

of social disorder, of economic distress and financial dishonor because, forsooth they say that all evils that may befail us are preferable to seeing us uphold or of the fing and our interests the ho in the Philippines. The arguments they advance to justify themselves are so extraordinary that it is difficult to state m correctly.

"Bourke Cockran, for instance, advocates the election of Mr. Bryan and a Bryanite House on the ground that there will still be a Republican Senate to prevent the newly elected President and se from carrying out the very policy which they would have been elected to carry out. It seems scarcely neces-sary to do more than state such a proposition. Its mere statement furnishes a sufficient commentary on the part of the party in behalf of which it is aded and on the gentlemen advance 748.05 ang IL.

What Carl Schurz Sald.

"Mr. Schurz, than whom no one man in 1886 used more violent inguage con-cerning Mr. Bryan, is now supporting him, or, what is practically the same thing, is opposing President McKinley, on account of the Philippine policy. Mr. Schurz has stated "that his blood boiled at our misconduct in the taking of the Philippines," and that he defies any man to produce from the history of any civ-flined nation a parallel in point of infamy to our conduct toward Aguinaldo and the insurgents. Of course, it is in one sense difficult to produce such a parallel, for the excellent reason that our conduct has been the reverse of infamous, and therecannot be paralleled by any act of infamy. Accepting Mr. Schurz' termi-nology, it may be pointed out that in-finitely greater criticism can justly be passed upon the dealings of this Nation with the Sioux and Nez Perces Indians during the Administration of President Hayes, of which Mr. Schurz was a member, than can be passed upon any of our dealings with the Tagals under President McKinley. The parallel between the Bioux and Tagais is not unfair, and Agui-naldo probably stands above Sitting Bull, but he stands infinitely below Chief Joand the Nez Perces, unlike the Ta-did have real and grave injustices of which to complain. Mr. Schurz was then in power, and he could have then wed the faith that was in him by striking deeds of the kind which he no ns in words. If he is right in his champi sent attitude, it was his duty at that time to leave President Hayes' Cabinet and join the Greenback party. Such a course would, of course, have been an absurdity, but not quite so gross an absurdity as the course he is now follow-

"In Mr. Schurz' speech in this city, Bour years ago, be, in denouncing Mr. Bryan and the very policies which have been explicitly renfirmed in this cam-paign, said that if Mr. Bryan triumphed It would mean that this country had for-feited its National honor," for which, said Mr. Schurz, it ought to 'shed the last drop of blood.' He continued that the triumph of Mr. Bryan would mean the 'contempt and abhorrence of mankind,' and that the Nation would rot to death in 'the loathsome stew of its own corruption." Or course, such language reflects the gravest discredit upon the man who uses it, unloss it is warranted by facts. If ranted by facts, then there is not the east shadow of excuse for Mr. Schurz abandoning the position he took, because of the Philippines. I hold that our course in the Philippines is both wise and rightous. But even should any man hold to contrary, he would have no warrant in leaving us if he ever believed as Mr. Schurz believed in 1896.

"Let Mr. Schurz' 'blood boil' over the usand outrages perpetuated by the vate them.

ct, will be enforced as long as ident McKinley is in the White House, but our opponents champion a course whih would be almost as bad for the American wage-worker as to let in Chinese cheap labor; that is, they champlor letting in the products of Chinese cheap labor and driving out the products of American labor. The Democratic candidate for the Presidency, in his speech in the House of Representatives, January 13, 1894, put himself forward as the special exponent of this policy which would let in the handiwork of the yejlow men of Asia against the interests of the wage workers of this land. I ask you to by deeds, and not by words, and if you so judge, you will find that the Re lican party is the real champion of true

At Dekalb.

Americanism in every respect."

DEKALB, Ill., Oct. 6 .- Despite a heavy lownpour of rain, a large crowd listened to Governor Roosevelt, at Normal Park, this afternoon. The Governor donned a gum coat and stood on a chair in the rain while he talked. His speech was an appeal for the preservation of the prosappeal for the preservation of the prosperity which has been built up under the Presidency of William McKinley, and the maintenance of the untarnished honor of the flag.

