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TODAY'S WEATHER.-Fair; winds mostly

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7.

A THEME FROM OREGON.

Not a day passes but Bryan preats new illustrations of his mental sabit of flippancy, evasion, subterfuge, ergiversation, and whatever other verllity characterizes the operations of hifty insincerity. It is the mental mbit of evading a direct question or sue, and of answering, with smart uivocation, on some other matter. e of his recent performances in this ne was given at Marion, Ind., on riday. The clause in the Constitution f Oregon against free negroes was his

In the Southern States, where the groes are numerous, Mr. Bryan's potical friends and supporters have unrtaken to disfranchise them by enment of constitutional requirements r exercise of the suffrage from which whites are specifically exempt, that is, educational qualifications are quired in the blacks which are not ulred in the whites. It is no fair und of complaint, indeed, if a state e fit to take measures to curtail the schief of ignorant suffrage; but there an be no defense, on fair principles, of emption of white men from educanal tests to which black men are

At Marion, Ind., a man in the audice put a question to Mr. Bryan on rding to his habit, evaded in this

My friend, I am glad that you asked am going to assume that the Republito asked the question is an honest stitution of the Republican State of I will read a provision of that stitution. It says:

etion St. No free negro ling in this state at the time of the adopride by penal laws for the removal by pub-officers all such negroes or mulattoes, or their effectual exclusion from the state. for the punishment of persons who shall

That amendment was adopted before the wil War; it makes it unlawful for a see negro to go into the state, and it horizes the officers to put him out. But u say that it is old. Let me remind ough the state went Republican.

This was pure demagogical evasion. ne understands this matter, no explaation is necessary. Our people know Il about this provision of the Constion, and how it got into the Consti- the move. tion; how perfectly inoperative and riking it out, to give encouragement a current craze for amending the estitution. make a statement for them. The provision in the Constitution of

nated the Democratic party in gon, before the Civil War. Mr. van himself comes from that element the party, and he takes his party early days of our statehood no attion was paid to this feature of the stitution, and no attempt ever was de to enforce it, through legislation a sense of its injustice and absurdity, ut chiefly for the reason that the reeness of Oregon and the difficulty m of reaching the state virtually nut free negroes out. Seldom was a gro seen in Oregon till after the Civil ar; when the amendments to the Contution of the United States had overown the limitations upon the rights the negro which Mr. Bryan's party d inserted in the Constitution of Oreon. Besides this prohibition of the mition of free negroes into Oregon, the stitution of the state expressly exudes the negro from the right of sufand all foreigners except foreigners from rights of resie and property. But if one of these wisions has not been stricken out, ther has another; because the Conution of the United States is paraent and it is not necessary. The ro in Oregon has and ever has had pe the amendments of the Constitum of the United States that followed Civil War were adopted, all the its, civil and political, that white enjoy. It was not necessary to nd the Constitution of Oregon to we the colored man the ballot, for the titution of the United States did inhibition as to the coming of the tiful and charming New England city in closest possible touch with the gen- ues in business at the old stand

hegro into the state, because that had on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Burrough been a dead letter from the first, and through the progress of events had passed completely out of men's minds, till it was revived, or partially revived, by a proposal to remove it from the Constitution, by amendment.

Now we are come to the answer of the question why it was not removed. Because it was not necessary; it is utterly obsolete; the negro suffers no injustice from it; he has all the rights of other citizens, including the suffrage; there is no thought, not the slightest, of denial to him of any right in Oregon; and the people wanted to rebuke the disposition of faddists, of cranky, whimsical and freaky people, to amend the Constitution of the state. To this particular amendment there was, in itself, no objection; but it was presented in conjunction with a mass or bunch of amendments which the people didn't want, and they voted them all down together as a method of emphasizing their disapproval of the restless dispocition of a class of our people to force are the young men and young women their vagaries and crotchets into the of Oregon. They need to know its

