# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1908.


### FROM 1896 TO 1908.

Mr. Bryan is a great man today. His party is chained to his triumphal chariot. There is plenty of protest within the party, but the protest is cowed, subdued, ineffective. Behind the movement for Bryan there are no definite principles or purposes. The Bryan of today is not a crusader, as in 1896, fired with an idea or purpose. He is an opportunist, seeking votes; conciliatory, not aggressive or defiant. No particle of the spirit of 1896 is in him, or in the convention that makes him its candidate.

The year 1896 fell within a period of industrial depression and general discontent. Everything concentrated the thought of those who felt the pinch of the times, yet couldn't reason out the cause or the means of relief, upon free coinage of silver as the remedy. So intense was this thought that the use of a single phrase by Bryan, timed for the occasion, set his party wild; and it nominated him. There is show of enthusiasm for him now. But there is no life in it. It is the manufactured article; it is simulation.

Never in all the history of our politics has fundamental error been presented in so seductive a form as in the Bryan campaign of 1896. It simply set men wild,—all men to whom that sort of thing could appeal. Effort to repeat it was made in 1900, but it was merely an attempt to galvanize a corpse into life. In 1904 the party, by a plunge, attempted another course, only to fall more signally than before. It now comes back to Bryan, but with no such material as it had before, for incantation and spellbinding. Free coinage of silver was "the insane root that takes the reason prisoner." There is nothing to answer to it or to correspond with it now.

The Bryan of today, therefore, casting about for materials out of which to make a platform, supplies no part of the inspiration that came from the spontaneous effort of 1896. Successful opportunism does not proceed from calculation; it comes from impulse, catches the moment that carries men's minds away, is strong in proportion as it acts on instinct and without deliberation, and fails when it sits down to weigh or balance its judgments as to this policy or that. Bryan's platform of 1896 was a spontaneous outburst; his platform of 1908 comes from a cold yet sophistical prudence, which has lost half its power by losing the whole force of its inspiration. Mr. Bryan started as a crusader and revolutionist. To such, deliberation is fatal. Think of the leader of such a movement puzzling over his platform and trying to decide whether this or that utterance in it would gain adherents or repel them!

Mr. Bryan is now trying to appear in more conservative character than heretofore. By this he will gain votes from one quarter, but will lose votes in another. There will be no force behind his campaign this year so intense as that of 1896. The whole spirit of discontent, with which the country then was aflame, was concentrated on a single thought, which appeared as a magical remedy. That it was merely a delusion made no difference at all; or if any, it was only thereby the stronger. As a catch-phrase of politics, free coinage of silver never had an equal. Now, we are to get a complicate platform which contains no single expression, announces no single purpose, upon which general attention may be fixed, or by which it may be challenged.

The contest of this year will not be so intense as that of 1896. The fight for or against Bryan will nowhere be so fierce as it was then. Yet his vote may prove to be larger proportionately than heretofore. There is a general spirit of opposition, having indeed no common purposes, but actuated in many ways by most opposite purposes, that will accept him as its candidate, just for the sake of giving expression to dissatisfaction, and of voicing the desire for change of parties in the government. This spirit is, however, exceedingly tame compared with that of 1896.

### LEGISLATIVE FAVORITISM.

Whether the City Council has or has not authority to exempt a particular individual from the operation of a general ordinance is not a mere academic question. It goes to the roots of orderly government. The theory of our American institutions is that every man is equal before the law. Legislative bodies are supposed to give no privileges to one citizen which are not open to all upon the same terms, and to impose no restrictions upon one which are not imposed upon all. This is the theory, but the practice has too often been to enact a law which shall bind the mass of the people and then proceed to make exceptions of favored persons. Thus legislation has been used as a means of injustice instead of justice.

If one man has the right to erect a wooden building within the fire limits, then all men should have the same right. To grant to any citizen the privilege of violating a law by which other citizens are bound is injustice so gross that it would not be permitted for an instant in a community which was alive to its rights. The authority to suspend the law of the land in special cases was one for which the Stuart Kings of England long contended, and to which the people of that country resolutely refused to submit. What is law for one man, they contended, must be law for all men, and they won their fight. But the victory which our British ancestors gained by the sword we are in imminent danger of losing by our negligence. There is no exhibition of tyranny more detestable than favoritism in the execution of the law. There is no injustice which a free people ought to resent more swiftly and more bitterly than the grant to one man of the right to break a law which all other men must obey. If City Councils are ultimately abolished, the inveterate habit of legislative favoritism which seems to beset them will be one of the principal causes.