At Sterling.

DIXON, III., Oct. 6 .- A 20-minute stop was made at Steriing this morning, where Governor Roosevelt and Richard Yates, candidate for Governor of Illinois, made short speeches. The speeches were deliv-ered from a stand in the park, and all who could get near enough, which was about half of those present, heard Governor Roosevelt's remarks; He said, in

"I appeal in this contest not so much merely to Republicanism as to Americanism. I feel that we have a right to ask all true Americans, who have the honor and interest of the Nation at heart, to stand with us because we stand for the material well-being of our people and for the honor of the American flag. We appeal to you simply as American citizens. I have just come from Nebraska, where we are championing a man of Germa birth for Governor. Our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in Kansas is also of German parentage. Up in Minnesota they are running a man of my own blood-Holland Dutch. One of the Presidential electors in Nebraska is by birth a Czech. In Iowa, we are going again to elect Speaker Henderson, who was born in Scotland. In South Dakota I have been on the stump with old Enute Nelson, a veteran of the Civil War, who was born in Scandinavia. We come before you not as Germans, Irishmen, Scotchmen or Scandinavias, but as Americans appealing to cur fellow-

Selecting the Jury.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. &.-The se-ection of a jury in the Youtsey case was delayed today by the failure of Deputy Sheriffs sent out to summon the special venire to report. The Deputies finally returned and at noon 12 jurors had been accepted, but the defense was allowed time to prepare an affidavit concerning the qualifications of a juror.

Solving Cuban Labor Question. HAVANA, Oct. 6.-During the last three days, \$160 immigrants from the Canary Islands and Barcelona have arrived here and left for the country districts, employment is readily obtained. This continued influx partially solves the labor question, many of the plantations having been idle owing to lack of labor to culti-

the first Presidential contest since 1864 when the Democrats have not "expected" at this stage of the campaign to carry Ohio, and on several occasions they came near doing so. In 1892 the vote stood, on the first elector, Harrison 405,187 to Cleve-land's 404,115, and on account of the variations due to individual popularity, one Cleveland elector squeezed through. In 1976 General Hayes-and it was his own state carried it by only 7516 plurality out of a total of 700,000. The state elections on the off years are always bittercontested, and that of 1899, when John McLean was the Democratic candidate, was no exception. But for some reason the Democrats are making no real fight for Ohio this year except on some of the Congressional districts. It is generally believed that on account of local pride President McKinley is 10, 000 votes stronger than any other Republican, and were the state in doubt other-wise, the electoral ticket would be quite secure. The factional fighting which has interfered with Republican often and kept McKinley's plurality down in 1896 seems now to have ceased understanding he is working faithfully for the Republican organization under Mr. Hanna. Then the pluralities by Hanna. Then the pluralities by which Ohio has been Republican every

year since 1802 are such as to remove the state from the doubtful column. The campaign opened in a way that gave the Democrats little encouragement. Bryan went to Columbus, the heart of a Democratic Congressional district, and met with a distinct "frost." The procession arranged in his honor numbered including the hired bands, about 600 per actual count, whereas 2500 perions had gone from Akron alone to s Republican rally at Youngstown the Sat-urday before. This disparity in popular interest could only be explained in the Democratic newspapers by the charge that the railroads were favoring the Re publicans in their rates, and this they have continued to repeat, although it ap pears to be without foundation. When

ever Bryan goes he breaks up apathy. It is a demonstrated fact that the towns and cities of Ohio which he visited in his celebrated tours of 1896 showed Republican gains, whereas the voters who never got a chance to see him ralled well to his support. For this reason State Chair-man Dick has announced that nothing would please him more than to have Bryan again travel through the state Four years ago he drew enormous crowds, and from these gatherings the Republicans went away spurred to do their best to defeat him. The same was true in the towns where he made speeches in 1899. Fight Centers on Representatives.