But Bryan knows well that this feature of the Constitution of Oregon, as the palisades and swirling mouth of the well as that which excludes the negro | Columbia, the gleaming sands of Clatfrom the suffrage, is obsolete. He knows that negroes are not excluded the McKenzle and the green-walled, from Oregon nor denied the right of winding Umpqua, the flocks of Shersuffrage, or any other right, in Oregon. He knows that this dead clause in the Umatilla, the orchards of Jackson, the Constitution of Oregon-which, let it be continuous woods of the Coast Range, said once more, was put there by his the fertile acres of Polk and Benton, own party, yet has been nullified by de- Lane and Linn, Yamhill and Washingfeats of his party and the great events of forty years-bears no relation or resemblance in practical effect to present | state, the sagnoity and broad humanity conditions in Southern States, where of McLoughlin, the devotion of Lee and educational qualifications are required Whitman, the spirit and labors of such in the negro which are not required in men as Williams, Deady, Ladd, Shatthe white man. There is, however, a tuck, Falling; the men who founded resemblance or relation in this, that the the state, made its constitution and same political party that put this now formed its manners; its rank and file obsolete and harmless clause into the of consecrated missionaries and rugged Constitution of Oregon more than forty pioneers who did their duty and covyears ago is the author now of this eted solid achievement rather than the unfair legislation in the Southern activity of ostentation. Upon this foun-States. But in Oregon the wrong was dation let us build the Oregon of today. long since overthrown, through defeat Let us do things, and there will always of Mr. Bryan's party and its long ex- be those to tell them. The history of clusion from power in the United the pioneers is well worth writing. How States.

We need not remove these blemishes from the Constitution of Oregon; for they belong to a past that is utterly dead in this state, and, as particles of extraneous matter encysted in a living body, they remain harmless. This particular one met the fate of others, because its affirmation was in no way necessary to anybody's rights; because it was bunched with a lot of other proposed amendments which the people didn't want, and because the people, impatient with this mania for amending the Constitution, wished to check it. This prohibition of the negro, being inoperative, may as well stand as an historical relic-even though it be called up at times to remind Mr. Bryan's party of its past. It is not unusual after the animal is killed, to be protected against spoliation, whethkeep the skin with the claws on, for curiosity or wonder.

REPUTATION AND ACHIEVEMENT.

The loval Oregonian feels that for his and sought, and he is right. But he is often discouraged at the slow progress made by knowledge of Oregon in the East. This progress is certainly slow, and perhaps always will be, but there his subject, asking about these laws, are adequate reasons for it, and it is stead of making answer, Bryan, ac- always well to remember that the most useful and enduring fabrics are not the creations of a day. Time and toil must have entered into whatever is really at; I am prepared for you. Now worth while in this world. The bubble apt to break in the morning. After the together, in sums large or small, gov- 1, with as many more under engageboom comes the collapse

Yet it is a fact that Oregon is gaining reputation in a substantial way in quarters where reputation is desirable. Those who are attracted by superficial as of this Constitution, shall come, reside or within this state, hold day real estate or sake any contract or maintain any such the chance to get rich in three months eln, and the Legislative Assembly shall are not the most eligible additions to a community. The miners that flock to one excited camp today were flocking a year ago to another, and next year will be scurrying somewhere else. They are birds of passage. The veteran prospector meets the same faces at Nome that he saw at Dawson, and Cripple Creek, and Leadville, and Virginia City, and perhaps in South Africa. that last June an effort was made to Then there are other birds of paspeal that portion of the Constitution, sage. Agriculture has its. The Okmove from one newly opened reservation to another. Trade, also, has its stirely consistent with the speaker's birds of passage. There's money to be ntal habit, In Oregon, where every made at Cripple Creek, or Nome, or Rossland, or Seattle, and forthwith hundreds who have no lasting ties pull up their newly driven stakes and are on

The best man for Oregon or olete it is; and why, since it is so Western State is not the man who can rfectly inoperative and obsolete, it cut loose from his moorings on the ins allowed to stand, rather than, by stant and go where fancy leads. You can yank a weed out of the ground with one hand, but the tree that bears But people elsewhere fruit or runs profitably to board timber ay not fully know; so The Oregonian has its root down deep in the soil. It is much that way with men. farmer or mechanic or capitalist that egon that Bryan cites was inserted is worth having doesn't read a pamthe old pro-slavery element that phlet and leave for a new field on the next train. He can't. He has connections and ties that can't be broken at once. He knows it takes time to form new ones. Acquisition of desirable adtions by heredity from it. Even in ditions to our population and wealth is, therefore, a matter of slow growth. Slow and substantial growth of this kind is being made here, and the resulting product is a strong and homogeneous social and governmental fabric that is not easily swayed by passing fancies or appeals of demagogues.

