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TODAT'S WEATHER - Occasional min; human sympathy are nourished chiefly,

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, NOV. 8.

MORE VIGOROUS MEASURES.

It is announced that there is to be a more aggressive and "thorough" policy in the Philippines. Such policy should have been adopted long ago. It is due to the disinclination of the President to the use of strong measures that it was not. Indeed, the "amiable weakness" of his character has been apparent from the first, in his treatment of the Philippine insurrection. Opportunity was lost at the beginning for crushing the insurgents. War is hursh business and cannot be carried on successfully in a spirit of human kindness.

The Filipino insurgents are rebels in arms, and from the first should have been dealt with as such. They ought, indeed, to have been prevented from arming; their forces should have been attacked and dispersed, or destroyed, when their preparations began. They were even allowed to import into Manila vast quantities of arms from Hong Kong and from Chinese ports-though' it was well known they were preparing to make hostile use of them. They were permitted also to fortify their lines against us, right under our observation; to offer every menace to our authority, and every indignity to our soldiers. Since the actual outbreak of war, lenlency to them has been carried to an absurd degree. Thousands have been permitted to alternate between the character of guerrillas, bandits or murderers, and that of "amigos" or pretended friends. The severity necessary to put an end to this business should

have been employed long ago, The result of the election of Tuesday last means that we are going to keep the flag in the Philippines and to stamp out this insurrection. Of course, we shall not shrink from the measures necessary to the end. There is but one way to treat rebellion against the United States.

I transportation interest, without which, for the sake of regaining their party fully equipped, there can be no market regularity. in the sense which the agricultural and percial possibilities of the state demand.

-THE PLAIN PEOPLE.

The plain people, the children of the ommon school, the forge, the farm,

The company store-an ever-present the factory and store, gave Bryan his source of grievance in mining regionshas been, temporarily at least, elimi-nated from the problem represented by terrible defeat of Tuesday. The plain people burst the bonds of partisanship, took the bit in their teeth and won the encroaching capital and protesting larace,! The victory is a severe rebuke to bor in the Pennsylvania district lately those reformers who distrust the plain subjected to a miners' strike. The fill people and put their chief faith in the effects of these stores come from their intimate relation to the company in a highly educated class, who are victims of the old fallacy that mere learning is virtue; that "the uneducated," that is, without giving him a chance to handle the mass of the people, are an unstable them. The company store takes money and dangerous element. These doctrin- from the workman before it has aires forget that the Hilterate are not reached his pocketbook-an essentially identical with the so-called "unedudiscouraging proposition, even if value cated." 'The great mass of the Amerireceived is rendered in the commodican people have always been "unedu- ties of trade. The testimony of uni-

cated" in the sense of severely scholversal experience is that when men buy astic training, but so long as they are on credit they are not as careful in stumps should be inclosed for that danger, but our safety. The safety of be produced for every article obtained American institutions will always rest, Indeed, this small credit system is, not on the highly educated, who are wherever indulged, the workingman's comparatively few, but on the "unedubane-the clog upon his accumulative cated," as separated from the lillterpowers. Pursued among the colored ates. In New York City it is the "edupeople of the South, it has kept them cated class" who stay away from the in a condition of slavery that, to all polls; who meekly pay tribute to Tamintents and purposes, is as hopeless and many, as do the Belmonts. So-called as exacting as that under which their education does not produce a good govfathers labored and sweat for generaernment, nor are the "educated classes" tions. There is no slavery more abject more honest or conscientious than the than that induced by being hopelessly uneducated. It is not meant by this and constantly in debt. It is a condition that binds a man hand and foot and places a perpetual mortgage upon