The main fight in Ohio centers in the Congressional districts. The state's dele-gation now stands 15 Republicans to 6 Democrats. Two of these latter districts

the Republicans hope to gain, the one represented by John J. Lentz and that represented by John L. Brenner. In 1896 Mr. Brenner's majority was only 122, and in 1896 it was less than 300, which shows how very close the contest runs. Bren-ner is not this time a candidate for re-election. The Republican candidate in the district, Robert Nevins, has been a s what prominent candidate for the Gu-bernatorial nomination. He resides in

Dayton, is a good lawyer, and a cam-paigner of considerable force. He is making a vigorous fight, and considering the assumed strength of the electoral ticket, would be likely to win but for me disgruntlement in the Soldier's Home near Dayton. This institution contains about 2000 voters, who are usually al-most solidly Republican, and upon them the party must rely for carrying the dis-trict. This time there is some disaffec-

Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department, who is quite a close observer of affairs, says that he has no doubt that Mr. Olney, looking towards the future, took the course he has this year in order to regain his party standing, and be in for anything that may be possible in the way of Presidential preferment in the years to come. A great many Gold Dem-ocrats recognize that party regularity will be necessary for them, even if Bryanism disappears four years from now. It is It is doubtful whether Mr. Olney's position however, will have any great effect. Personally, he was not known to many people. He was not the kind of a man that the people come to know. Among public men he had a great reputation and deservedly so. He was a good lawyer, and he was a good Secretary of State. A number of reading and thinking men will, no doubt, give heed to his letter, and some of these may be influenced to support Bryan upon the premises which he pre-sents. But he will have very little personal following in his support of Bryan. With William L. Wilson it is somewhat different. Wilson's position will not affect votes where he is comparatively unknown. But it will have some effect in West Virginia and Maryland, where he was known personally to a great many people who like him, and who believe in him. It will not affect the Republicans, but it will possibly affect quite a number of Gold Democrats, who voted for Mc-Kinley or Palmer in 1896. Wilson was a resident of West Virginia, and spent a great deal of time in Maryland and, be ing a man that was easy to get acquainted with and affable to everybody, he has quite a large circle of friends. Th followed him out of the regular Democratic party four years ago are very ly to follow him back this time.

LIPTON'S PORK CORNER.

Chicago Market Made Another Big Advance Yesterday.

OHICAGO, Oct. 6 .- The Lipton pork corner was in first-class working order today, and belated shorts, who covered a line of 750 barrels shortly before the close of the session of the Board of Trade, had to pay \$17 a barrel, an advance of \$2 50 for the day, and a gain of \$2 over the highest price of the day before. Total purchases were 2500 barrels. The general opinion in the trade is that the short interest must be a relatively short one, perhaps 10,000 barrels at the outside, but this is largely a matter of guesswork. Even if it is no larger than 10,000 barrels, there will be room for some high prices before shorts get in out of the wet. The the last sale today was made by the Anglo-American Packing & Provision Company, and stocks of contract pork held by the concern.

BATTLE-SHIP TEXAS.

May Be Permanently Retired From

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.-The battleship Texas is about to be passed upon by a board of survey at Norfolk to determine whether it is worth while to spend any more money on this obsolete type of ship. If the overhauling can be brought within reasonable limits, it is probable that it will be authorized, but if the sum required

navy-yard, it having been decided that it is unwise to begin extensive repairs on them at this time.

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line to take the place of the Dodwell Line, which was withdrawn this month, but the extra steamers which have been secured to handle the business in the meantime will give Portland nearly double the cargo space that has ever been allotted this port by other steamers. The advantage of this extra service will obviate the necessity for sending the "overflow," which the regular liners in past years could not handle, to another port. . It is difficult to secure the exact figures on the traffic that has been lost to Portland and credited to Tacoma and Seattle on this account, but an idea of its importance can be gained by the figures given by one of the small shippers from this port. This shipper, who makes no pretensions of doing a big business, but who always ships from Portland when it is possible to secure space, last year sent 2000 tons of Wallamette Valley flour to the Orient by way of Tacoma and Seattle. because it was impossible to secure the space for it on the Portland line. Some of the larger dealers made much heavier shipments, and the total amount thus diverted during the year is believed to approximate 200,000 barrels. One steamer month was the best service Portland had under the Dodwell service, and while that service was kept pretty close to the advertised schedule there was frequent blockades when freight could not be handled.