The two principal reasons for the slow advance made in acquainting the country as a whole with Oregon are the intense provincialism of the East, and the self-sufficiency of the Oregon community. It is needless to dwell on the dense and shameful ignorance concern ing Oregon manifested in the East. Every one who goes from here there meets it at every turn. And the need of help from outside is not felt keenly here as it is in other parts of the West, Home capital can be had in almost unlimited supply, and all the ordinary incentives that send new communities out clamoring for money and settlers are

lacking. At little while ago a Portland agency for photographic supplies took a prize for the best advertisement of their wares. This is as good an advertisement as Oregon ever had. It has indirectly been the means of interesting not only business men, but lovers of scenery, in the Oregon country. It is akin to the notice brought us by the Mazama excursions and the artistic work of Mr. Felioes. There is a pas- that the scholar must be a man of afsage in one of Mr. John Fiske's his- fairs, the man of thought must be a t; it was not necessary to strike out | tories referring to Portland as a beau-

has lifted the Oregon robin into fame, and Mrs. Dye's "McLoughlin and Old Oregon" is so well written and so happy in its choice of materials that it must open up to the world of book-lovers a suggestive hint of the unworked veins of historical romance that Oregon holds

for the gifted writer. After all, the advertising Orego needs the most is in the hearts of her own people. Bank clearings and census gains and steamship lines and visits from Congressmen are well enough in their way, but they are mere incidents and accidents of the life of the community that must be grounded in character and intelligence if it is to achieve anything worth notice now or hereafter. As the Army and Navy do their duty because they emulate the examples set before them by the great names of our past, so the active generation here must be fed and inspired with the high traditions of Oregon's history. Those who most need to know Oregon mountains and rivers, valleys and forests, the slopes of Hood and Jefferson, sop and Bandon, the crystal depths of man and Wasco, the waving fields of ton. Above all, they need to be imbued with the ideals of the builders of the will it be with ours?

"HARD TIMES" AGAIN.

The main feature of the Bryan campaign is an appeal to those who have nothing against those who have something. It is a feature always presented, to some extent, in politics; but Bryan makes it the basis of his chief appeal. No right-minded person contends that the man of property is entitled to more consideration in government or by government than the man of no property; yet it is atrocious to try to marshal men of one of these descriptions against men of the other. Property, however, carries the burden of government; is essential to the existence of a civilized state, and should er under forms of law or by direct vio-

Bryan's effort is to make it appear that the men who own property and do business are the oppressors of others. and to foster the idea or belief that state to be known is for it to be loved they can be and should be deprived of the advantages which ownership of property and direction of business give them. But the next function and duty of government, after making life secure, is to make property secure. It get rid of, and those which are still on can allow no man to take away the property of another, nor take any goes. Meanwhile, Portland's demands him just compensation.

> ernment can have no just right to forbid them, and no just power to prevent them. Yet Bryan is trying to make it appear that if he shall be elected means will be found to strip men of property and credit, of the right to put their resources together and do business with their united capitals. Underlying all is a subtle appeal to the growing socialistic feeling of the time. Here is the main feature of the Bryan campaign. It is an assumption, more or less openly suggested, that every possessor of property has that which belongs to other persons, and that he should not be per-

mitted to keep it. The effort for free coinage of silver and debasement of money, four years ago, was the same thing, in another form. The intent was spoliation. It the islands, will be extended to the came in the seductive dress of casuistry; but the country saw through it and rejected it. This same money The Bryan party is against all the inquestion is still in the contest; it remains as a part of the appeal to those who have nothing or little against those who have something or much. Socialistic doctrine is the basis of Bryanism; one section of the party is for redistribution of private property, another for its conversion into collective capital under direction of government. The first method of spoliation to be expected from Bryanism would be its favorite scheme of free coinage of silver and debasement of the money of the coun- pinos? try. This would be the quickest of methods for introduction of the system of general confiscation. It may be said that it is lunacy. Perhaps it can be defeated, even if Bryan should be elected. But it would make a sufficient sense of danger and give rise to concern and uncertainty enough to interrupt the currents of business, suspend credit, cause men to contract their business operations, and create "hard times" again. This is what we should expect as a result of the election of

