Bryan candidate for the Legislature, is very much con-Portland. The debts are too large,

than Mr. Jeffery has done, through rotpublic burdens?

Would it be well for the business and dustrial interests of the country have the money question reopened? If you think it wouldn't then vote against

Bryan and his party. HOW TO ATTRACT HATLEGADS. A Light Seems to Dawn on a Tacome

Authority.

Tacoma News. Portland's advice to herself to keep on raising things and sending them to mar-ket is good. That is also what Tacoma and the Puget Sound cities should do. The profit to the ratironds is not so great in shipping a barrel of flour from Tacoma to Hong Keng as from Minneapolis to Hong Kong but the profit to the people of Ta oma will be greater is the flour is manu factured in Pierce County. Millions of dollars' worth of manufac-ured products are shipped through Ta-oma every your that could, with greater concerned, be manufactured

at tide water. Portland is worried about the railroad traffic that is getting away from her, and Tacoma is worried about the railroad traffic that is coming this way faster than it can be cared for.

The mistake is made in trying to attract relivonds instead of trying to create that will attract relironds Let Tacoma cover her tide flats with factories and the railroads will tumble bidling for Tacom er themselves in bidling for Tacon robbals. Preserve the natural advatages of the hirbor and prevent a monopoly of the shipping interests and no thought need be given to the milroads. Furnish cargoes for the ships—the ships that come here direct and treat Tacoma fairly and the railroads will take care of themselves. Build up the shipping in-terests and establish factories and the radiroads will run a lively race down the mountains for Tacoma.

## Stny-at-Home Winners.

New York World, Dem. New York world, Lem.

It is surprising, in view of what has happened in previous campaigns, to find so many party leaders on both sides pointing to the size of Rossevelt's and Bryan's audiences as indices of how one state or another is likely to vote.

Horace Greeley, in 1872, made a trium-phant stumping tour. Everywhere the people turned out almost en masse to bear him. His opponent, Ulysses S. Grant, being President, made no public speech in his own behalf anywhere. Yet Greeley was the most badly beaten Democratic candidate for President since the war.

since the war,

Samuel J. Tilden made no atomping
tour in 1876, but remained quietly at
his post in the executive chamber at
Albany all through the Presidential Albany all through the Presidential campaign of that year, thus setting a precedent in sharp contrast with Mr. Roosevelt's rampageous record as a stumper for the past two months. Tet Mr. Tiden was handsomely elected.

Biaine, in 1888, made a very extensive ralicoad stumping four. He spoke from the rear platform of his special car and lo great meetings in the cities where he stopped—as was estimated at the time.

opped-as was estimated at the time. o more than a million voters. Every where he stopped the people turned to look at him, and apparently he wishe favorite candidate. But Clevels who stayed at home, defeated him. But Cleveland, As indicators of how states or cities, are going to vote the number of people who go out to see and hear a candidate or a great orated on one side or the other are utterly valueless.

#### Tell Us What the Difference Is.

New York Bun. In the beginning of October the Sun printed an account of the commitment of Henry Vance, a member of the Thirtyseventh Regiment of United States Volunteers, to the prison of Alcatras, for being a traitor. He had deserted to become an a traitor. He had deserted to become an officer among the Filipinos. His sentence to death had been commuted to imprisonment for 20 years. Yesterday's dispatches from Manila told the story of David Fagin, a deserter from the Twenty-fourth Infantry, now a Filipino General.

Vance, as we have said, is imprisoned. Fagin is at large, lying in wait for the warren of the American uniform assistant.

wearers of the American uniform, against whom he is said to have acquired the Philippine habit of savagory and mutils Every loyal citizen of the United States, or true-hearted patriot, think of these descritons with disgust and herror. But will any follower of the Democratic candidate for President deanile press today accuses McKinley.

The Indianapolis Journal of August 10, 1884, had this to say of Abraham Lincoln:

Coln:

The Indianapolis Journal of August 10, 1884, had this to say of Abraham Lincoln:

Coln:

The Memogranic value and Bryan other than that Vance and Fagin and Gown their arms to esponse the cause of Aguinaldo openly in Luzon and Bryan gave up his american Colonel's commission to espouse American Colone's commission to expouse the cause of Aguinaldo on the Democratic atump in the United States? If such a candidate as Bryan can be

sected President, good-bye in this Repub lic to the last idea that can hold a country together, the sentiment of patriotism and

A Preacher's View of Prohibition. In a recent sermon delivered before the Lec-Avenus Congregational Church is Williamsburg, N. Y., on the subject Must a Christian Be a Prohibitionis?

