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TODAT'S WEATHER - Increasing cloudsness, probably followed by rain; winds mostly

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER O

THE MEANING OF THE CONTEST.

Shall we reopen the monetary agitation? The country knows through biltier experience what that agitation rost it, down to the election of Mc-Kinley on a gold platform, four years

The Bryan party, its candidate and its platform, are pledged to renewal of this agitation. Let no man say it is an Imaginary danger. The party has declared for it, in strongest terms. The candidate stands for it. Are not candidate and platform to be taken at and some others say not. But who has authorized them to declare that the great body of their political associates are Hara?

Four years ago the country didn't want the party that declared for free sliver. That party now renews its declaration for free silver. Does the country want it now?

There is, moreover, in the platform of the Bryan party now the same declaration for free riot that so offended the country four years ago, and the same menace to the Federal courts that then alarmed the country.

The platform of 1896, which the country rejected by an overwhelming vote, has been reaffirmed in its entirety by the Bryan party, and is again the issue in the election today. The country rejected it then, and has seen the result in a period of order, fruitful industry and high prosperity. Why, therefore, shouldn't the country reject it again?

The great body of active, prudent and

industrious men, in every line of busi-Kinley. There are exceptions, of denied, its prosperity hooted at. course, but they are comparatively few. On the other hand, the great body of men who do not make prudent and calculated industry the order of their lives, who strive little and accomplish little, who lack efficiency and run to thriftlessness, is for Bryan. Every person sees this general line of division. Men who have little or nothing to lose, who have small hopes and smaller ambitions, who do not feel the responsibilities of affairs and accustom themselves to the idea that their non-success is the result of wrongs committed naminst them by other men, or by society and government, are voting for Bryon, while those who look for their resources within themselves and are willing to pay and expect to pay the price of success in prudent and calculated effort, are against him. It is a line of disiston never seen so clearly hitherto in our politics. Bryan's methods have forced it and drawn the line.

The next great matter at leave is the Philippine Islands. Pretense is set up that our work there is a crusade won for us the past two years is disagainst liberty. This is partisan dec- tasteful to the Bryan party, and will lamation. No man really believes it, We shall put hunan rights and selfgovernment in the Philippines on a better basis than the natives ever could or can, without our ald. Through the presence of our flag in the Philippines and through our sovereignty over the islands, civilization, with liberty and humanity, will be immensely the

This is the first phase of the Philippine question. We pass to the next me. Shall we surrender the Philippine Islands, withdraw from them and for felt the immense advantage they offer us, not only in themselves for commerce, but as a position of influence and ever-growing power, in the opening trade of the Orient?

This is a vital matter to our Pacific States. He is no friend to their development who would throw this opportunity away. Thus far we have had little here, and the trade of the Orient is our only hopeful prospect,

But the Bryan politician will ask: Is trade to be set against liberty and civ-Hiration? No. Our position in the Philippines will make for liberty and for civilisation as well as for tradethough not for savage warfare or free

National reputation, National honor.

ated by a spirit of courage or not; roads show but one phase of the genwhether our spirit partakes of the world-spirit, or is merely a provincial spirit; whether we are a people to be daunted by the first considerable undertaking in which fortune, opportunity, course of National events, contact with the outer world, have carried us, or whether we are a people of courage, resolution and purpose. Disguise it as We may, there would be shame and humiliation for us before the world, in withdrawal from the Philippine Islands. It would be a confession of National defeat-the first this country has icnown.

These are the main issues on which the electoral contest of today is made up. We shall see what the electoral majority has to say upon them.

A WORLD IN WATTING,

In the result of today's election the whole country is concerned; but no other portion has so much at stake on the result as has the Pacific Coast. The silver basis would hurt us less than it would hurt the East, because of our habitual use of gold and the traditional disgrace of those who 'greenbacked" their creditors in the last era of debased currency. But the verdict of the country upon the Administration's foreign policy, if adverse, would affect us more disastrously than any other section.

And for two reasons, one immediate and one remote. The immediate effect would be to discourage our newly esset, and Barkslow Bros., 1612 tablished trade with Asia. Under cover of the American occupation of Mantla our goods have been introduced into unfamiliar fields in the Philippines. making widened markets for our manufactures and thus affording increased employment for our labor. The election of Bryan would put the seal of disapproval upon all this activity, and give notice to our capital and our factories that they must turn their attention to the home field with increasing of competition, diminishing markets and shrinking payrolls.