PRESSURE UPON AMERICAN COL-

LEGES. In the last half of September many thousand young men and young women adjusted themselves to the conditions of college life and settled down to a year's study. Never, indeed, before in the annals of the educational life of the country were the colleges so well filled with students as now. From all sides come the same reports. With hardly an exception, the universities and colleges have a greater number of freshmen on their lists than ever before Everywhere the young showing a thirst for knowledge and are

surging to the doors of colleges. Complaint, is freely indulged in regard to the public schools, the basis being the lack of practical knowledge that a course of public instruction implies. Objection of this kind cannot lie against the modern college course, since it is of a progressive tendency. A college course means more now than it did twenty years ago. "It is now," says the New York Tribune, "recognized man of action, and so the college is kept

eral progress of the Nation in social. industrial and even political affairs." In proof of this last assumption it is added:

No sooner is a new popular want manifested or a new sphere of activity opened than the college establishes a chair of instruction or a department to deal with it. More than one noteworthy illustration of this fact is to be perceived at the present moment in local and seighboring institutions. Thus the marvelous expansion of American commerce and the demonstration of the fact that this is henceforth to be one of the chief commercial nations of the world promptly inspired New York University to found a School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance and Commerce an counts and Finance, and Columbia University to create a similar department, while the widespread demand for a higher grade of pol-tics and for a better dissemination of the higher reforms of political intelligence has led to the establishment of a chair of politics It is held, therefore, that modern colleges are demonstrating by their faith and practice, not that men and women

are made for colleges, but that colleges are made for men and women, for the betterment of society and for the advancement of all that makes for the best welfare of humanity. There may be some specialties in which an Amer ican youth can receive adequate training only by going abroad, but for most practical purposes, using this term in its widest sense, he can find in his own country all the opportunity needed to fit him for the highest usefulness in community and National life. Perhaps American boys are coming to appreciate this more and more—an appreciation that is shown by the way in which last month they poured into the colleges, universities and other institutions of advanced education. In this view, the opening of another college year and the crowding to the very doors of these institutions may well be a matter of the widest and deepest popular concern, and incidentally of public congratulation.

Steamships already under charter for the Oriental trade out of Portland assure this city a larger amount of the trans-Pacific traffic than it has ever before handled. For fifteen years Portland has supplied the greater part of the Pacific Coast products which helped make up the cargoes of the steamers sailing out of all ports north of San coma and Vancouver annually reflour, paper, etc., which was shipped from this city to fill out cargoes of cotfreight, which constituted the bulk of between the northern ports and the Orient. Portland's Oriental steamships were always crowded with Oregon products, and very little freight from the East was handled by them. Now the advantage of producing cargoes for our steamers right within the confines of the state is apparent. The war in the far East has paralyzed the business of handling cotton, railroad iron, etc., and the finances of Japan are in such shape that her manufacturing growth has been suddenly arrested. The European demand is taking up all of the cotton that can be bought in the South, and there is none to haul across the continent to swell the exports of the ports from which it has been shipped to the Orient. The Santa Fe, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific lines to the Orient have rechartered as many of their steamships to the Government as it was possible to the route are running with light carman's property itself, without awarding for steamer space are greater than ever before. The largest cargo of flour that The right of combination in business ever left the Columbia for the Orient is a right that belongs to citizens. If cleared this month, and two other

> ment for the following month. We should retain the Philippine interest, the interest of civilization and of mankind. Who doesn't know that all the conditions will be better for liberty, we stay than if we withdraw? Besides, we have a right to consult our own National Interests. The Philipstation for our commerce in the Orient. ocean cables and mercantile connections, a great commerce will be built up, which will become the life of our Pacific States. The connections of our merchants and shippers, here and in Asiatic Continent. A vast shipbuilding industry will be developed among us. terests of our Pacific States, in this campaign. The only answer attempted is the inquiry, "Is commerce to weigh against liberty?" This is mere cant and hypocrisy employed for a partisan end. Liberty will be established and protected, if we remain in the Philippine Islands, If we withdraw, there will be nothing better than anarchical and semi-savage conditions. Who are the more likely champions of liberty and civilization, Americans or Fili-

> The difference is, Mr. Bryan, that under the nullified section of the Oregon Constitution the negro enjoys full civil and property rights; under the reign of the shotgun, and the threat of the torch, he enjoys no rights at all in the South. The people of Republican Oregon respect and obey the Constitution of the United States; the people in the Democratic South do not. The negro there enjoys such rights and privileges as do not conflict with the decrees of Judge Lynch. Here he has everything that the Constitution meant him to have.