the Rev. Sydney Herbert Cox said:

The insuiting of President McKinley and the the insulting of President McKinley and the unchristian suspicion of his motives and government will never develop any success for the temperance cause. The Prohibitionista assert that unless we vote their ticket it means that we prefer the crooked rule of Foas Plats or Boss Croker to saving men from drink evils. As Dr. Cuyler, the veteran temperance advocate is some to vote for McKinley he has onte is going to vote for McKinley, he has with others received the insult of the furits platform, another panic will ensue. Even the fear of it would have a depressing effect. In fact, business is halting now, and has been for weeks past; for, though people believe the Bryan party will be defeated, they are waiting to be sure of it.

If you are registered, you can vote in the precinct where you voted last June, without hindrance. If you attempt to vote anywhere else, you will find it necessary to produce six free-securing temperance reform. securing temperance reform.

Apathy Among English Women Voters.

Hoston Herald. Woman suffrage in Great Britain seems to be working very much as it does over here. Women entitled to vote could exercise a deciding influence in the local elections now pending in London. local elections now pending in London, but the canvassers find them, with rare exceptions, entirely apathesic. This has pean the unvarying experience with woman franchise in London. Only 22 per-cent of the qualified women voters ex-ercise the franchise at county council elections.

## The Alert Democrats.

Philadelphia Public Ledger,
The local Democratic campalgners
can give points to their opponents. Already they are sending the alleged
Scott words broadcast, teying to make
The Company of the contract with the contr close contest like that of 1888 this might make a difference in results, but the eamake a difference in results, but the ea-gerness with which the Hryan managers have seized upon this incident is now merely the grasping at a straw.

Shallowness of "Militarism,"

Chicago Times-Hernid.

Judy for the sake of linustration, let us swell the regular Army of the United States from \$6.000 to \$0,000. Then let us take the estimate of our population as so,000,000. This would give us the ratio of 1000 citizens to one soldier. And this is the militarum which terrifies William Jen-With the misher because sid.

THE SPIRIT OF BRYANISM.

Rossevelt was violently as

It is Ignorant, Vulgar and Intelerant. Brooklyn Engle, Ind. Dem.

with missiles and bad language at Elmira m Monday, and Senator Depow, the most ourteous and good-natured of our public peakers, was silenced by ruffanly roaring at Cobleskill, in Schoharie County, or the same day. In both places the peculia form of intolerance, ferecity, discontent and animal manners in politics, known as Bryanism, is strong. In most localities the percentage of civilization and maily in as much of the historical Democracy as supports Bryanism, without liking it, holds the organization to civility and peace upon public eccasions. But in such lowth as Victor, in Colorado, and Efmira and Cobleskill, in Bryan cities in this state, that percentage of decency in Dem ocracy is small, and the outbreak of in sending murder and rampant hoodlumiss in such circumstances is not a surprise. Considering the fury, unreasonableness and mistaught character of the Bryan faction, the whole country over, considering the depth of degradation to which the Bryan compaign, as an invoker of class hatred, leveling discontent, agrarian re-wenge and sans-culotte appeal has descended, in its later stages, the wonder is not that here and there a small degree of violence and barbariam prevails, but that a larger degree in many other places has not prevailed. The country can congrat ulate itself on the uniform and general orderliness of its politics this year. As a rule, the persons who have honest

ly anked questions of public speakers have been civilly answered. No charge of incivility attaches to Mr. Bryan's treatment of any questions addressed to him, although his answers have been evasive cunning, uncandid and in not a single in stance logically responsive. Still, he has been good-tempered and ingenious, though not ingenuous. Mr. Roosevelt has can didly replied to every inquiry made in good faith, but has very roughly replied to insincere, victous and impudent ques tioners, whose purpose has been to start disturbances, that might culminate in vio lence or in riots, at the meetings which he has addressed. His efficiency in routing ruffians has been as marked as his patience in enlightening sincere interrog-

ators of his mind or views. The campaign is so near its close, its emaining incidents or occasions are so few, the arrangements to guard them from distfirbance are so well taken that we may look for few instances of outbreak or impoliteness in the time that re mains. The assaults on Mr. Roosevelt out West and in this state, that upon Mr. Depew at Cebleskill, on Monday, and the rudeness toward Mr. Shepard at the Bry an meeting in Madison-Square Garden. where the adherents of Mr. Bryan refused to listen to him, with other like in stances, happily few in number, carry in them a power of recoil not to be mintaken and of a large educational value. As the campaign of 1884 was the last one to be contested on grounds of defamation, let us hope that the result of that of 1900 will so theroughly rebuits the Bryanitic recourse to class hatreds and to Socialistic discontent as to make it the last one to be contested on such vile grounds in American history.