More remote but more profound will be the effect upon international politics. When we consider the great forward movements undertaken under President McKinley's Administration, not only acquisition of new territory, but self-assertion in the Asiatic fight for trade, and reflect that the election of Bryan would put the stamp of disapproval and rejection upon this whole tendency, we can understand why it is, as the London cable announces, that Europe has stopped work and sits down to awalt the result. The reason for this suspense is that the whole forward movement of the last two years, as represented in the treaty of Paris, what they say? True, C. E. S. Wood Pacific expansion and Secretary Hay's demand for the open door in China, is called in question by the Bryan party and will be repudiated by its success.

Ordinarily, no nation ever confronts a risis of this kind, because the general policy is recognized as paramount by both parties. In Great Britain, for example, both great parties stand for the greatness of the empire and the maintenance of its prestige politically and commercially, and differ in their proposals of means to ends. It is only in this country that partisanship, trusted to unstatesmanlike hands, declares war on National greatness, elevates National failure and calamity to the dignity of a civic ideal, and points with pride to those who are in arms against the forces of the United States. Ordinarily, both parties are for National success if the Nation is at war, and they differ as to the shortest way to victory; but in this case one side is for the Nation and the other for its

Ordinarily, each side rejoices in the country's greatness and prosperity, and the quarrel is as to its causes; but in this case the country's greatness is viewed with alarm, its successes decried, its failure hoped for, its progress

Ordinarily, each side glories in the country's honor and prestige abroad and vies with the other in pledges of greater achievement; but in this case one side is for humbling the Nation, traduces the Army and boldly defends the principle of hauling down the flag. It is a strange thing that party opposition should carry a party to the extreme lengths of antagonizing the growth the country has made, both in territory and in influence among the But it has been done, and that is why the world stands still to see what the verdict will be.

Our European rivals never had the concern about an American election that they have about this one. They know that in our withdrawal from a strong position in the Pacific will come their unimpeded opportunity in Asia. They know that a reversal of the policles maintained by McKinley, Hay, Root, Long, Smith and Griggs will be the signal for withdrawal of the United States from self-assertion in the contest for trade, and abandonment of the field to its rivals.

The proud position which American arms and American diplomacy have be abandoned by it if put in power. To that it is committed, and the world sees it plainty. The work done by Dewey and Gridley, Sampson and Schley, Otts and Lawton, Schurman and Worcester, Anderson and MacArthur, Hay and Root, Roosevelt and Wheeler, Wood and Summers, Funston and Stotsenberg, will be undone as quickly as possible by Bryan and Sterenson, Jones and Croker, Tillman and Aligeld. Truly, it is not worth while to do much until the question is decided.

PROOF OF PROSPERITY.

Poor's report of the earnings of rallroads in this country in 1899 deals with enormous figures. These earnings in total were \$1,235,096,000; in net, \$447,-741,644, being up to the time the report closed the greatest record of earnings ever made by American railroads. As this has also been a notable railroad year, the figures for 1900 will no doubt show an increase over the phenomenal

earnings of last year. These figures tell a story of prosperity that is by no means confined to the railroads. The enormous volume people were buying, selling and traveling as never before in the history of the country. They have had money and on his book, or what has been and they have used it in traffic and in given him by his free-silver friends, travel. Proof of this was and still may he is not worth, outside of the

eral prosperity, Suggestive of another phase is the large difference between the gross and the net earnings, which represent, among other things, millions of dollars paid to railway employes. There is no such thing as a one-sided prosperity. Not all the rant indulged by Bryan in a thousand speeches can disprove this simple statement or dispel its logic. A wheel within a wheel-wheels within wheels-from factory to market, from producer to consumer, from the capitalist who furnishes the plan to the humblest employe who finds therein a market for his skill or his brawn-all turn upon a common pivot, and, turning, produce prosperity all along the line.

OUR LOCAL INTERESTS.