Tacoma has a population of 37,714. It claims a public school attendance of 8000. Seattle is officially declared to have 80,671 people. It has a school attendance of 9300. Thus the one city appears to have more than 100 per cent greater population than the other, yet it has but 16 per cent more pupils in its schools. Where was ever more obvious fraud?

To kill Hanna with a chunk of ice eems to have struck some Bryan enthusiast as a piece of deliciously cool humor. The Democracy really ought to save all the ice it can accumulate between now and November 6. It will come handy the day after.

The directory-makers figure out that Portland, with its suburbs, has a population of 103,025. This is about right and will be found not greatly to exceed the official census when the returns of the suburbs are declared.

Messrs. Wood, Cox et al. will observe by the dispatches from Indianapolis that the Gold Democracy contin-

GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH.

A surprising thing happened at the Metropolitan Opera-House, in New York, last week. For the first time in many years grand opera was sung in English to an English-speaking people. A company purely American, both in principals and in chorus, invited the American peeple to hear it render "Faust," "Tannhauser" and "Mignon" in English: and the American people are accepting the invitation. Such an extraordinary innovation has turned the eyes of the entire musical world toward the great New York opera-house. This temple of fame has been the resort, year after year, of the world's greatest singers, an aggregation of foreign stars, such as cannot be found in any other city of the globe. These have given opera in German, in French in Italian; but the hallowed precincts have not been profaned by opera in our mother-tongue. English might be good enough for the hotel lobby, even for the pulpit, and for afternoon teas, where it must be conceded its resources are se verely strained, but for grand opera-this was desecration.

And so it happened that vast audiences of good American citizens continued to go, season after season, to listen to words they did not understand. Was it not better than anything Europe had to offer. and therefore did it not deserve encouragement? Society found it a pleasant lounging-place in which to show off their lewels and digest their dinners. For this they paid \$5 a seat, with privileges of conversation thrown in. But, after all, Americans are not a na

tion of snobs. Their gift of humor alone would save them from this. To pretend to admire what they but half understood is foreign to the nature of the masses, East and West. For them opera must be in the mother tongue, the language of the passionate loves, sorrows, antipathies and aspirations of their daily life. Then, and then only, will it appeal effectually to their emotions. Our Europeanized diiettanti may be willing to smother their vawns through an evening of German gutturals or French sibliants, but the great mass of honest-hearted, plainthinking American people will pocket their dollars and stay at home by their Francisco for the Orient. Seattle, Ta- own hearth-fires. And yet how musichungry they really are is shown by the ceived credit for thousands of tons of eagerness with which they crowd the foyers when "The Bostonians" are billed for an engagement. This is opera they can ton, railroad iron and similar Eastern understand, for the jolly monks in "The Serenade" and the merry-hearted "Begthe traffic handled by the lines sailing gar Student" sing their songs in English, not in Italian or in German. And what is true of comic opera is true also of grand opera, as Henry Savage and the Castle Square Opera Company have demonstrated in the past five years.

As to English being a suitable vehicle for the recitatives and arias of the prima donna, surely no argument is needed. It may not have the liquid flow and honeyvoweled sweetness of Italian, but at least it need not yield precedence to the heroic syntax and explosive gutturals of the German, which jolt one in the utterance quite as much as riding over a corduroy road. Surely the language that was melodious enough for such Anglo-Saxon poets as Spenser, Milton, Byron, Tennyson, Edgar Allan Poe and Longfellow can fulfill the requirements of grand opera.

The outcome of this venture at the Metropolitan is being awaited with eager interest by music-lovers in every corner of America. If it succeeds, as all signs indicate it will most brilliantly, it will undoubtedly lead eventually to the founding of a purely American school of opera, About 15 years ago Mrs. Thurber and Theodore Thomas attempted, on a very magnificent and extravagant scale, to effect this end, but the effort dwindled reputation that is blown in a night is two or more wish to put their capitals steamers are to follow before November down to a rather dismal failure financially. Evidently at that time the American people were not ready to do justice to such an enterprise. Since then, however, there has been a well-defined growth of Islands because it is their interest, our National spirit. Moreover, Henry Savage, the man at the helm in the present venture, is a sane, cool-headed, passion less, business man, with a quick and sure humanity, progress and civilization, if intuition of the wishes of the people. That, in itself, may not be genius, but it brings what many Americans rate higher than genius-material success. His logic pines offer us incomparable outpost and is simple enough: Every country in Europe furnishes grand opera to its people Through steamers and transports and in their own language. Why cannot the same be done in America?