his endeavor. It is thus that when, through the medium of the company store, the miners amount of scholastic instruction, but get immersed in the credit system, they rarely get far enough ahead to have a acter which they must have to dismonth's leeway between their cup charge creditably their social and civic boards and the storekeeper. It is hard duties. Honesty, courage and broad to convince men that they are getting adequate pay for their labor when they not by the routine of the school, but never handle their earnings and are alby experience of the toils and disciways behind at the store. With the pline of life. In other words, character illogical reasoning of discontent and stands for conflict and conquest, not discouragement, they fail to discern their own part in this galling compact, The plain people of America, the sobut charge the results up against the called "uneducated" masses, were the system-selfish enough, and iniquitous salt, the stamina, the salvation of the enough, no doubt-which meets the destate, when our Civil War broke out, mand of their convenience or necessifor the so-called Northern sympathiz- ties by supply. A weekly pay system ers with slavery, secession and insuris the first step toward loosening the rection against the flag were composed fetters of this credit-system bondage, almost entirely of the two extremes of but in thousands of instances the habit society-the absolute illiterate and of "running a bill" has become so fixed the so-called men of high scholastio that it is continued even with money culture. The highest culture in Amerin the pocket. The company store has ica hesitated or sided with the South fostered this habit, no doubt, and fed before the shot was fired at Sumter. upon it to its own profit and to its The sound of that fateful shot had patrons' detriment. Herein lies its real hardly echoed round the world before iniquity, and upon this, perhaps unthe "uneducated," not the Illiterate, consciously, is based the bitter hostilmasses, the plain people of the North, ity of the miner to the bloodsucking

institution that his own careless ecothe Revolution on their lips, and from nomic system has fed to arrogant fullthat time forward it was the fight of ness. the farm, the forge, the factory and The announcement of the total popu-Union and the vitality of free institulation of the country naturally provokes discussion as to what basis 20 population may be chosen in making of relief and go about their business, the next apportionment of the House giad that it is all over for another four ple will always be uneducated-are in all great times that try men's souls the of Representatives. The basis has been years. salvation of the state. If they cannot changed after every census, the popube trusted to preserve it, then our free lation requirement for a Representaexperiment is lost, for the so-called tive in Congress having been regularly "culture" that distrusts the plain peoincreased, and the number of Repreple and confuses mere scholastic entatives increased also, with one exknowledge and training with virtue ception only. In 1843, after the sixth never saved a free state, much less ensus, the number of Representatives was reduced from 240 to 213. But at Who gave us 150,000 plurality on the next census the number was in-

among the states, but in the states

themselves. Massachusetts alone of

New England will gain a Representa-

tive. New York, New Jersey, Pennsyl-

larger increase of the urban over the

rural population will give to cities a

greater representation in Congress than

ginia and Alabama are both about to

hold a constitutional convention to dis-

eckoned upon in that body, were

chosen. This last means the election of

W. A. Clark to the United States Sen-

ate, and the possible re-enactment of a

contest in Washington next Spring that

will emphasize anew the infamy of

Montana's political methods. The Re-

publican party leaders made a tremen-

Tuenday in New York State, that gave creased again until the census of 1890, Harrison but 14,000 in 1888 and Roosewhen the population basis was made velt but 18,000 in 1898? The plain, un-173,901, and the total number of Repeducated masses gave us this great vicresentatives was raised to 356. The adtory, for thousands of Democrats burst party lines to bury Bryan, standing for ing 357 Representatives. With our free silver and free riot. When New York casts from 100,000 to 150,000 plural-in the forty-five states a ratio of one in the forty-five states, a ratio of one Ity for a Republican President and Re-Representative to each 200,000 would

the

partisanship. Among the men who bers over the present House. If a

got the cue to its so-called paramount ue from that quarter. Mistake was Ninety per cent of Oregon's Gold made about its strength, even in Massa-Democrats voted for McKinley and chusetts.

Roosevelt. The other ten per cent consists of self-seeking politicians. For several reasons the vote of Ore

gon on Tuesday was small. First, the registration was that of last Spring, THE SMALL CREDIT SYSTEM.

since no provision was made by law for reopening for this election. Secand, there was no contest between the parties in the state, since it was known in advance that the Bryan party could do nothing. Third, large numbers of Republicans cared nothing for McKin ley, and supported him only in a per functory way, while not a few allowed their repugnance or indifference to keep them away from the polls. But for these causes the vote of the state, which was over 98,000 four years ago would have been at least 115,000 last Tuesday. The falling off was over 3000 in Multnomah County alone, and we think no county has polled anything like its full vote.

> Now seriously, do you think the Demcratic party in Oregon could have been so utterly demoralized and made so poor a showing, if C. E. S. Wood and Fred V. Holman had not taken the stump for it? These erators, they say, wanted to put themselves in position to take the lead of the Democratic party of the future. They seem now to have a party about the right size. Still, if they persevere, they may be able to cut it down further; and then the leadership will be easier still. Under the hot blast and white heat of their eloquence everything except pure, unmixed, dephlogisticated evil will be burnt and blown out of it, and there will be a small, select party, for a few friends. It is nearly in that state now.