The Russian Government has in course of promulgation a tariff on imports into her Asiatic possessions, the object of which is to monopolize their trade for her own people. It is the poltoy which France employed to destroy our flourishing trade with Madagascar, and which Germany is using to cripple American exports into her empire. It is faithful indication of the policy European powers, with the possible excep-tion of Great Britain, may with certainty be expected to employ against us in Asiatic territory, wherever not restrained by our diplomacy or our

arms. The race for markets has become very flerce among the highly civilized nations, and the activities of the great powers are directed to little else nowadays but the conservation of fields for investment of accumulated home capital and for sale of the rapidly increas ing surplus of home manufactures. Every great nation is now making tremendously more goods than it can consume at home. Every great nation has immensely greater accumulations of savings than it can employ at a profit at home. Outside openings for its capital, outside markets for its manufactures, are a necessity, unless its capital is to become unproductive, unless its labor is to be thrown out of employment.

The most potent fact of this critical situation is that the only basis of effective assertion and protest in these matters rests on physical force. The labored diplomacy of a power without fleet or army, naval bases or coaling stations, is impotent. If American capital is to share in the task of civilizing Asia with railroads, canals, roads, bridges and factories, its rights and its equal privilege with other capital must be guaranteed it by the United States Government, through retention of the Philippines and the maintenance of adequate naval and military force in Pacific waters. If the markets of awakening Asia are to be kept open to American manufacturers, the representations of our diplomats must be backed up with possession of the Phliipplnes, with possession of army and navy adequate to enforce whatever those representations involve. This is the way other powers do, this is the way we ourselves have always had to do. For us to demand rights or protest against discriminations, without the equipment and military bases to make those demands and protests effective would only be to excite derision.

The prosperity of Oregon wheatgrow-ers and flour mills, loggers and lumber mills, hopgrowers and brewerles, stockmen and meat packers, cracker factories and cordage works, woolgrowers and woolen mills, with all their em ployes and retail tradesmen, is largely in the hands of the United States Gov ernment, and depends largely upon the attitude and purposes of the Administration concerning Pacific expansion and Asiatic markets. The Bryan programme is a direct attack on the welfare of the Pacific Coast.

THE REAL BRYAN.

When Bryan was candidate for United States Senator from Nebraska in 1894, he announced among other things that he favored an income tax as a permanent part of our fiscal system, preferring a graduated income tax; the operation of the telegraph system by the general Government; "such legislation as will hereafter prohibit the making of contracts for a particular kind of money": the issue of all the paper money of the country by the general Government, in shape of full legal-tender paper; "the immediate resoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at present ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent included in his platform today, for September 4, at Zanesville, O. this year, he said: "The Democratic ids, Mich., the 11th of last month, he to 1, without waiting for the ald or con-sent of any other nation." He still stands where he did in 1896 on the money question, and urges those to whom prosperity has come to invite and embrace disaster by supporting him and the free coinage of silver, What kind of a man is this Bryan,

measured by what he has done in a life of 40 years? He was admitted to the bar at Lincoln, Neb., in 1885, when he was 25 years old. At the end of three years he had no practice whatever; he could not afford to practice law, for he had found out that he had a large mouth that had been put on nelting hot and had run all over him It was such a mouth as Shakespeare makes Faulconbridge impute to the Duke of Austria-

Here's a large mouth, indeed. That spits forth death and mountains, rocks Talks as familiarly of roaring Hone
As maids of thirteen do of puppy-dogs!
What cannonser begot this lusty blood?
He speaks plain cannon fire, and smoke and

He gives the bastinado with his tongue; ur cars are outgeil'd. ounds! I was never so bethump'd with words ince I first call'd my brother's father dad.

At the end of three years this large mouth had made Bryan a candidate for Congress. He was elected, and served four years. Since that time Bryan has had no law office, but has been traveling over the country making political speeches. At the time he entered politics his father-in-law built of business was possible because the him a house, but he himself was not worth \$500, and, except for what he has made by speaking and lecturing be found in crowded passenger cars, in home built for him, more than \$500 ormous freight trains and in the un- today. He was 40 years old last National reputation, National honor, too, our standing before the world, are very much at stake in this enterprise.

It is a question whether we are actu-

with any commercial, manufacturing or financial enterprise whatever. He never saw any service in the State Legislature before he went to Congress. And yet this man, without any standing in his profession, without any experience with or knowledge of the world of business affairs, without any acquired intelligence through large reading and thoughtful reflection, is put forward by the National Demo-Populist party as fitted to assume the duties of the President of this country, the

greatest Nation on earth! Bryan's whole stock in trade lies in the gurglings of his mouth, the megaphonic quality of his voice and the plenttude of his oratorical gall. He is political agitator and social incendiary, utterly unqualified and unfitted to be placed in the Presidential chair. Bryanism as expounded by Bryan recalls Sydney Smith's humorous denunciation of the solar system: "Damn the solar system; bad lights, planets too distant, pestered with comets, freble contrivance."