GERTRUDE METCALFE.

Spoiling a Castle. New York Commercial Advertiser. The Marquis of Bute, says the London Chronicle, has been guilty of an act of gross vandalism. He has started to build a modern addition in red sandstone to the ruins of Rothesay Castle, one of the oldest and finest remains of ancient archi tecture in the country. The oldest portion of the castle is supposed to have been built in 1098 by Magnus Barefoot, King of Norway, and the more modern part dates from the time of King Robert II, who used it as a royal palace. The castle has by an English force, who, however, in 1311 surrendered it to Bruce. The renovation which the Marquis of Bute has commenced is in the northern portion, close to the drawbridge, and the makes it a hideously painful contrast to the old structure. The Marquis' action is the more incomprehensible, inasmuch as he did a real public service some years houses which almost hemmed in the castle from view, and in re-excavating and filling up the most, across which he caused a drawbridge to be thrown.

To Disprove Immortality.

New York Commercial Advertiser. A citizen of Hartford has left a will be queathing a legacy to combat the belief n immortality, and the Supreme Court of onnecticut is asked to decide whether such a will is or is not contrary to public policy. This recalls the famous cases in which similar wills have been contested, and in which the point at issue was whether or not Christianity is a part of the common law. On that ground Web ster argued against the famous Girard will, which prohibited Christian teaching in the college founded by Stephen Girard. The Hartford will is only case it produces a judicial decision. calls for such because it is immortality taught in the Bible that it impeaches, and the testator expressly mentions that if this were abolished "the entire Christian system may be readily and clearly per-

Figures of Prosperity. New York World, Dem. The Daily Stockholders publishes

figures of the quarterly payments of interest on bonds of a par value of \$1,139,-695,387 and of dividends on stocks of a par value of \$1,622,884,382. The combined interest and dividend payments make the following remarkable showing in comparison with the figures for October 1 of the

previous four years:

There is no mistaking the meaning of these figures; they indicate a uniform and gratifying prosperity in a wide range

SLINGS AND ARROWS.

Needin' Dough. he's down to college, an' I can't git

what the letters that he's sent up here week he wrote to me: "Dear Dad, I

thought I'd let you know I've dropped the stake I brought with me, an' now I'm needin' dough." I never knowed that when he went he took along a stake, A'n s'posin' he did drop it: the blamed thing

as fur needin' dough, I'll swear that there has got to stop, he can need it here to home in sones' bakin' shop. schoolin's goin' to cost a heap o' money, I'm afraid. An' I can't have him waste no time to learn

An' yisstiddy he wrote again that he was needin' dough, An' said it "all was off with him," an' he was "keepin' low. He said he went out on a skate an' got a

An' then was pinched just when his last simoleon was blowed. Now how he went out on a skate when all the country 'round Is mild as June an' skatin' ponds is nowhere to be found, why just 'cause some feller pinched him

he should write to me An' tell me all about it is jus' more than I can see. Simoleon's all Greek to me, but I suppose he (He said that he had blowed it) some new brass band instrument.

A letter came today that said: "I'm up against it strong. upper classmen pass me up, the profs The has throwed me down. They pass me gold bricks every time I take a run down town. The best I get's the worst of it, no matter

where I go, Fur Heaven's sake send down a stake, fur I am needin' dough."

Now I can't make much meanin' out o' what he has to say But I jus' think I'll pack my grip an' travel down that way,

An' when I see that son o' mine, I sure will ain't eddicatin' him to be a'needin' That I dough.

The Table of the Candidate.

Once upon a Time there was a Candidate who gave a quiet Tip to the Sovereign Votors that Money was a High-Priced Luxury, and Unless they Elected Him it would Be All Off. But the Sovereign Voters elected Somebody Else, and the Candidate came around again after a While and give them the Inside Information that the Country was a Monarchy, and that they were ground under the Heel of Oppression. Having been able to accumulate a Good Deal of the High-Priced Luxury, the Voters couldn't see the Heel of Oppression, and they Asked the Candidate:
"How about that Spiel you gave us a

While ago?" The Candidate prepared long Speech in Reply, and he is still making It. Moral.—A Sure Thing in the Hand is Worth a Barrel of Theories from an In-habitant of the Cold Outside.