### IDAHO'S POLITICAL GAMBLER.

The Denver convention has let in the Dubois delegation, at the behest of its renegade leader, whom Bryan upholds for his service to silver on the holy ratio. This cheap politician (Dubois), who had exhausted every other resource, took up his attack on the Mormons as his last expedient. He had been a great silver advocate, and mustn't be turned down.

But this assault of a desperate and utterly played-out politician on the Mormon Church—which, whatever any enemy may think of it, is as well entitled to tolerance as any other religious sect or organization—will turn every Mormon vote in the mountain states against Bryan. Perhaps Idaho and Utah and Wyoming, with their nine votes, may decide the election.

But this isn't the main part of the matter. The injustice is done at Denver, that Dubois, an utterly discredited politician, of no principles, might still have a standing, because he had been a favorite champion of silver and supporter of Bryan. But Idaho will still repudiate him—the more determinedly because of this proceeding. There is growing hatred of political gamblers.

### CHAUTAUQUA.

The Chautauqua Assembly at Gladstone opens more prosperously than ever this year. The corps of teachers is numerous and able. The hot weather is propitious to tent life. The crowds are unprecedented. The "talent" which will amuse and edify the multitudes is more attractive than heretofore. What makes so many people attend the lectures and classes at Chautauqua Assemblies? Do they go merely out of curiosity, the crude desire to hear and see celebrated persons? Very likely this motive plays its part, but there are others.

The love of amusement must also be taken into account. Even granting that Chautauqua amusements are a little pale and bloodless, still they suffice for men and women who have passed the heyday of their years and are content with mild excitement. Nor must we forget, in summing up the attractions of Chautauqua, that life out of doors has a perennial charm for many people of healthy tastes. The open air, the tent, the rude cookery, the unconventional manners of the grove, give wholesome pleasure and make a refreshing break in the routine of life.

But after all it must be admitted that the great majority of the Chautauquans are in search of instruction. They are people who wish to round out little defects in their schooling, or, perhaps, who never went to school at all. There are many elderly students in the Chautauqua classes. Some of them have taken their first excursion into the world of knowledge through its verdant gates. Originally the Chautauqua idea of giving freely to the multitude the best there is in literature, science and art was much scoffed at. Pedants wailed that it was a prostitution of their lofty trade secrets. But all that has passed away. Nobody now believes that learning is desecrated by being imparted to a farmer's wife or a village carpenter. Each jug holds what it can of the precious flood. Nobody is the worse for it and some are better. Who shall say how many lives have been made worthier by the Chautauqua idea in education? Even the staid universities are beginning to catch it. Something of the magic glamor of admission examinations has faded and faculties are beginning to see that education ought to be freely offered to everybody who asks for it. Some predict that the university of the future will be very much like a perpetual Chautauqua Assembly, open to all the world, old and young. The all-important question asked of students will be, not "How much did you know when you came?" but "How much have you learned while you were here?"

### AIN'T IT HOT?

Men who are doing hard muscular work seldom suffer sunstroke, no matter how hot the weather may be. The man who is stricken down is likely to be a staid citizen decently clad in a black frock coat with a tall silk hat on his head and half a pound of beefsteak in his stomach. Excessive meat-eating slays its thousands every Summer, while beer and whisky slay their tens of thousands. The reason why the man at hard labor in his shirt sleeves suffers but little from the heat is, in the first place, that he is usually in good health and spirits. This provides him with a fundamental resisting power worth all the good advice and bad drugs in the world.

In the second place, most fortunately for his welfare, he does not overeat himself for the excellent reason that he cannot afford it. If he had the means he would doubtless be as egregious a glutton as his capitalist neighbor, but a beneficent Providence has seen to it that his means are limited. Hence he dines temperately and survives the heat wave, while the sumptuous plutocrat succumbs. Another advantage of the shirted proletarian in the struggle with ardent temperatures is that he wears only such clothing as decency demands. Sometimes he falls a little short of her code, and if he does it is all the better for his health. He who goes beyond decency and submits himself to the behests of fashion puts his life in peril. When fervent heat consumes the earth and the sun sheds his withering rays upon our heads, a stiff collar is a defiance of fate. Starched bosoms invite destruction. The laborer in his flannel shirt sets us all an example which we fail to imitate only because we are slaves to custom.