The great common-sense vote of the country, the great slient vote that "did the business" last Tuesday, as so many times before, was cast by the vast body of our people who are neither rich nor poor, who are engaged in self-supporting business or labor, and want peace and order and sound, rational conditions in public and private affairs. Never yet in our history has this great body of our people been appealed to in valn. They are as far from being wotshipers of wealth as they are from heeding the demagogic cry to the improvident against wealth. It is this great body of people that prevents us from having "classes" in this countryonly rich people on one side and a vast proletariat on the other.

The calm that follows a great storm may now be expected to settle down over the country. And it will be welcome. "That tired feeling" of which the purveyors of nostrums are wont to

speak had become universal.' All there was to say had been said weeks ago. The rest was but stale repetition hammered on the ear. Yet it was impos-sible to drop the subject until it could be dropped through the ballot-box. This accomplished, and the result being satisfactory in a business, social and governmental sense, 15,000,000 voters, more or less, will now draw a breath

Colonel Bryan and Chairman Jones went early to bed Tuesday evening. In this they showed discretion, though for the matter of that there was nothing else left them to do. They had been at once put a prohibitive duty on Ameri working hard-there is no doubt about that. Their activities, having been of the pernicious order, did not make them less exhausting, but rather the more so, and all considerate people will be glad to know that they slept soundly while the returns showing their overwhelming defeat went rattling over the wires.

Hon, John McCraken is elected to the Legislature from Multnomah County revolution, when patriotismis put above give a House of Representatives of by a majority of 2569. This is a close county of Mr. Corbett's candidacy for the Senate. It may serve to show the smaller basis of population is chosen, Republicans of the state, which is the the number of members will be still larger, and if a larger basis is fixed truth, that the defeat of the Republican Legislative ticket in Oregon in June upon, a smaller number of Representawas due to antagonism, not to Mr. Cortives will be the result. The new census will make some changes in the disbett, but to others. tribution of Representatives not only

who taught slang instead of history. For him there is no excuse whatever, and we doubt much if scolding will do him any good. All things considered, the proper place for him just now is is New York, where the construction of our undercould much it scaling will do aim any good. All things considered, the proper place for him just now is in New York, where the construction of our under-ground railway has provided much work for men of his intellectual status. Out of place in the classroom, he would find himself at home in the big trench, and there his favorite jargon would create he offense.

HEIRESSES AND TITLES. Paris Opinion of the Castelland

Difficulties. (Copyright, 1900, by the New York Tribane.) PARIS, Nov. 1.—The decision of the First Chamber of the Civil Tribunal of the Department of the Seine, which, upon petition of George J. Gouid, places his lation of wealth. slater, the Countess Boni de Castellane Great Mortality Among the Civilized under the tutshage of a judicial council, causes no surprise whatever in social cir-cles, for the financial extravagance of A recent report made by Nathan P. Johnson, United States Indian Agent for the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians, which gives the vital statistics cles, for the financial extravagance of the Castellanes since their marriage has all along been a thing of common no-toriety. The judgment of the court, which prevents Mme. de Castellane from spend-ing more than the actual income from of those bands, shows an alarming state Record. her dowry, which income is estimated by the tribunal at 825 france 17 centimes a day, is regarded as a wine and semible measure, and in the true interests of the significance of these figures will be bet-ter apprehended when it is known that the death rate for the State of South ountess herself and of her children. The judgment has provoked renewed discus-sion of the private affairs of the Cas-tellance. It should be once for all un-derstood that Boni de Castallane has never for a moment been taken seriously here by any one except his creditors. He is regarded as a harmless and decorative little personification of good-natured, gen-erous vanity. His bitter antagonism to erous vanity. His bitter antagonism to President Loubet, his pose as a sort of Galile Boxer; his plunge in Chauvinist-Nationalist Jewbaiting politics, adroidy exploited by older and more experienced political hands, who hoped through this means eventually to tap the Gould estate for the benefit of the Chauvinist political cliques, was all along regarded as more youthful exuberance. cliques, was all along youthful exuberance.