The first steamer to leave Portland since the termination of the agreement between Dodwell and the O. R. & N. was the German steamship Eva, and sne celebrated the event by taking out the largest cargo of flour that ever left the Columbia River. The Eva was dispatched by the Portland Flouring Mills Company and her charterer, Mr. Graham, of San Francisco, will send the Eva, or a steamer to take her place, back to Portland as soon as she discharges on the other side. The California & Oriental Steamship Company will send the steamship Gergenhus, a \$300 ton carrier, to Portland about October 20, and T. M. Stevens & Co. will have steamship Skarpsno in from the Orient about the same time, with a full cargo of freight, and will load her outward with flour and lumber.

The Skarpsno will be followed by the Monmouthshire, one of the fastest of the trans-Pacific liners, and a vessel which was for the past two years the flagship of the Dodwell fleet. The Monmouthshire like the rest of the steamers, will load outward for the Orient with flour, lumber, beer, provisions and other Oregon pro-ducts. Following the Bergenhus in the California & Oriental Line, will come the Norwegian steamship Kvarvin, a 400carrier, now en route from the Orient for San Diego. Dodwell & Co, have nearly all of their steamers under charter to the Government, and will have occasional steamers call here for cargo the same as those of the Santa Fe Line. One of their steamers, the Buckingham, will come to Portland in about 10 days from Vancou. ver, B. C., but will probably load outward on her present trip on Government account. The Bergenhus, which is the next of the "Santa Fe" liners due here is a new steel steamship, built at West Hartlepool last year. She is 340 feet long. 48 feet beam and 25 feet depth of hold, and is an enormous carrier.

mount issue. "Upon the result of this campaign." The reason for the big increase in Orien tal business out of this port at a time said he, "depends the fate of the country. It means that the United States will either advance or will retrograde and conditions become similar to those of medie val times."

He then went into the history of the manner in which the United States secured its additional territories. He de-clared that the manner in which this country secured the Philippines gave it neither a legal nor a moral right to its pendent of it, and while Puget Sound possession.

vise <u><u><u>autnoriz</u></u></u> service proper for the year 1900 is as folunder the thirteenth amendment of the lows: United States Constitution, the authoriza-tion or recognition of a slavery status by Expenditures the Executive of the Government is imlevenue Excess of expenditures over \$ 4,894,718 84 possible. You will carefully note the instructions in the communication, which direct that when the Sultan is informed of the President's conditional approval of the The excess of expenditures over recelpts, or net deficit, of the postal service is about \$1,500,000 less than the deficit for agreement, inquiry be made as to the extent to which slavery is practiced in the the preceding fiscal year. The principal item of revenue is the sale of stamps archipelago, the number of people held as slaves and what practical course of and stamped paper. That item for the action looking to their emancipation can year amounted to \$34,013,699 53, an increase be adopted. By reference to notes of your of \$5,733,045 62 over the preceding year. interviews and conferences with the Sul-The total transactions of the postal servtan and his representatives, which acice, including the money order state-ment, were \$14,354 191 22 for the fiscal year companied the agreement and were sub-mitted to this office, and from informaended June 30, 1900. tion obtained from other sources, it is believed that the market price of slaves in the archipelago is insignificant, ranging

from \$30 to \$50, Mexican, and that in some instances owners will be pleased to grant

cape the burden of supporting them. It

is understood, too, that the character of

pelago differs greatly from the former

slavery institutions of the United States.

becomes a member of the owner's fam-

he often voluntarily sells himself to bet-

the character of this Moro slavery, in or-

der that the institution, as existing, may

races, and now held by them and the

number of them in use who have volun-

your investigation, with a report thereon,

to other Philippine Islands inhabited by

Moros and where they have planted their domestic institution."