Natural Advantages

The town o' Deadville long ago had prospects that wun great; We built it in the very best location in the

nateral advantages was scattered 'roun' so thick It couldn't help but get to be a city mighty quick.
A railroad line wur boun' to come right

through the heart o' town, There wan't another right o' way fur forty mile aroun'; An' so we all jus' settled down expectantly Fur them there big advantages to make our

village great. Them nateral advantages, uv course, they stayed right there, You couldn't uv surpassed 'em in the state or anywhere.

we sat an' waited roun' to see the city grow, But somehow population seemed to come uncommon slow. The railroad passed our right o' way and

An' built ten bridges jus' to reach the town o' Upstartville; They had some fellers over there that had a lot o' gall, But nateral advantages, they hadn't none

An' we jus' kep surveyin' fur to get more Them nateral advantages was sure to make us We'd look 'em over now an' then an' feel a

swellin' pride To think they wuzn't ekalled in that country, far or wide. wan't no use to hustle, fur the time wuz boun' to come When nateral advantages would make old Deadville hum.

An' purty soon they built ten stores, a feed an' flour mill, An' got another railroad in the town o' Upstartville.

Them nateral advantages is layin' roun' there But Deadville is a soobarb uv the town o' Upstartville. That didn't have a nateral advantage to begin, But jus' kep on a growin' till it took ole Deadville's in. been a waitin' patiently fur nigh on We

Fur Deadville's boom that couldn't fall to miss us to appear. An' if you think a-gittin' rich, you better That nateral advantages is sure to kill a

Literary Notes, William Muldoon, professor of Graeco-Roman in the Heidelberg University, is

said to be at work on a poem of nature entitled "A Hard Fall." W. Hohenzollern, the German playwright, has just completed a farce-comedy called "It's Off With the Chink." It is dedicated to his friend, L. H. Chang, It is rumored that Rudyard Kipling and Robert Fitzsimmons are collaborating on a new society novel, for W. R. Hearst, to be known as "The Has Been; A Tale of Experience."

T, Roosevelt's magazine article on "A Colorado Reception," which, it is expected, will shed a new light on high life in the great mining state, will soon be ready for the printer. Richard Harding Davis, is now engaged,

according to his most intimate friend, Peter Dooley, in writing a character sketch to be called "I, Myself & Me," in W. J. Bryan's new serial, "I Still Have

Hopes," will be begun in the December number of the Jadies' Lome Hournal. "Domestic Bliss" is the title of a new short story, which W. A. Brady is writing for James J. Corbett. Mrs. Corbett has been in New York for some time gathering material for a one-act tragedy. which she will name "A Discontented Woman."

"A History of the Boer War," weighing 10 tons, will soon be published by the Scribuary Magazine. It will be edited by Webster Davis, and will contain material from the pens of Admiral Dewey, General Miles, W. J. Bryan, Senator Pettigrew. Emilo Aguinaldo, and other writers who were not there, and consequently will be able to give unbiased reports of might have taken place if they had been, W. R. Hearst promises the public this season articles from such well-known authors as George Dixon, J. L. Sullivan, Albert Wettin, Tod Sloan, Kwang Hsu, W.

ilton Lewis, Captain Dreyfus, Bressi and Richard Croker. Grover Cleveland has compiled a neat little volume of fish stories, the most amusing of which is called, "I Am a Democrat." J. J. MONTAGUE. J. J. MONTAGUE. | cago.

MASTERPIECES OF LITERATURE. XXXIII

Contrast Between the Frenchman and the Arab-Alexander Dumas.

Since the period when it fell into the hands of the French. Algiers has greatly changed. Save the Mosque, which has held its ground, all the lower part of the city is French. The only remains of the old city are to be found in proportion as one ascends the rising ground.

A prediction of a Mussulman saint who lived in the 16th century says: "The Franks, O Algiers! shall tread the pavements of thy streets, and thy sons' daughters shall open to them their doors." Never was prophecy more thoroughly fulfilled. How is it that the Moorish families, rich under Turkish dominion, have fallen into abject poverty under French dominion? No one but myself, perhaps, thought of asking this question. I asked it, and this is what was answered: The conquest of the country deprived

the Moorish families of nothing. Under Turkish rule the Moors were the proprietors of houses, and they received the rents; owners of cattle, and they sold the meat; owners of lands, and they so d the harvests. When the French arrived, the Turks left the city, then the Kolougha, the children of Turks and Moors, then the Moors followed. On leaving the city. whence their own will drove them forth, From what he writes I kind o' think that they sold, not their lands and houses no one would have wished to buy thembut their effects, their trinkets, and all at a third of the real value. The trinkers which they did not sell in Algiers, they carried away with them, melted, and sold wherever they lived. But after two or three years of volun-

tary exile, the exiles began to perceive that their portable resources were exhausted. They made inquiries, and learned that no harm had befallen the people who had remained in Algiers, so they returned and recovered their lands and houses. Confidence was in some degree established, but they still sold their property, and at low prices.