Bryan favors the adoption of a "comoulsory arbitration law" by Copgress. Of course, compulsory arbifration would be curtailment of the right of freedom of contract. The Constitution of the United States would have to bechanged; the whole theory and practice of the American Government would have to be changed, and if this took place the Government Board of Arbitration would have the pay of the workmen and business of the employer both at its mercy. Even today, while the employer keeps his contract the employe can and does break his contracts at will. The famous Chicago railroad "tie-up" of 1894 was a demand on the companies to break their contracts with the Pullman Company, contracts equally binding in law and in morals. Demagogue Bryan knows perfectly well that arbitration between employer and employe can only be voluntary. He knows that compulsory arditration could not be enforced any more than you can force in practice today a workingman to keep his contract. In theory, you can, but in practice, you cannot. Compulsory arbitration would mean to deny to the owners of capital invested in railroads, manufactories, etc., the liberty of making their own bargains. This would make capital spurn investment. The goose that laid the golden egg would to other countries, leaving the mass of labor with nothing to do but to ask one another whether after all National poverty is a blessing when consequent upon the persecution, expropriation and ultimate expatriation of capital,

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE,

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

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

"I WANT TO TELL IOU WHAT THERS. THAT IF YOU THINK THE GOLD TANDARD IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY OF THIS COUNTRY, O THE WELFARE OF THIS COUNTRY, T WANT TO TELL YOU WHAT I TOLD FOU MAKE A GREAT MISTARE IF YOU VOTS FOR ME. BECAUSE IF I CAN HELS IT. THE GOLD STANDARD WON'T STAY IN THIS COUNTRY FOR ONE MOMENT."

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN. MEMPHIS, TENN., OCT. 5, 1896.

THE PARTY STANDS WHERE IT DID IN 1856 ON THE MONEY QUESTION."
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN. ZANESVILLE, O., SEPT. 4, 1900.

"WE ARE IN FAVOR OF THE PREE OINAGE OF SILVER AT THE RATIO OF 16 TO 1, WITHOUT WAITING POR THE AID OR CONSENT OF ANY OTHER NA-TION ON BARTH. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Oct. 11, 1900.

Very few are apprehensive that the country will go to the devil if McKinley is elected. Everybody knows better, because we are farther from the devil than we were four years ago. But very many are laboring under the conscious obligation of proving that the country will not go to the devil if Bryan is elected. In other words, Bryaultes are apprehensive, but are trying with might and main not to be. Their paramount argument now has come to be that destiny never has hinged upon the event of an election, and that we are unjustified in attaching so much Importance to the outcome. This is very good argument. An election is of any other nation on earth." This important because it is not important, was part of his platform in 1896, and If Jefferson had not been elected, he would not have bought Louisians. But that is not important. If Monroe had not been elected, he would not party stands where it did in 1896 on the have bought Florida. But that is not money question." And at Grand Rap- important. If Jackson had not been important. If Jackson had not been elected, he would not have quelled the said: "The Democratic party is for the | South Carolina nullifiers. But that is free coinage of sliver at the ratio of 16 not important. If Lincoln had not been elected, he would not have spoken for human rights. However, all these things are of no importance. The election of a President is the most trifling thing in the world, as everybody proves in it.

The day for which all other days in American politics was made has shook ourselves free from them, and rose dawned. The American citizen will be above them, and did the tasks, and fed out en masse from morn till noon, from noon till dewy eve, laboring with voice and ballot to "save the Republic." And It will be saved-whatever may be disclosed by the count, though in the and successors-who did the thinking event of the triumph of Bryanism it may have again to pass through the slough of despond from which four years ago it emerged rejoicing. The worst can never come so long as a mighty host, determined still, though temporarily defeated, stands pledged to sound financial policy, National growth and a dignified and firm foreign policy, with a mighty arm in reserve for its defense.