"Thus it will be seen," said Congress-man Grosvenor, "that the statement that

the President of the United States in any

way ratified or approved of the existence of slavery or involuntary servitude in the

Jolo Archipelago was utterly false in its

inception and is criminally false in its

COCKRAN IN TOPEKA.

ism.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. &-Bourke Cock-ran, of New York, addressed fully 6000 people in the Auditorium in this city to-

night. He arrived here from Kansas City

on a special train, and was escorted at

once to the Auditorum. His appearance

on the stage was greeted with cheering, which continued several minutes. When

Mr. Cockran was introduced, the applause was again deafening. He at once began

a discussion of the question of imperial-

ism, which he declared was the para-

repetition."

"Hence, it is desired that you report on

domestic slavery, existing in the archi-

freedom to their slaves, if they can

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Political.

osevelt spoke to two big meetings in Chicago. Page 1.

Bourks Cockran discussed the issues in Topeka. Page 1.

Grosvenor defends the President's action in in this that the Moro slave, so-called, the matter of slavery in Jolo. Page L Ohio is safe for McKinley. Page 1. ily, enjoying certain privileges, and that

Bryan completed his Indiana tour and cre into Kentucky. Fage 2. ter his condition and secure some slight temporary individual benefit.

China.

Some of the French proposals must be passed on by Congress before America can act. Page 3.

be fully appreciated. A number of slaves secured by the Moros through capture or England believes the settlement of the Chinese question is in sight. Page 3. by purchase from other bands, tribes or

The French note was favorably received in Germany. Page 13.

Foreign.

tarily or involuntarily entered the condi-Make-up of the new British Parliame tion of slavery, might be approximately Page 2.

stated. You will conduct your inquiries England is preparing for the return of the army from South Africa. Page 2. with a caution prescribed in the enclosed War Department communication, making

plot was discovered against Prince Albert of full report of the same to this office as Belgium. Page 2 soon as practicable. You will also extend

Domestic.

tornado killed two and injured sight persons in Minnesota. Page 2.

Steve Flanagan, the pugillat, is dead. Page 2.

The miners' convention will soon be called to decide the strike question. Page 13. Marchers closed two collieries at Lattimer

Page 13. Pacific Const.

Tacoma's population officially announced as 37,714. Page 4. English syndicate acquires Red Boy mine in

Baker County. Page 4.

Two engines collided near Edmonds; one man killed. Page 4.

Talked to a Big Crowd on Imperial-Bids wanted for construction of Salem's public building.

Fusion in Idaho is now impossible. Page 4.

Commercial and Financial.

Minneapolis flour mills will close for an indef inite period. Page 23.

Chicago Hoard of Trade organizing a telegraph company. Page 23.

Heavy decline in cash reserves of New Tork banks. Page 23.

Marine.

Many new steamers for Portland's Oriental service. Page 1. hooner Anita and steamer Jeanie both saved.

Page 10. Lake steamers to enter the coastwise trade.

Page 10. feek's wheat shipments from Portland totaled 550,000 bushels. Page 10.

Local

Democrats insist on having one of their party nominated for seat made vacant by death of A. J. Knott, Page 13.

Judge Huston on political prospects in Idaho. Page 24.

George Dixon convicted of forging a deed. Page 24.

when the Sound lines are turning their steamers over for transport service and running light with those which are retained, is said to be due to the sudden stoppage of orders for cotton, Iron, etc., with which the Orient was flooding the

United States a short time ago. It was on traffic of this nature that the lines on the Sound depended almost entirely, while the Portland line was always inde-

the Service.

is large, she will be practically retired from the service. The battleships Indiana and Massachu-setts will be laid up at the League Island