The thick flannel shirt is really a cool and hygienic garment on a hot day, because it makes its wearer sweat. Nobody ever suffers a sunstroke while he is in what Lady Euphemia politely calls a "glow," and the dago ditch-digger calls a "sweat." The dripping skin is cooled by evaporation and keeps the whole interior oiled, just as wise people in the tropics hang porous jugs of water to cool in the blazing sun. We are nothing but jugs of porous earthenware. So long as evaporation proceeds everywhere upon our outer surfaces, we shall be cool and serene. No man can be religious in Summer who does not sweat. Satanic influences are exuded through the pores along with glacifying liquids. When we stop sweating we bottle up the fiend, as it were, and he begins to rage within, driving us to desperation as he did those antique brethren of ours in the country of the Gadarenes.

Next to work in the field or ditch, the best way to keep up a perspiration is to drink floods of water. If we put enough of this purifying fluid into our stomachs, it must come out in some way, and a portion of it is pretty sure to ooze through the pores. Thus they are opened and cleansed. Learned physicians also point out that water is far preferable to beer or gin for washing our internal possessions and making them hale. In hot weather water both within and without is man's best medicament, though in these wiser years we have learned to beware somewhat of the matutinal ice bath so much lauded at one time. The cold tub taken to the lark's wild song is for many people a snare. It saps the strength which were better employed in resisting the fury of the sun.

Another good prophylactic against sunstroke is not to worry, but as a Portland clergyman has pointed out in The Oregonian, if we don't worry we shall stagnate. Calmness is a merit possessed in the highest degree by dead people and duckponds. Let us go on worrying, therefore, and ward off the effect of the heat by keeping up a dripping perspiration.

### NO DUTY ON HOPS.

After several weeks of agitation, attended with extraordinary demonstrations throughout the kingdom, and especially in London, the British government has turned down the request of the hopgrowers for a protective tariff on hops. No precedent was established in this action of the government in refusing the demand for a duty on hops, for it has in the past, with strict consistency and for similar reasons, refused to levy a duty on American commodities that find a large market in England. The British movement for a prohibitive duty on hops, of course, began with the party most interested, the British hopgrower. This is strictly in keeping with the policy and principle which causes the American woolgrower, cottongrower, steelmaker or any other producer of a commodity for which there is a universal demand, to howl louder than any one else against removal of the tariff.

England, however, in the case of hops as well as a great many other commodities, seems to have settled the question on the equitable basis of "the greatest good for the greatest number," the English assumption being that more people are benefited by cheap beer than would derive advantage from high-priced hops. In arriving at this decision the government was also undoubtedly impressed with the belief that the brewers would offset some of the increased cost of hops by substitution of harmful drugs. British beer without an import duty on hops is something fearful to contemplate, and if it became necessary in the interest of economy still further to reduce its quality, the results might be alarming. The temperance phase of the matter does not enter largely into the discussion. Centuries of monarchical rule have brought about peculiar economic and social conditions, especially in the large cities of Great Britain.

London Punch humorously pictures the government predicament on this phase of the question in a sketch of two topers discussing the Asquith licensing bill. "Does he want to stop our beer?" inquires the first toper. "Not likely," retorts the second toper. "If he do, 'ow's 'e goin' to get the money for our old-age pensions?" Brewing in Great Britain is regarded as an industry fully as legitimate as breadmaking—probably for the reason that so many of the people prefer beer to bread. Taking this view, it is not surprising that the government should refuse to enact laws that would hamper or interfere with the business and increase the cost of the article for which there is such a universal demand. Whatever our opinion may be of the moral side of the question, the logic of the policy is irresistible. If the same principle were applied by this country, it would be possible for the American workingman to buy for $20 as good a suit of woolen clothing as the Briton now buys for $10, and typewriters, sewing machines, steel rails and a thousand other trust-controlled articles could be bought as cheaply at the American factory as they are now sold in foreign lands many thousand miles away.

Great Britain has retained free trade in hops—not because it happens to benefit the American hopgrower, but because it lessens the cost of beer to the British consumers. The United States denies free trade in many commodities—for opposite reasons. Here it enables the enormously wealthy trusts to increase beyond all reason the cost of staple articles which the poor people are most in need of.