Bryan is supported by Carl Schurg. the conspicuous champion of the civil service law, despite the fact that Bryan recently declared himself in favor of a fixed term for all appointers, including the host of Government This is simply the old Jacksonian doctrine of rotation in office, made compulsory by law, which has always been vigorously opposed by the civil service reformers, who consider the present four years' term for collectors. postmasters, etc., a great misfortune.

Should Bryan be elected, we should thereby say to the world that we shall undertake nothing outside the present main of the United States; that we

been connected with or placed in touch such isolation there is inevitable decay. Our country is great; yet it must fin room for its super-abounding energies in the outer world. Expansion is the law of National life. When the National forces that make for expansion cease to exist. National decline has already set in.

It's a sordid man who wants to know about the dollar. And yet Bryan harangues about the \$100,000,000 or more per year it will cost to stay in the Philippines. If there is sordidness any-where, it is in Bryan's itch to be President. The question of \$100,000,000 is a bagatelle compared with that of the value of the dollar. Bryan advocates a discount of 50 per cent on all debts, public and private. Sordid, indeed, the desire of the creditor and the laborer to know whether they will be paid in 50-cent dollars! Whoever refuses to answer the question rather is sordid. We ought to be willing to throw away \$100,000,000 yearly rather than to lose 50 cents on every dollar we earn.

The Prohibition leaders have made themselves and the rank and file of their party happy by an estimate of from 200,000 to 500,000 votes today. What they see in the way of victory in these figures it is impossible for a practical mind to understand. Yet they are gleeful in the prospect, and proclaim their determination to go marching on and at the end of each campaign "line up and be counted."

Bryan's announcement that, if electd, he would appoint a man for Commissioner of Pensions "more satisfactory to the pensioners than the Repub lican incumbent" means that he would appoint a Pension Commissioner who will turn a blind eye to improper and dishonest applications. The pledge is in line with the rest of Bryan's flagrant, dishonest demagogy.

Vote in the precinct where you are registered. If you have moved away from it you can still vote there, in this If you are not registered in the precinct where you offer your vote, you must have the attestation of six freeholders. With such proof you can vote in any precinct.

While it is true that the Kentucky General Assembly passed a new election law practically repealing the Goebel law, it does not become a law until ninety days from date, so that the election today in Kentucky will be held under the Goebel law.

John McCraken is Republican candidate to fill the Legislative vacancy in this county. He should not be overlooked at the polls today. So place an X before his name, as well as before the Republican Electors'.

Bryan asks men to vote for him on the ground that they have less wealth than some other men. The reason eems inadequate.

The letter of General Lawton is an mpressive commentary on the modern copperhead character.

The South does not believe in Bryan. It is only the color question that keeps it "solid" for him.

ESTIMATES ON THE VOTE. How Republicans Expect the Elec-

tion to Result. The number of votes in the Electoral College, and Republican estimates as to their distribution, are shown by the fol-

lowing: STATES FOR M'KINLEY. California New Jersey

	Connecticut New York 16
	Delaware 3 North Dakota 2
	Idaho 30hlo
	Bunols MOregon 4
	Indiana 15 Pennsylvania 23
	lown 1 Rhode Island 4
	Kansas 10 South Dakota 4
	Kentucky 13(Utah 2
Ľ	Maine 6 Washington 4
ą	Maryland S West Virginia 6
	Mass chusetts la Wisconsin 12
	Michigan 14 Wyoming 1
	New Hampshire. 4 Electoral votes, 301
	New Humpshire, 4 Electoral votes, 300
	STATES FOR BRYAN,
	Alabama 11 North Carolina 11
	Arkansas 8 South Ca.olina 9
9	Fiorida 4 Tennessee 12
21	The state of the s

3 Electoral votes...is

inadequacy consists rather in our instruments than in the absence of those informing principles which must forever determine the value of any instruments, and which are forever at the foundation of all good government. The greatest glory, as history of administration, of our Civil War was that after we had blundered taking such momentous interest and had bred swindling contractors and shoddy manufacturers and smuggling and Incompetent Generals, then, like some great creature breasting the waves, we and moved the armies, and fought our battles, better and better. And, best of all, we searched for and found the men, and lifted them from their obscurity— Lincoln, Stanton, Grant and their peers planned the marching, and fed and moved the armies that won through to victory. the armies that won through to victory. I am not one of those who believe that the people of the United States have lost the capacity to repeat such achievements. There are many who will never cease to regret our original blunder in the Philippine Islands. But they are not so despairing of their country as to believe that she is so far gone from original right-cousness that she has in her no virtue left with which to educate those distant islands for freedom; and meanwhile tant islands for freedom; and meanwhile it is just as well to remember this her rulers have never intimated that this Government has any other purpose in re-