As for Mme, de Castellane, the verdict of Parisian society is that, like other American helresses who choose to marry French titles, it is only fair that she should "pay the piper," especially as the expenditures in this instance were all made in Paris, and added another rivulet to the merrily flowing stream of Parlaian

The Castellanes' munificant andowment fund for the construction of a building to replace the oid Charity Bazzar, burned in the terrible catastrophe of 1897, was looked upon here as a clever bid to win over the Faibourg Saint Germain set, which at first was not particularly friendly to the young transatlantic Countess, and the attempt was, in a certain meas.

and the altempt was, in a certain meas-ure, successful. Another effect of the judgment of the Seine tribunal is a revival of the subject of marriages of American helpesses to French titles. The question is keenly discussed at all 5-o'clock teas and recep-tions. The Paris journals reproduce from New York and Chicago newspapers arti-cles showing the parise horn American gation in Congress has been called to the above facts and the Congressmen will endeavor to have the Indian Department send a commission of competent phy

sicians and trained bacteriologists to this reservation. It is believed that the spread of the consumption is due almost cles showing the native born American antipathy to such unions, and telling of the recent boycotting in New York of an alleged French Duke who went gunning it is very important that they receive training in such habits as will limit the probalility of inneculation. It will un-doubtedly be necessary to provide a refor American heiresses. removed from contact with the healthy, while it is not impossible that cures may be effected under proper scientific regi-

Henry Harduin, a clever writer of the Paris Matin, says that the French Minister of Commerce should remember that there exists in France a vast category of broken-down gentlemen endowed with titles, who nourish a firm hope of finally living in wealth and invary with the money of young American girls. The girls have the dollars: the would-be husbands are Marquises, Counts or Dukes. Owing to these titles the embryo husbands are gualified to introduce into France free of duty great amounts of capital for the bonefit of French com-merce. If the Unlied States boy-cotts French litles, then the French Minister of Commerce should insist upor

reprisals. If the United States places an embargo on the exportation of American hetresses, the French Government should can pork. The article closes with the words:

Chicago will protest, Chicago will rage; much the better. We will not give in Thi American hog will not be admitted into France until our would-be husbands have free admis-sion into America. Let us stund firm, and we shall win. Hurrah for free trade! But its lead was a precarious one, for Russia ran it hard with her difficult speech, and German had but some half-The spirit of this editorial in the Matin

shows the true psychology of this little tempest in the Castellane teapot. Henry Cachard, counsel for the Coun-

London newspaper. More than 30,000,000 employed the tongue of the Teuton, the patrons of Russia fell just short of 3Ltess de Castellane, whom I saw this even-000,000, and the supporters of French only passed that number by a bare half-mil-lion. Spanish, at the beginning of the tens de Castellane, whom i maw this even-ing, says that a mutual agreement was arrived åt last July in Paris by the Gould and Castellane families in a purely amlo-able way to obtain a judicial councel for Mme. de Castellane, and this is the first 19th century, was in 26,000,000 mouths, of

month, and with this sum he was so satisfied. When the now King, a yes ago, came to draw his first month's as ary he struck for SiS, and got IL-aft going to haw about it. The cashier of II treasury, which is now controlled by U

INDIANS HAVE CONSUMPTION.

Tribes in South Dakots.

of health among them, says the Chicago

Dakota, at large is but \$12 per 1000. The

of consumption among them is fearfully

rapid, usually resulting fatally within a few weeks. Mr. Edmund Cook, of Wil-mot, who has for many years traded with

at Wilmot a buxam-looking young woman came to Mr. Cook's store. 'I have the sickness,' she said, 'and I want to make my will.' She lived but three weeks."

The attention of the South Dakota dele

wholly to contagion, and that, therefore

treat for the afflicted, where they will be

The Stesetons and Wahpetons are civi-

The Sussetons and Wanpetons are civi-lined and Christian Indians, living upon allotted lands in severalty upon their former reservations on Lake Traverse, in Northesstern South Dakota. They were the first of the Sloux to come under the

resident in the neighborhood of Las Qui Parle, Minnesota, when the Riggs-Wil-liamson missionary families settled there in 1855. During the great massacre of 1862

these Sloux were friendly to the whites, and it was due to their efforts that the lives of the captives were preserved until General Sibley's army arrived with relief.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEADS.

During the Present Century It Has Distanced All Competitors.

A hundred years ago French was the

nost widely-spoken of European tongues.

influence of the missionaries, having be

ere are 1900 individuals in the com-

Consuls of the United States, Great Brit-ain and Germany, at first refused to pay ain and Germany, at first refused to pay the amount demanded. The fact that the King is drawing such

make it unanim a large salary is a source of gratilloc-tion to his adherents, who expect him to wear a clean callco shirt ever day, at least, on account of his new accumu-

that Woolley did not carry Kentucky.

in time for the Fail plowing, anyway,

osers of freak bets make idiots of themselves.