### TEACHING CORRECT ENGLISH.

It has been pleasing to observe, in recent years, the tendency to give more attention to the study of English in our public schools. The movement in this direction has been noticeable not only in the common schools, but in the high schools, the university and the Agricultural College as well. The change has been due largely to popular demand, for there was a feeling that the young people were receiving too little training in the use of the mother tongue. Business men complained that graduates from the common schools were so deficient in spelling and grammar that they could not write ordinary business letters. When college graduates went into the professions or engaged in other work that compelled them to disclose their knowledge or lack of knowledge of English, it was often found that their education was lacking in this respect. As a consequence there has been not only a strengthening of courses of study so far as English is concerned, but there has also been an increasing desire on the part of students to give a greater portion of their time to this branch of their education.

In years gone by school officers and boards of regents of colleges have given particular attention to the qualifications of instructors in other branches, while it has been assumed that anybody can teach English. The country school teacher who "got caught" on a problem in arithmetic was ever thereafter in disgrace and his prestige gone, but he could use almost any sort of murderous expression except "I seen" without suffering in his reputation as a scholar. Even now, though courses of study have been strengthened in English, too little attention is given to the qualifications of the men and women who teach this subject. This is said, not of Oregon alone, but of the schools of the country as a whole. Here in Oregon we are taking the lead in the movement to extend the study of English, and for this purpose the Board of Regents of normal schools has decided that hereafter English shall be one of the required subjects in each of the four years of the normal course. Our teachers are to be better prepared for their work in this particular. The children in the common schools will give more time to the subject, and when they go out of the schools or pass on to the high school and the university they will be much better trained in the use of their native language.

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Not all of the records for size, elegant equipment and all around magnificence in marine architecture can be claimed by the great trans-Atlantic liners. The Commonwealth, the largest sidewheel steamboat in the world, has just been placed in service on the Fall River line between New York and Boston, and by reason of her wonderful proportions, luxurious furnishings and accommodations, is attracting much attention. This great floating hotel is 456 feet in length, and 96 feet breadth over guards, and has sleeping accommodations for 2000 people. The cost of the vessel was $2,000,000. The daily operating expenses and fixed charges against a vessel of this type will be enormous, and, as she will be supported almost exclusively by the through traffic between New York and Boston, it is quite clear that even a frequent train service between the two cities over one of the finest railroads in the United States is insufficient to lure all of the travel from the charm of the water.

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A Teheran dispatch to a Berlin paper says that the Persians are much annoyed over the increasing Russian influence at the Persian capital, the Cossacks being given the best of everying in the way of arms and quarters. This should occasion no surprise. Had the revolutionists made better use of the constitution which was given them by the Shah, and not taken immediate steps to relieve that ruler of all power, there would have been no occasion for the Shah to welcome assistance from Russia. If the Czar shall obtain any undue hold on Persia, it will be because the Persians themselves forced the Shah to appeal to him for assistance. Prior to the recent outbreak, affairs in Persia had reached a stage where the position of the Shah was decidedly hazardous. If, in protecting himself, he has called in company that is obnoxious to his subjects, the revolutionists alone are to blame for creating the situation that rendered the Cossack invasion a necessity.

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The Seattle Times complains because The Oregonian of June 22 stated that Portland's bank clearings for the preceding week showed a loss of $2,000,000 compared with those for the corresponding week in 1907, while the Seattle clearings for the same period showed a loss of $4,000,000. The exact figures on the decrease for the week ending June 21 were: Portland, $2,008,366; Seattle, $3,939,259. The average reader will hardly recognize in this use of "round numbers" any gross inaccuracy or justification of the Times' charge of falsehood. Had The Oregonian regarded the matter seriously, it would have carried out the additions in full instead of using even numbers, as was perfectly justifiable when the figures were so close.

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A negro convention, attaching itself to the Democratic party, is in session at Denver. It is said to represent many states, and it professes to be able to control from 250,000 to 400,000 votes. The trouble is, it can't; but if it could and should take all these over to Bryan, the act would be worth applause. However, a few adventurers, who are hunting distinction for themselves—and something else—never can accomplish a thing like this. These dusky brothers will not tap the Democratic campaign bar'l to any great extent. The managers know they wouldn't get much for their money, and wouldn't put up much anyway; for Democrats are not paying the prices now for "niggers" that they paid before the war.

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Crazy Snake is the name of the leader of a band of Snake and Cree Indians who are making trouble for the authorities in Oklanoma. The red man with the suggestive name has sent a "defi" to both state and United States authorities, and is apparently about to indulge in one more Indian fight. His action suggests that at least a portion of his name is eminently appropriate.