They who returned during this first period were those who had fied but a short distance: later came those who had fird to Tangler, Tetuan, Constantina and Tunis. The former began gradually to sell a little dearer, then they took in the idea of renting, and they rented their houses. In consideration of the rent, the leases were renewable every three years, But the tenants, accustomed to the ways of Europe, took care to have it put in writing that the renewal was to be at their pleasure.

Finally returned the people who had fled to Smyrna, Cairo and Constantinople, They did as the others did, rented their houses, sometimes even in perpetuity. For a bonus in cash the Turks made all sorts of concessions. This arose from their conviction that, at any moment, the Phophet might restore them to favor, and drive the French out of Algeria.

But the Prophet was not in a hurry, the bonus was soon spent, and it was impossible to wait for rent day. They allowed a discount, gave three years for one year, six years for two, twelve for three-what odds did it make? must not the French some day quit Algeria? The French did not quit Algeria, and the people were ruined.

Hate exists between people and people. It is maintained by contrast. Between the Arab and us all is contrast. Would you like to see some of the differences? they are strange. Christ promises his disciples a spiritual Paradise. Mahomet promises his followers a sensual Parause. The Frenchman can marry but one woman. The Mussulman can marry four women, and can have as many more in his harem as his fortune will allow him

to take. The French woman walks with uncov ered face and appears continuatly in the streets. The Arab woman is a priso in her own house, and if she goes out, can only go veiled.

The Arab, if there is trouble in his house, restores peace with a cudgel. The Frenchman who strikes a woman is dishonored. The more wives an Arab has, the richer

he is. One wife is often enough to ruin a Frenchman. The Arab marries as early as he can

the Frenchman as late as possible. The first question asked by a French man on meeting a friend, is as to the health of his wife. To ask an Arab about his wife is one of the greatest insults that can be offered him.

We drink wine. Wine is forbidden to the Arabs. We wear tight garments, they wear loose ones. We say that the head should be kept cool, and the feet warm. They say that the head should be kept warm, and the feet cool. We salute by taking off the hat, they

by pulling the turban down on the brow. We are laughers. They are grave. We fasten the door of the house. They raise the canvas of the tent. We eat with a fork, they with their fingers. We drink often while eating. They drink but once, and that after eating. Our fasts are light. Their fasts are

severe. From the break of day-from the time when one can distinguish a white thread from a black one-until evening, the Arab can neither drink ner eat, smoke nor take snuff, nor kiss his wife, We have, in general, more love than

respect for our parents. The Arab can neither seat himself, nor smoke, nor without permission speak in the presence of his father; nor can a younger brother do so in the presence of his elder brother. We love traveling for pleasure's sake,

the Arab travels only on business. We always know our age. The Arab is always ignorant of his. It is a point of honor with us not to recoil a step in battle or in duel. The Arab flies without dishonor. We ent the meat of animals that have

been knocked on the head. The Araba eat only the meat of animals that have been bled to death. Historical painting is with us an art. The painting of the human form is with them a sin. We worry ourselves about everything. The Arab does not worry himself about anything.

We believe in Providence. He is a fa tallst. If some great misfortune happens, "hakoun Erbi," says he-the will of God. An Arab once said to me: 'Put a Frank and an Arab in the same pot, boil them for three days, and you will have two different soups."

Bryan's View of Pensions.

Regarding the pension appropriation for Union soldiers, Mr. Bryan, in an article in the Omaha World-Herald of November 13, 1892, made use of these expressions: "One would not complain if it were an honest debt." "It was never earned by Hohengollern, Bath House John, J. Hamany act of patriotism or heroic service. will be readily seen that the old soldlers had small reason, prior to the pressure put upon them by Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, for inviting Bryan to be present at the late G. A. R. encampment in Chi-