An examination of the Declaration of Independence will not disclose any mutilation.

get into the Republican column before it is too late.

Bryan is probably reflecting: "Oh, howboases' favors!"

If there had been a fow more Pettigrews.

A Tennessee woman killed her son for smoking cigarettes the other day. Here

It is likely that Senator Clark will wish he had made that \$100,000 contribution to his own campaign fund instead of Bryan's.

Every great man, it seems, is fated to be misquoted. Lincoln has his Bryan, Jefferson his Stevenson, and Clevelard his Philadelphia Times reporter,

Dennison Wheelock, a full-blooded Oneids Indian, has joined the staff of a Green Bay, Wis., paper as a reporter. He is a graduate of Carilsle Indian School.

The late General Palmer, as a member of the Springfield, Ill., school board, some years ago, brought about the abolition of separate public schools for white and colored children.

Id Hung Chang, Sheng and other Chinese capitalists have established a cotion factory with a capital of 2,000,000 tasks, The buildings are said to cover 60 acres. its employes to number 6000, and its products to be 1000 pieces of cloth and 80,000 pounds of notion yarn every 24 hours. The factory is run day and night, each shift of workmen working 11% hours. The mill has 50 looms and 90,600 spindles, and is as "up to date as any Massachusetta factory," The cotton used in this mill is grown in China. At present, there are in operation in China 375,000 spindles, with the prospect that many more will be set runnning in the immediate future. The factory girls earn the equivalent in our money of about 16 cents per day.

In speaking of clerical titles the other evening a well-known Methodist preacher fault with the frequency with which some newspaper men and other persons, even of his own sect, succumbed to the impression that Methodist Episcopal bishopsthat, in fact, all bishops-were entitled to so to be known. The Methodist hishops have, he says, no right to that prefix, and do not want it. Their church neither applies nor recognizes the title, since its bishops do not belong to an order of the the other clergy of the church. A Metho. nillion users less than Russia, says a dist bishop is simply invested with special

> A Honolulu correspondent writes: "John Chinaman is an entirely different person in Hawaii from what he is in California Those who know him only on the Pacific Slope do not know him at all. There ha is a despised menial, outside the pale of society, abused and tolerated because he can't be wholly gotten rid of. In these favored isles he is a man among men, tha faithful and trusted servant and often occupies important places in public alfairs; he is welcomed to any society for which he has fitted himself. And so well has he improved the exceptional opportunities that have come to him in Ha. wall that he is sometimes able to grace the most select social functions. Last week I attended a reception at Oahu College, given to the new president and his wife. There, among the elite of the city, I saw Chinese and Japanese men.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

There seem to be indications that Bryan arried Texas.

We shall have a good deal to be thankful for this year.

More votes were thrown at Teddy than brickbata and eggs.

No one has yet heard Bryan move to

It seems to be settled beyond all doubt

Bryan got through with the campaign-

Now let us stand around and see the,

There are still a few states which can bined bands. Last year there were 58 deaths and but 45 births among them. The significance of these figures will be bet-

wretched is that poor man who hangs on

most alarming feature, however, rests in the fact that 30 per cent of the Sisseton and Wahpeton deaths result from conin the Senate the country would have sumption. In consequence of this unusat mortality these people are greatly de-pressed and discouraged in the prosecu-tion of their material affairs. The course been unanimous for McKinley.

is a punishment to fit the crime.

mot, who has for many year instances in point. A robust and apparently healthy man came to him in June last and ordered a suit of clothes. "'I have the sickness,' he said, 'and I want the clothes as roon as convenient, for I am to be buried in thom." "The clothes were ordered from a Chicago tailor and they arrived on the day they were wanted for the funeral. Mr. Cook showed a note, written in a fem-inine hand, which requested that he send

the writer 'a blue shawl suitable to be buried in.' The writer had but a few days previous been at the village in good health, but her denth from tuberculosis followed within a few days. While I was

-who was not just then preaching-found he called "right reverend" and expected ministry above or even separate from functions as a general superintendent of the church's affairs, and is otherwise on the same level with his brethren.

TWO VIEWS OF THE MATTER.