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The great automobile race at Paris Tuesday was a grand success. The winner of the stellar event maintained an average speed of sixty-nine miles per hour for nearly seven hours; two men, one a famous driver, were killed; another man fatally injured, and a million people witnessed the race. As an exhilarating, thrilling sport, automobile racing seems to be in a class by itself.

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The Denver convention leaves that anti-injunction plank to a subcommittee consisting of Alton B. Parker and others, expecting that it "will be satisfactory to labor." Can this be our old friend Judge Parker, who thought he was a candidate for President in 1904?

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The silence of Boss Murphy, which gives so much pain to the Bryan following, will be broken just as soon as some one comes along making a noise like a winning candidate. Boss Murphy proposes to let no available bandwagon get by.

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Freddie Dubois got in the Denver convention by making a pitiful plea that he was trying to carry Idaho for Bryan. By driving all the doubtful votes into the Republican party.

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The negro representatives at Denver were assured that "under Democratic rule the negro would be treated like all other citizens." Like all other colored citizens, of course.

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In Boston they have had nine days of uninterrupted tropical heat. The hub seems to be only a hot-box.

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It is believed that if Mr. Bryan shall be nominated today at Denver (or tomorrow) he will not decline.

### RECORD OF GREAT OPPORTUNIST

**How Bryan Has Passed From One "Popular" Craze to Another.**

Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. Bryan, after graduation from college and a law school in Illinois, removed to Lincoln in Nebraska. Thence he was twice chosen to Congress between 1891 and 1895. On the expiration of his second term he became a reporter for a Democratic daily in Omaha, and "wrote introductions" to its account of McKinley's nomination in St. Louis in June, 1896.

Two weeks later he was nominated for President at the Democratic Convention in Chicago. There never was a more theatric transition; but it should be remembered that he was a brilliant Congressman before he became a brilliant reporter, and at the Democratic Convention, as a successful contestant for the seat of a regularly elected delegate, he made a brilliant speech for the heresy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Grover Cleveland had forced the repeal of silver coinage. The Chicago convention denounced Cleveland and the repeal. Bryan voiced the hostility to both. He won the praise of the silver mine owners and of the states with politics controlled by them. He also magnetically stirred a convention that felt toward Mr. Cleveland the resentment of politicians that could neither scare nor cajole that President. The union of silver mine owners and of the politicians whom Mr. Cleveland had affronted and defied created an opportunity for Mr. Bryan. He used it and used him. The most dramatic nomination in history resulted.

The first effect was defeat, but Mr. Bryan increased by a cubit his stature as an agitator, and in 1900 was renominated as a declaimer against "imperialism," as the sequence of a war in which he was commissioned as the Colonel of a regiment which the McKinley administration put in camp and not in the field. Mr. Bryan was unanimously renominated, but was badly beaten. After each defeat and between both he found in lecturing an occupation and a revenue. This he afterward augmented by a voyage around the world with syndicated letters describing it. The sovereigns, parliaments and ambassadors paid honors to him and he made a strong impression on them. He returned to the states with enhanced fame.

We will not be misunderstood when we say that ever since he has increased his eligibility—and decreased his popularity. A seeming but not an actual paradox is this. His eligibility has increased, because no man of his skill and readiness in his party has appeared to dispute the lists with him. His popularity has decreased because his party regards him only as an inevitability. He is accepted because of the default of others, not because of an augmentation of his own strength. The persuasion that his nomination cannot be prevented goes in thousands of minds with the conviction that he can hardly be elected, but must be got out of the way by another nomination that will register further and final defeat.

Something more than this conclusion of "kismet" must, however, be taken into account. President Roosevelt has accomplished some of the good which environed much of the nonsense and worse that was in Mr. Bryan's prior candidacies. To the extent of this good done by Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Bryan has prospered as in a degree a vindicated man. Mr. Bryan's claim of right to push as much of the rest of his programme as he has not renounced has been shrewdly urged. Not a word has he said against Mr. Roosevelt, but only against the party that would not go the whole of Mr. Roosevelt's length.

Moreover, Mr. Bryan has dropped some of the heresies his two defeats stamped out and others his travels refuted. He has dropped free silver—if only for a while. He has substituted eventual for immediate equipment of the Filipinos with self-government, which both parties say they favor, differing only as to the time when. Mr. Bryan quarrels with the new currency law, only because it does not include some provisions he would have added to it. He dropped his demand for National seizure of the railroads to insistence on National supervision of them, and is now willing to forget that he ever hinted confiscation. He temperamentally believes that what he has found will not be accepted he really mooted for inquiry only, and never at all espoused.