gard to them.
But we shall gravely blunder if we minimize or evade any one of the difficult
tasks which are before us. There are influences that will tempt the leaders of political parties to do this, which it would be the crudest folly to ignore. If we are ever to win the confidence and mold the characters of these island peoples we must recognize the injustices from which too long they have suffered, and set about to right them. We must not with one hand proffer them freedom-freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of worship-and take it back with the other. . . Our tasks, at the bast, in solitical parties to do this, which it w be the crudest folly to ignore. If we are ever to win the confidence and mold the characters of these island peoples we must recognize the injustices from which too long they have suffered, and set about to right them. We must not with one hand proffer them freedom freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of worship and take it back with the other. . . Our tasks, at the best, in the Philippines, are not easy ones. It will be necessary, at the outset, to have it definitely understood that they are not to be obstructed by influences and societies of whose snormous power for miscales of whose snormous power for miscales of whose snormous power for miscales and corruptness the history of the chilippine Islands is the melancholy and tragle record.

How Croker Shot McKenns.

New York Post.

It only lacks a year of a quarter of a quarter of a century since this same "natorious Dick Croker and the swful slit?

And bock there, at your necket, two wheat—and found himself and conditions in the swful slit.

And where's your money? Peel and see!—I'll where's you

REVIEW AND FORECAST.

An Article Worth Reading on the Contest Today.

The Brooklyn Hagle is one of the great and widely known Democratic journals that have steadily opposed Bryan. Following paragraphs are from an editorial review by it of the political field and its forecast for today:

Looking back on the debate from this point, one sees that the two strengest principles in public favor have been expansion and horiest money. We put them in the order given, though others would riverse it. We are satisfied that, while both are strong with the people, the expansion principle outclasses the honest money principle in their minds. They are familiar with the honest money principle. They affirmed it once and intend to affirm it again. They believe they can hold it against all opponents and conditions. But, while they like it, they know it, and they have it. Hance they put it among the sureties, and find in the proposition of expansion a more novel, attractive and commanding idea to which they have given careful examination, and upon which they mean decisively to express their mandate. Looking back on the debate from this point

The hopes of the Bryunites and the fears of The nopes of the Stymines and the fears of the Republicans centered more on expansion than on anything eige. To those hopes have come frustration. To those fears have come relief. Both were groundless. The Democratic party was the expansion party from the beginning of the Republic until this campaign. To appeal to the against expansion or to expect it to units expansion was as foolish as unite against expansion was no foolish a ould have been an appeal to it against homrule and for centralization. Never was an ex-pedient which involved the stultification by a pedient which involves the statingalian by a party of its own record more shallow. A dis-covery of this canvass is that, while race and eligarchical conditions will lead most of the Southern States to vote for Bryan, the people of the South are more unanimous for expan-sion than the people of Pennsylvania are for

For Republicans to fear the affirmative of the American people. No politics against man-bood has ever been indered by them. Our Army and our Navy confront a rebellion. Army and our Navy confront a rebellion. Nearness or remoteness of that rebellion mat-ters not. But the success of our forces, the power of our flag, and the authority of our Government are of tremendous concern. For one party to be for those things in a way to make the other chargeable with being against them was simply extraordinary. Already the original and persistent anti-ex-pansionities, whether country descriptions or

Already the original and persistent anti-ex-panaionists, whether rearring demagegass or flabby or suppy sentimentalists, see that ex-panaion is the dominating and triumphant note of Republicanism in this canvass. This is plain from their concerted and cunning en-deavor to suggest that not expansion, but hou-est money, will account for Mr. McKinley's election, and that he will owe his success, on account of house to come. account of honest money, to the reluctant support of many anti-expansionists, who will preserve their issue and their attitude tenderty and will advocate the one and stiffen the other, after the polis are closed. This defensive plea should fool none, and will fool few. If it at all consoles those who make it, by softening their fail or nursing their self-importance, well enough for them and ill to nobody. The party will rapel no adherents, but, if successful, will unconditionally carry expansion to its logical consequences.