If one may judge from the sharp arraignment of farmers of that section by the Gold Hill News, diversified farming has not taken hold as yet to any great extent in Southern Oregon. Onoting from a Willamette Valley naper the statement that three carloads of potatoes were shipped to Southern Oregon by an Aurora firm one day last week, that journal says:

At the present time and for the past for years since the News was first established in this city, there has been not less than 50 carloads of pointoes shipped into our town. thing of which has been ablyped into towns of the Valley.

The logical conclusion from this is that if pointoes can be shipped into that region and sold at a profit, after having paid the ratiroad for freighting them, the farmers of the Rogue Elver Valley might with a fair margin of profit raise potatoes enough to supply the local market. Proceeding, the News says:

Our farmers say there is no money in rabing One restness any factors is no money in rabiling wheat at present prime. Fortators bring, on-an average, 1 cent per pound, and the writer knows a farmer personally who bought 30 acres of lands mear Salern and paid for 11 the first year by rabiling printees on it. Now, if the Withermite farmers are not any index of the his inflexible faith, not in the populace, but in the people. He had no Villamette farmers can make money ralaing "spuds" for 50 cents per hundred, what's the matter with the Rogue River farmer who cannot make money on wheat but won't miss po-

The matter evidently is that he has not yet become an expansionist along lines of diversified agriculture. It is not so much probably that he refuses as that he neglects to plant potatoes as an auxiliary crop, still making wheat and fruit the staples. Perhaps it pays him better to raise melons and peaches and buy his potatoes, though it would seem-the seed time and harvest of the products varying so considerably-that he might expand his efforts so as to

cover the several products successfully, to his own profit.

cast any votes to speak of. The result Be this as it may, there is abundant room for the exercise of head work in shows that the rank and file of the galagricultural activities in every section lant band who stood out for principle in 1896 stood out for principle again in of the state. The one-crop idea is not a profitable one to indulge. Wheat will 1996. They didn't see any more merit remain the staple without doubt, but it in dishonest money and free riot now is being pressed closely by fruit and than they did then. They knew Bryan wool, dairy products and stock, accord- for a demagogue then, and they know him for a little worse demagogue now ing to locality, while these are intelligently supplemented by poultry prod-ucts, hops, flaz, potatoes-anything, fn dishonest finance then set them against assaults on the flag now. They saw fact, for which there is a demand in a growing market. their duty and they did it well.

failed the cause of good government on Tuesday in New York City were not a few mon like Carl Schurz and Bourke Cockran, men conspicuous for high culture, wealth and scholastic training, men of polished wit, superior eloquence, versatile culture. And yet these men vigorously supported the candidacy of Bryan for the Presidency. If the plain people, the upright and downright "uneducated" rank and file of the Democracy of New York State,

for mere scholastic training.

leaped to their feet with the war cry of

plain people-and the mass of our peb-

The so-called "uneducated"

the store for the perpetuity

tions.

founded it.

had followed the lead of scholastic and social culture and pollshed intellect, in shape of Schurz and Bourke Cockran, Bryan would have been elected President of the United States.

ow. There is likely to be a change in The election of McKinley is an objectthe representation of the Southern sson not in partisanship, but in pa-States, which cannot fairly expect to triotism; and it is a rebuke to those continue to be given representation for persons who are always distrustful of their full population when in direct e people, who are always relterating violation of the Federal Constitution that until high culture holds sway Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina there is no hope of reform in municipal and South Carolina have disfranchised or state government. The reverse is their colored voters by constitutional true; it is the plain people, "the unrequirement. These four states were ducated," as distinguished from the ilgiven, under the census of 1890, fourliterate, that have always saved the teen Representatives, and the same Nation when culture was either a cownumber of votes in the Electoral Colard or a traitor. Lincoln was right in lege, for this colored population. Vir-

more respect for a villainous rabble franchise their colored voters. than had Corlolanus for the populace f Rome when he stigmatized them as The expected happened in Montana. 'dissentious rogues that, rubbing the Bryan electors, a Democratic Goverpoor itch of your opinion, make yournor and a Clark majority in the Legis-Lincoln firmly trusted, cives scabs," lature, counting the purchasable vote and not in vain, to the sober second

gency and profound trial.

OREGON'S GOLD DEMOCRATS.

thought of the plain people of America;

not because the people are always

right, but because the people are sel-

dom wrong in times of great emer-

The few Gold Democrats who returned to the Bryan fold here in Oregon made a great noise, but they didn't

us effort to turn the political tide in that state, but without success. Clark's unsatisfied ambition, backed by his millions and reinforced with the encouragement given to the anarchistic element by Bryan orators and newspapers, formed a combination before which the effort to retrieve the good name of the state went down.