He can distinctly remember what never happened and totally forget what did. The union of actor and of poet in him not only enables but compels him to do this. Every morning of the time between one National nomination and another he begins life anew, like John Brougham's King Powhattan: "All things, said yesterday, forgot today. And having talked ourselves to proper dizziness, let's now debate our views of public business." Readers will pardon the alteration of a few words to what Mr. Gilbert would call the improvement of verisimilitude. What George Eliot defined as a great facility for occasional belief Mr. Bryan illustrates and personifies.

While the Eagle cannot support Mr. Bryan, we would not underrate his possible strength with millions of unsteady or star-struck voters. The known many who resent but accept him will vote for him. The perhaps unknown more, to whom the promise of good times spoken to the ear has been broken to the hope, may vote for him. That liability must be combated by reason, and the result be left to time. No cessation of effort can be advised. No over-confidence can be warranted. Those who just lazily or instinctively assume that two defeats assure a third may awaken in a fool's paradise. To the feat of concurring with hard times and lowering wage and of winning, over both, Democracy has never been equal but Republicans may be, and we trust, will.

Because Mr. Bryan is unsafe we oppose him. Because he can believe or change belief at will, we oppose him. Because he is the victim of his own delusions we oppose him. Because he is convinced that whatever may win should be advocated and whatever may lose should be renounced we oppose him. Because he is the idol of the desperate, fanatical, credulous and visionary, and makes them his confidants and aids, we oppose him. Because he is a Populist and not a Democrat we oppose him. To us, to do this the duty is plain. The consequences of duty done belong not to those who do it. The consequences of duty neglected or violated or misconceived belong where and to whom need not be said. None of those consequences shall belong here.

### BRYAN AND THE MIDDLE WEST

**There Is the Battleground—But He Cannot Win Without the East.**

New York Sun.

The Honorable Josiah Quincy proclaims that "the battleground is the Middle West." As Mr. Quincy was closeted with his new idol only the other day, the announcement may be regarded as phonographic: Mr. Bryan must have told him that the Middle West would be the battleground, and, according to Mr. Quincy, "Mr. Bryan thinks he can be elected." The returned pilgrim coldly refused to make any prediction himself, but it occurred to him that "Mr. Bryan has always had a strong following in Ohio."

The McKinley plurality in Ohio in 1896 was 48,497, and it was 69,036 in 1900. Mr. Quincy has conveniently forgotten these figures. His impression that Mr. Bryan was staking his chances upon Republican dissensions was no doubt imparted to him by the candidate in strict confidence. By this time the Democratic party ought to have learned that there are no rainbows for it in Republican storm clouds—but then the Democratic party never learns anything to its advantage. Nevertheless the Quincy tip reveals the Bryan strategy: hope of electoral votes from the East is not seriously entertained, and the candidate, harboring no doubt of his nomination, is planning to take the Middle West from the Republican party. The uninstructed delegates will be told when they submit that the entire East is alien to Mr. Bryan that it matters not, that he will have enough electoral votes in the boundless West, together with the South, to seat him in the White House. We doubt if particulars will be forthcoming, even from Mr. Bryan's loudest "barkers."

No plausible tally of votes with the East left out could elect Mr. Bryan—nothing, indeed, would but a flocking of independent voters and seceding Republicans to the apostle of repudiation and anti-imperialism, such an overturn and sweep as elected Mr. Cleveland in 1892. If Mr. Bryan could carry Indiana, Ohio, Kansas and Nebraska, in addition to the solid South and Missouri, he would have 207 electoral votes and would be 35 short of a majority. He would still fall of election if he carried Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oklahoma, Wyoming and Utah. The most credulous Bryanite could not discern a rainbow in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan or Minnesota, states which have rolled up enormous Republican majorities since 1892. There is no surface indication, no subterranean rumbling, no film of a sign in the sky, to give the Democratic party under the leadership of the twice defeated any hope that the verdict of the embattled voters in the great Middle West would be in his favor.

It is an impudent confidence game to urge such a phenomenon as a reason why Mr. Bryan should be nominated for President. If the delegates believe it they will believe anything—that the moon is made of green cheese, that the sun sets in the East.