# Mr. Warner's Cheerful Philosophy.

"Back-Log Studies," by Charles Dudley Warner, The longer I live, the more I am impressed with the excess of human kindness over human hatrod, and the greater willingness to oblige than to disoblige that one meets at every turn. The selfish ness in politics, the jealousy in letters, the bickering in art, the bitterness in thoology, are all as nothing compared to the sweet charities, sacrifices and defer-ences of private life. The people are few whom to know intignately is to dislike Of course, you want to hate somebody, it ourse, you was to keep your powers yourself crimination bright, and to save yourself crimination bright, and to save yourself to be from becoming a mere mush of nature; but perhaps it is well to some historidal person who has been dead so long as to be indifferent to it. It is more comfortable to hate people we have never seen. I cannot but think Judos Iscarlot has been of great service to the world as a sort of buffer for moral indignation which might have made collision nearer at home but for his u ized treachery.

This Is Different.

Toledo Leader.
Young Mr. Jeffrey, of Salem, in his re-tent speech in Toledo, mentioned letters from soldiers in the Philippines which te believed were written by Harvey Scott of The Gregorian. The Leader can show a letter from a soldler in Luzon which gtates that himself and courades would rather have Bryan for a target than the Tagais. Many of the boys over there in sist that the trouble has been profouged by the attitude of Bryan and his aids.

Unterrified Uncle Hen.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald. Oh, they're tellis' us of dangers that are just a piece a head,

They are tryin' to convince us that the bird o' freedom's doad;
Tou can hear 'sm on the corners, where they swing their arms and spout,
n' how the bloated gergone want to suck
our life-blood out. And they say our great Republic's Just about to to to smash-

That an Emperor's to rule us, stitle' on a throne of cash—
But I, some war, have a feelin' that, however we may land, people Nerv'll govern at the same old stand.

And the other chaps they tell us that there's aparons in store of don't choke down the monster, as we dens the trick before; Lord! you'd think to hear 'em talkin', that the engle'd never dara et out another screech or flap a feather To let in the air, re let the wild-synd shoulers with their

Each side's got the country ruined if it's not allowed to win-But I guess we'll stay in blaness here, no mat-With the people nort of rulin' at the same aid

They've talked of octopuses and of awful troptodytes
Till they've get the peop' nervous, and atossig' round o' nights;
They're printin' frightful pictures of these
moneters that they say mornified as Sylvia's wedding dinner." "What Are prepared to pounce upon us if we vote the other way!

Oh. you'd think, to hear 'em go it, that the Lord had cut us dead.

And that Sains was a-runnin' on each ticked—at the head!—

Stiff, I guess, in spits of all the award runtions that they've planned.

The people here'll govern at the same old

I expect to keep on morkin', as Pre-always had to do.

When the great eruption's over, and the bollering is through;

I spn's leckin' for a windfull either was the fight counce out, and I speas the brid o' freedom'll keep percital round about?

Oh, the proud old flag I follered, from Atlanta to the Sea. may stop it from a-wavin' over you

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Tomerrow will be the country's busy

Tomorrow night we shall resume respiration.

Bryan's farewell tour of the country has nearly ended.

Tuesday, Oregon will repeat what she said in June.

There is yet time for a few parties to ome to the front and nominate Bryan. The man with the ball is jumped on

lmost as much as the man with the

The Croker rioters do not want to forget that T. Roesevelt te still Governor of New York

Wednesday morning we can take up the subject of turkey and cramberry

Until Woolley gets himself commissloned a Colonel it will not be safe for him to take his special train into Ken-

An Englishman in Russia says that "we may dislike Russia as we will, and perhaps must, but there is no denying that the men and women of Russia are good ookers." The men are "tall and well built;" the "women, especially those of the upper classes, have a grace and fascination that is all their own." The writer adds: "I am tired of hearing English people say that this is all show, and that if I knew them better I should be greatly disappointed. Rehind good looks and refined manners I have found the depth and sincerity of the Scotch combined with the wit and humor of the Irish."