> Massachusetts has always been the head and front of the opposition to National expansion. It has been so from the first. A body of people in Massachusetts has objected at every stage to the expansion that has made

Major-General O. O. Howard, of the retired list of the Army, a distinguished corps commander of the Civil War, who once commanded the Department of vania, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri and the Columbia, completes his 70th year Texas will gain in representation. The today, and at a banquet given in his honor in New York City this evening Thomas B. Reed, General Sickles, General Wheeler and General G. M. Dodge will speak. Chauncey Depew will preslde.

> Last Saturday Colonel Bryan advised the Chicago American:

The Republican campaign has been a failure. The full-dinner-pail argument has been repuilated by the workingmen.

Well, that is just about as much as he knew about the things he talked of in 1896. -----

We suppose that Constitutional government in the United States will now cease to exist. Such, at least, we have been told by Bryah orators and newspapers would be the result, if McKinley were re-elected.

Mr. Bryan has pressed down upon the brow of the Democratic party this crown of thorns. He has crucified the mins, of Holland, born in 1880, the young Democracy upon the cross of 16 to 1.

Wholesome Family Discipline.

New York Times. President Harper, of the University of Chicago, has at last been moved to have a heart-to-heart talk with his professors was certainly time for such a proceed, , and the more plainly the president liked the better it will be both for the University of Chicago and the professors meelves. For beyond question several mbers of his faculty have recently attracted attention in ways which, while they may have added to the gayety of nans, especially of foreign nations, most suredly did not elevate the reputation of American educators. According to report, President Harper expressed particular dis-

pleasure with three professors-the one who manked Mr. Rocksteller with Shake-speare, the one who disgusted his history classes by lecturing to them in the laftrunge of the slums, and the one who exed the rists of today by saying that were a natural result of the lawless deeds of our Revolutionary ancestors. Th good president, while he was about it. As long, however, is farmers in the mither a construction of the state supplement each other's endeavor by an estimate and other's endeavor by an estimate and other's endeavor by an estimate and other's endeavor by an estimate a food market rates, of such them then. The handsome their numph now in the case of the Philippine in a second lesson. What he handsome their triumph then. The handsome to has new system Bryan at good market rates, of such their own interests or disloysi to the products as hands. Prosperity of the state. Prosperity of the state. Prosperity of the state. Prosperity is a wheel with as of the their own has to or the whole have swails as the first on the rate of state. The past year, has been the considerable hold with a tor the few who have swails as produces, but is contributory to the state. The past year, has a state. The past year, has a state of the state. The past year, has and the chickage group is the professor is the state of the state o

instance on record of a foreigner being appointed in such a capacity by a French court.

Count and Countess de Custellane continue on the most affectionate terms with each other, and it was the Counters herself who took the initiative in seeking consell judiciaire." All debts will be paid immediately by the Gould estate, with the exception of a few claims from antiquity and bric-a-brac dealers, which

are deemed absolutely exorbitant.

SOME ROYAL INCOMES.

They Ren From Millions to Hun-dreds a Year.

Washington Star. Seventy-four men and two women di-ide among themselves the governments of the world.

In other words, there are 75 rulers, Of these 12 govern as Presidents, 15 as Kings, 11 as Dukes and Grand Dukes, six as Emperors, 5 as Princes and 5 as Sultans. There are two Khans, of Baluchistan and of Khiva; two Ameers of Afghanistan and Relation δ of Bokhara; two queens, Queen Victoria and Queen Wilhelmina; one Khedive, of Egypt; one Shah, of Persia; one Bey, of Tunis; one Mikado, of Japan; one Ma-haraja, of Nepsul, and one Raja, of Barawak

Of these august potentates Queen Vic-Germany, are the only ones who sport two titles-the one Queen and Empress. the other Emperor and King.