### THAT "TRIBUTE" TO CLEVELAND

**Democrats Fail to Honor Him Where He Deserves Honor.**

PORTLAND, Or., July 8.—(To the Editor.)—Nothing better shows how far the Democratic party has got away from itself than the fact that it was found impossible, without offending the Democratic party and its present idol, to eulogize Mr. Cleveland for what most deserved the approbation of his country. Mr. Cleveland's great title to distinction was that he put down the Chicago insurrection and preserved the gold standard. His administrations otherwise were creditable, but not great. In these two things he was great. He maintained two principles necessary to the life and the honor of the Government—its power to preserve order and its duty to maintain the public credit. But these two great achievements had to be cut out of the resolutions offered in memory of him before they could be acceptable. He would have fared better at Chicago.

MARTIN L. PIPES.

**Likes Editorial on "Liberty."**

VANCOUVER, Wash., July 7.—(To the Editor.)—I wish to express my deep appreciation of the editorial on liberty in this morning's Oregonian. It is one of the very best, clearest and most sensible of all the able editorials I have ever seen. As the writer says, it is time that orators and novel-writers should quit asserting that republics were unstable. It is the monarchies that are in the greatest danger, and have the most bloody riots and the most terrible "red Sundays." Such editorials are deserving of the highest praise.

GLENN N. RANCK.

**Why Johnson Quits.**

New York Evening Post.

We begin to understand why Governor Johnson of Minnesota refuses to stand for another term. The Republicans have got a candidate for the Governorship who is not only a Swede, but has the great political advantage of eating pie with a knife! Even "the poor-house candidate," as they used to call Johnson, could hardly hope to meet such a man on equal terms. Jacobson bids fair, like Kit-Kat, to be "made immortal by his pies."

**An Interviewer Balked.**

Washington Star.

"What do you think of the platform?"

"It's a fine platform," answered the candidate.

"But you have your personal opinions about some parts of it."

"None whatever. A platform is especially designed to relieve a man in my position from the necessity of having personal opinions."

**The Question.**

New York Sun.

What respectable, responsible, conservative Democrat of the old Democracy lives today that is willing, for the sake of the Vice-President's title and salary, and a gambling chance with death, to become the stool-pigeon of Bryanism, such as it has been, is, and will continue to be?

**To Average Up.**

Omaha Bee.

The Denver convention might better its average by nominating Bryan and Parker. Mr. Bryan is just as unpopular in the East as Judge Parker is in the West.

**The School Child Up to Date.**

Puck.

Make haste to school, my little child,
Or else you will be late;
Your books are all aseptic now,
And here's your sterile slate.
Your pencil has been boiled an hour—
'Tis germless, now, I hope;
And don't forget to wash your desk
With this carbolic soap.
And lest about the schoolroom floor
Some unseen microbes lurk,
Just sprinkle formaline around
Before you set to work.
You'd better put, for safety's sake,
Bichloride in the ink;
And water that has not been boiled
You must not dare to drink.
Of course, when recess comes around,
Some food you'll want to munch;
So in this disinfected box
Is predigested lunch.
And since 'tis said that in a kiss
Bacteria may dwell,
I may not give you, as I'd like,
A mother's fond farewell.

### ALBANY BIBLE SCHOOL PLANS

**Regular Courses of Instruction by Noted Men.**

ALBANY, Or., July 8.—(Special.)—In the Summer Bible School in this city July 17 to 27 it is assured that more than 100 people from various parts of the state will take the course of study. This will be an innovation in religious work in Oregon, and if the venture proves successful it is purposed to make it an annual event, similar to the Chautauquas. The site for the school has been selected in Bryant's Park and a big tent will be erected there next week. The forenoons will be devoted to the regular courses of instruction on different phases of the Bible, while the afternoons will be taken up with special conferences and lectures in accordance with the programme heretofore announced. The evenings will be devoted to addresses and special programmes, which will be public events.

The regular courses for the school are as follows: "The Psalms," Rev. R. H. Washburne, D. D., of the Kimball School of Theology, Willamette University, Salem; "The Minor Prophets," Rev. Selby Frame Vance, D. D., of Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati; "The Pauline Epistles," also conducted by Dr. Vance; "Inductive Studies in the Gospels," Rev. Franklin H. Gesselbracht, D. D., formerly of Chicago, who has accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany; "Religious Pedagogy," also by Dr. Gesselbracht; "Home Missions," Rev. W. S. Holt, D. D., of Portland, field secretary Home Missions for the Pacific Coast; "Young People's Work," Rev. C. T. Hurd, of Corvallis, president of Oregon State Christian Endeavor Union and secretary of Y. M. C. A. of Oregon Agricultural College; "The Rural Church," Rev. George T. Nesmith, of New Lenox, Ill.; "Sunday School Methods," Professor James F. Ewing, of Portland Academy, superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian Church of Portland, who has recently attended the International Sunday School convention at Louisville, Ky.