Dropping the honest-move issue and lessening the anti-expansion issue, Bryantson as it passes out into roar and odor, both bad, is making a tremendous war on what it calls "trusts." Mr. Hanna was technically absolutely right when he said "There are no ount of honest money, to the reluctant sup

passes out into roar and odor, both bad, is making a tremendous war on what it calls "trusts." Mr. Hanna was technically absolutely right when he said "There are no trusts." These who have cavited at his statement are themselves woofully away from the meaning of words, or they have hoped by noise in the misuse to offset ninety in the use of language. We care not, however, to stand on terms. What were trusts have become corporations. What are corporations stand in business for just what machinery stands in power. And corporations will lisst as long as machinery, not only in this land, but in the world. They have the same place in energy and in thought that gravitation has in nature, or the suspession of the crops or the seasons.

Man needs toning up. Howledge needs to be tempered by the gospel of humanity, gamerance needs to be enlightened by the same scepel. To that pospel we must lose allies for the civilization and Christianization of capital and of labor, of wealth and of poverty. No Presidential canvass and no Presidential candidates can affect the natural order of energy and of thought any more than the hissing of geess or the backing of does can stay the moon or deter the tides. Not only will the Bryan rally against "trusts" or corporations fall to elect thin, but his election itself, try afterward as he might, could in nothing affect their permanency and prevalence in the business of mankind.

Romain for consideration, if any is deserved, only the minor meadatiles of the served.

Remain for consideration, if any is deserved, only the minor mendacities of the canvass. They comprise sesertions that the United States protects and cancilous slavery and polyg-amy in Sulu; that the intention, under a ne-cessity to increase the Army, is to make and man forts around cities to suppress industrial evils which legislation should cure; that a policy of wholesale bribery and corruption ex-ists to befoul suffrage in advance, and to corrupt the count, afterward, with like savory accusations. These who believe these things are to be pitted and need physicians. These are to be pitted and need physicians. Those who do not believe them, but proclaim them, will, by the law inherent in faisehood, soon compel the police to take notice of the concerning the control of th with the drippings of lies, with the less of malice or with the shreds of insanity, which Montana 3 Electoral votes. 115
DOUPTFUL STATES.

Colorado 4 Nevada 5
Missouri 17
Nebraska 5 Electoral votes. 22
Total electoral votes, 467; necessary to elect, 224.

Bishop Potter on Our Task in the Far East.

Bishop Potter in the The Century.
I would not minimize the difficulties or the costliness of the task. I have elsewhere than in these pages recognized our considerable inadequacy for it. But that that insidequacy consists rather in our instruvestment will be made known on vest. There is magnificent reason to believe in advance that the people-will overwheimingly condemn dishonesty, disorder, cowardies, dis-content, social division, class haireds, the deg-radiation of the flag and coquetry with anarchy desperate recourses of a Bryanised party in our history.

Mark Twain on General Hawley. Only once did Mark Twain appear in public as a political speaker, and that was in the Presidential campaign of 1890. While visiting in Elmira N Fall of that year, he made a short spe introducing to a Republican meeting General Hawley, of Connecticut. In the course of his remarks, Twain said: "General Hawley is a member of my church in Hartford, and the author of Beautiful ow.' Maybe he will deny that, but I a only here to give him a character from his last place. As a pure citizen I respect him, as a personal friend of years I have the warmest regard for him, as a neighbor whose vegetable garden adjoins of the constant of the con mine, why—why, I watch him, As the author of Beautiful Snow' he has added a new pang to Winter. He is a square, true man in honest politics, and I must say he occupies a mighty lonesome position. So broad, so bountiful is his charsay he occupies a mighty lonesome posi-tion. So broad, so bountiful is his char-acter that he never turned a tramp emp-ty-handed from the door, but aiways gave him a letter of introduction to me. Pure, honest, incorruptible, that is Joe Hawley.

Such a man in politics is like a hoste.

West and flowed?"

The corre unnecessity, but before the speakin stopped for stopped fo Such a man in politics is like a bottle of perfumery in a give factory—it may moderate the stench, but it doesn't destroy it. I haven't said any more of him than I would say of myself. Ladies and gentlemen, this is General Hawley!"

New Croker Shot McKeuns.

New York Post.

It only lacks a year of a quarter of a century since this same "natorious Dick made that awall listed."