The most venerable of these rulers is Sidi Ali Pasha, of Tunis, born in 1817. King of Spain not yet being seated on his ancestral throne. In the Spring and Sum-mer seasons one-third of the birthdays of these potentates occur, April, May and August being the particularly favored

When it comes to civil lists, the Eu peror of Russia, who is said to be the richest man in the world, can show the largest bank account, \$12,000,000 being his yearly income. This is no more, however, than some good citizens of our Republi

than some good oltisans of our Republic have as their income! Seven other sovereigns have incomes reaching the million figure-the Suitan of Turkey, who has \$10,000,000; the Emperor of Austria, who has \$105,000; Emperor. William of Germany, \$1,852,770; King of Italy 8,555,000; the Queen of England, \$1,925,600; King of Bavaria, \$4,412,000, and the King of Spain, \$1,400,000. The King of Spain, however, has an additional \$400,-00 for his family, and the King of Italy must deduct from his millions \$150,000 for his family.

which more than half were outside of Spain itself. Spanish was then, indeed, the paramount colonial language. Sixteen millions of non-Europeans spoke it: only a beggarly 1,350,000 made use of

English-our crisp, eloquent, familiar mother tongue-was the dark horse of the philological stable. Fourteen millions spoke k in Europe, 5,000,000 and odd in the States, and 750,000 elsewhere. Amazing fact !-- 109 years since but 20,000,000 em-ployed the tongue of Shakespeare! those who spoke seven important Euro-C. I. B. pean languages-160,000,000 in all-one-sizteenth alone used English

And today? English has leaped fro twenty to six times twenty, from the litth place among European tongues to the first

Loss of Its Rich Men.

New York Evening Post. The truth is that the Democratic party has threatened the rich men who have been attached to it by birth, by tradi-tion and by belief, with the loss of their perty, in part by the use of bad money in part by an impairment of and in part by an impairment of the safeguards which the judicial system throws around rich and poor alike. It is needless to recur to the planks in their platform, or to the speeches of their candidate, in which these menacing policles are embodied. It is sufficient to show that the party is itself at fault for the loss of its rich men. Whatever loss it has suffered in this regard is due to its own insensate folly. This is the reason why so many Democrats of position and character are saying, "We intend to de-feat the party so badly that it will abandon its attacks upon the gold standard, upon the judicial system, and upon social order. When it does so, when it returns to the ancient moorings, and becomes once more the party of Jefferson, Jack-son, Tilden and Cleveland, we will return

Anstralia the Poor Man's Paradise.

to it, and give it victory if we can."

Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle. The cheapness of living in Australia is proverbial; it is a veritable poor man's paradise. In the butchers' shops you see two-penny and four-penny lickets on the meat, and provisions of local production are equally inexpensive. In the eatinghouses or coffee shops-a great feature of town life there-you can get a square meal, consisting of a steak or chop, bread and butter and tea, for sixpence. There are no tips for the waiters in the

Antipodes. The colonials are enormous tea drinkors, and on an average partake of the cheering herb seven times a day. Bearding-houses-shother prominent fea-ture-are rendered annost essential in a land where the domestic servants com-mand a wage of £1 a week, with every

evening out and leave to practice the plane and keep a bicycle.

Spirit of the Ase is Fact-Finding. World's Work. Although it has been the century of the widest conquest, it has been the cen-tury also of the greatest toleration, of the kennest human sympathy, the most active helpfulness. In an era of action and of freedom, man has become a brother to man as he never became in eras of me-diation and authority. It has been the century, of heroic fact-finding, the century.

and women, some in their national costumes." LADING LOS HD

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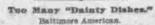
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Pigeon Service in the French Army. Special attention has recently been paid in France to the use of carrier pigeons by the cavalry. The pigeons are carried in a bashet attached to the rider's shouldsrs in the same way as a knap-sack, says a foreign correspondent. Each bird is placed in a tube made of wicker and lined with hair, the elasticity of which deadens the effect of the jolding. One, two or three such tubes can be car. ried in the basket. The birds are in a numbed condition when first taken out of the tubes, but they speedily recover unless they are left several days to the tubes, when the numbress ends in death. To prevent this a light form of folding cago is carried. In which the birds can rest and recover themselves during a halt and partake of nourishment. Twelve men nging to the cavalry are sent every year to attend a course of instruction in the handling and treatment of pigeons the military pigeon station at Vaugi-



rard.

Haltimors American. We don't get anything to est at our house any

the bis and all the girls is workin' like they Por

A-makin' "dainty dishes" from the fashion magazi

They give us date of this an' that, with names

we can't promounds, With spring o' stuff around them all, just like

a little flounce. A stalk or two o' spinsge takes the place of

The grostry bill's a-hummin' now-I tell you

it's a sin, We got to buy the dainty stuff an' things to

his family. The one who obtains the bulk of his income in the most original manner is the Sultan of Sulu, who raises it by figes. He has mon whose business it is to watch