President H. M. Crooks, of Albany College, who is in charge of arrangements for the Summer school, is not overlooking the entertainment features of the convention. Special musical and other entertainment features are being arranged. President Crooks is also planning considerable recreation. A tennis tournament will be held and there will be two baseball games between the ministers and the laymen who attend the school. A field meet may also be held. Launch trips on the Willamette and Calapooia Rivers, which pass the opposite sides of the park in which the school will be held, will also be a pleasant feature.

### BIDS MUST ALL BE SET ASIDE

**Eugene Cannot Sell Bonds at Less Than Par, Says Charter.**

EUGENE, Or., July 8.—(Special.)—The Council in special session tonight set aside the bids that were in for the purchase of the $500,000 water bonds to be used in the construction of a city water system. The bids called for a commission to be paid the bidders and since the city charter declares that no bonds shall be sold for less than par, the City Attorney held that the offers could not be accepted.

The Council authorized Mayor Matlock and City Attorney Bean to go to Portland to arrange, if possible, with the bidders to make their offers conform to law. The matter will be taken up at the end of the week. No action was taken on the proposed transfer of the present water system from the Willamette Valley Company to the city.

### REHEARING OF NORWOOD CASE

**Suit for Damages to Bridge to Be Opened Again.**

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 8.—(Special.)—The State Supreme Court has granted a rehearing in the Chehalis County case of A. J. West against the owner of the steamer Norwood, and will hear the case again at its session in October. The steamer Norwood ran into the bridge built by A. J. West across the Chehalis River at Aberdeen and did great damage to the structure. Judgment was recovered in the lower court for $13,751 damages. Last October the Supreme Court decided that the State Court did not have jurisdiction, that it was an admiralty case, set aside the judgment and ordered the case dismissed. The motion for the rehearing was filed last Winter.

**Grants Pass to Have Market Day.**

GRANTS PASS, Or., July 8.—(Special.)—The idea of having a monthly market day, at which time cattle, hogs, sheep and all other farm products are to be sold in open market, meets with favor among the merchants of this city. With preliminary plans well worked out, the first market day will occur July 18. This new enterprise will be largely advertised all over the country and made a special feature on the days of such sales. This method of bringing stockraisers, fruitgrowers, business and commercial men together it is thought will stimulate trade and assist materially in raising the standard in all agricultural lines.

**Linn County After Cherry Prize.**

ALBANY, Or., July 8.—(Special.)—Linn County will enter the competition at the Salem Cherry Fair for the $150 silver cup for the best county exhibit of cherries. The Albany Commercial Club today determined upon this action. A committee consisting of County Fruit Inspector E. C. Roberts, of Lebanon; ex-County Judge C. H. Stewart, of Albany, and M. L. Forster, of Tangent, is in charge of the arrangements. About 75 boxes of cherries have already been promised for the exhibit and it is expected that the total display will comprise twice that number.

**Run of Fish Improves.**

ASTORIA, Or., July 8.—(Special.)—The run of fish shows another improvement last night, and some of the launches were compelled to make extra trips to the lower harbor today to bring their catch. The run, while not one of the large ones of former years, is still sufficient to keep the canneries busy, as the fish average small and the most of them are sent to the canning plants.

**Plans Another Street Fair.**

HILLSBORO, Or., July 8.—(Special.)—Preparations are under way for another big street fair here this Fall. It is the intention to give more time to an exhibit of livestock than heretofore, and cash prizes will be distributed to winners. Last Fall the fair was more than creditable and the managers think they can improve on all the exhibits at the coming event. Racing will be given a place on the programme.

**Dispute Leads to Assault.**

EUGENE, Or., July 8.—(Special.)—Contractor John Chezem, of Springfield, was arrested this afternoon by Constable Plank on the charge of assault with a dangerous weapon upon John Berkshire at Creswell, on July 3. He was bound over to the Circuit Court. The dispute leading to the assault arose while Chezem was engaged in building the new oddfellows' hall at Creswell.

**Breaks His Wrist.**

OREGON CITY, Or., July 8.—(Special.)—Irvine Hoar, while exercising on the gymnasium platform in Gladstone Park this morning, was pushed off the platform and fell, breaking his wrist.