And "beek there, at your pocket, too! What made that awall slift?

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The paramount leave will merely be the size of McKinley's plurality.

Vote, brothers, vote with care, Vote the Mollinier everywhere.

Croker's association with the ice trust has prepared him in a measure for to day's frost.

Whatever may be the result today, it is a bet of 16 to 1 that Bryan doesn't stop talking.

All the workingmen who think their present wages are too high should vote for Bryan today.

It seems likely that an acute case of the day-after feeling will develop in Lincoin, Neb., tomorrow.

Don't worry about the result in New York. Go to the polls and make the result in Oregon right, E. Aguinaldo will learn something to

his disadvantage if he communicates with James K. Jones tonight. The army of the unemployed for the next four years will consist of General

Aguinaldo and Colonel Bryan. Wandering Willie will have to go to work tomorrow. Has-beens can not even

find employment on the lecture platform, The man whose friendship for the isborer is of a kind that he wants wages paid in 50-cent dollars is not the man the workingman will vote for.

Women will vote in four states today for President of the United States, namely, in Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyo-The women of Wyoming have voted in two Presidential elections, and those of Colorado and Utah in one. The women of Idaho will cast a ballot for President today for the first time. It is estimated that in the four states named there are 145,000 women entitled to vote.

General Otis in his annual report made public points out that the United States did not bring the liquor traffic to Manila but found it there in native hands. He says on this point: "The liquor traffig always has been extensive, especially in the matter of intoxicating native drinks. This traffic has been the subject of concern and mature deliberation. In reducing the number of licenses, which Spain granted freely, the natives complained grievously that they were deprived of the privileges which Spain bestowed. Notwithstanding these complaints they were greatly diminished, but could not be entirely withheld, nor could the traffic be destroyed by any means within our power. Experience led to the belief that It could be controlled through careful ma. nipulation under a stringent license law."

H. R. Nicholas "acknowledges the corn" in regard to the joke played on him Halloween night by pasting McKinley's ploture over the Bryan ploture displayed in his window, but says it was not so good a joke as was played on him by a neighbor at the election of four years ago. This man came to the Bryan head. quarters and professing to be a Bryun man wanted to be hired to work at the polls. It was supposed that if he were employed his vote would be secured for Bryan, so he was given \$2 to work at the polls. He was a voter all right, but Mr. Nicholas happened to, be judge of electhe man never came up to vote at all. Yesterday the same man came to the Bryan headquarters and wished to be hired to work at the polls again. He was refused a job and told that the last time he was hired he had not even voted. He explained that he had been busy at the polls in another part of the city, but the excuse did not go. It is supposed that the fellow engaged himself to each of the political parties to work at the polls, and so made a very good day's wages, but was not able to vote for any of them.

LEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

He-I always used to overestimate my abilities. She (consolingly) — Well, hever mind. Your friends never did.—Tit-Bibs.
Gayboy--What bave you been doing all day? Bighead-Increasing my ignorance. I just read the latest historical nevel.-Life.

A Sex Difference -- Mrs. Cobwigger-When men turn around in the street to look after a Cobwigger-That's so, my dear! And women turn to look after her it shows that she has a pretty dress.-Puck.

A Good Start.-"Evalua, if we are going to

elope, don't you think we would better be off before your father awakens and follows us?"
"Oh, no, Algernot, there's no great hurry. Pa and he'd be sure to give us a good two hours' start."—Philadelphia Ebrening Bulletin. Should Not He Downibsarted,—"He says that

inspire him to postical outbursts." "Tou wouldn't repreash myself to much if I were you. By striving to do good in other ways rou may atone for your wil influence in this line."—Chicago Evening Post.

Pa's Flopped.

Chicago Times-Herald When pa come home, the other night, he says "Twe went and flopped-I've changed my mind

and politics," says ho:
"The man that always votes the way his father used to do
Ain't doin' very much to help his troubled country through; You've got to think of principles and let the It ain't the party's name that counts, and so I've went and flopsed.

visiting in Elmira, N. Y., in the I've voted as my father did now twenty years er so, Not thinkin' 'is it wright or wrong'-just went it blind, you know— But I've been in a meetin' of the other growd

ma, they're in the right! I tell you what there's quite a lot of things I Or didn't think of—so I've flopped—I'm glad I done it, too!

I went there unbelievin', but before the speak-