Dr. Willfam Ogle, in a paper read some years ago before an international con gress of hygiene at London, presented figures relating to the comparative mortality of men in different occupations. The clergy headed the list with the lawout death rate, which, being represented as 100 compared with 114 for farmers, or 14 per cent higher; and other occupations follow along up, the lawyers standing at 152 and physicians at 202; while among artisans the paper-makers are first at 120 cornenters 148 masons and bricklay, ers 174, woolen manufacturers 186, printers 192, cotton menufacture 198, cutiers 238, and eathenware-makers 314.

Resi, little Willis, smeatly rest.
Down on your farm in the posseful West.
For your dulest voice has begun to shoke,
And the freg is your voice eun culy cross, And your therax waxes sadly sore, And you soon will find it will run ne more. Rest, little, Wille, rest.

Rest, little Wille, sweetly rest, You've talked and talked like all possess So now lay off your tired throat, And give the people a chance to vote; And when the election returns are read. You will need a piace to go to bed. Rent, little Willie, rest Rost, little Willis, sweatly rest, You'll find that the little old farm is beed, there's a comy not and partying air.

To brace you against your finish there; And on the night of election day, You'll find you have not very much to say, Rest. little Willis, rest. So many mean and contemptible things were done by gangs of boys on Hallow een that it is a pleasure to be able to report one action which showed evidence of wit, and will probably be considered funny by everybody but the victim. H. B. Nicholas, who resides on Portland Heights, had, as might naturally be expected, a picture of Bryan displayed in his window, and some funny fellow posted a picture of McKinley on the outside of the glass so as to completely conces the Bryan picture. The change was not discovered by Mr. Nichelas until most of his neighbors had noticed that he had "flopped" in politics. It is not known whether Mr. Nicholas considered that a

see it in the light of a joke, and about the only harmless one played on Hallow-The Macmillans of London add to their milform poets the "Poems of T. E. Brown." Fre the Academy's notice the Evening Post borrows this tour de force of descriptive writing-the sailing of a fishing-smack;

funny trick or not, but most people will

So to the jotty gradual she was hauled;
Then one the tiller took.
And chewed, and spat upon his hand, and hawled;
And one the canvas shook

Forth like a manisty batt and one, with sods And smiles, lay on the howsprittend, and called And curred the harbor-master by his gods: And, rotten from the gunwale to the keel, Rat-riddled, bilip bestank Slime-slobbered, herrib's, I saw her rest, And drag her own dank.

And sprawl among the dert young waves, that and lengt, and turned in more a sportive wheel.

As she thurned onward with her lumboring

draught. Under the administration of Fouche, Napoleon's Minister of Police, the system of spies was so perfect that a General could not give a dinner to 20 persons at a leading restaurant without the keeper of the restaurant notifying the police so that they could have a representative there. Stendhal, in his "Notes on Napoleon," rays that a certain General, meeting Fouche at a council, called by the Elmps ror, said: "Parbleu! It is pretty hard that I cannot give a dinner to 20 people without admitting one of your fellows to my table." The Minister made some excure, but, nevertheless, declined to break the rule. The General grew indignant, and finally Fouche had an inepiration and said: "Let me see the list of your guests," The General handed it to him. Scarcely had the Minister of Police read over third of the names than he smiled, and, returning the list, observed: "It is needless for you to invite an unknown person." Something like this kind of compiece personal esplonage would seem to be necessary to keep a great city bank informed that a trusted employe on \$2500 annual sulary was living at the rate of \$100,500 a year.

Sensitive Nature Wounded—I was greatly mortified af Spivia's wedding dinber." "What about?" "It was a pink affair and she had pickled beets on the rabb."—Chicago Record. Contemptible Weakness.—Ethel-1 tole yet fernesy didn's amount to much. Adelbert-1 kin see he don't. De idea of a feller lotter bis musider keep him goin' to school an' him over sleveni-Punk

devent - Punk

Mrs. Mann-Nora, I am awfisily sorry you
proke that fruit disk. I thought so much of it

Nora-Yes, ma'am, and I was awfully sorry
when Mr Mann broke one of the commandments when he saw the thing drop,—Reston Transcript.

Transcript.

The Manager-Mow came you to leave your last place? Applicant-1 was discharged for good behavior, sir. The Manager-Discharged for good behavior? That's unusual, len't 11? Applicant-Well, you see, good conduct took shree months off my sentence.—Tid-Site.

Demand and Supply Stant Deggar Gin a quarter, will yet? Old Gentleman (never ly) This sameds more This er-a demand; —ea equest Shout Beggar h day Well, all you've got ter do is ter see day supply is equal for do demand. See 5-Harles