# The Oregoman.

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TODAY'S WEATHER .- Fair: winds mostly PORTLAND, SUNDAY, NOV. 4.

#### CENSUS-TAKING IN 1820.

Modern organization on a large scale and quick communication by mail and telegraph, made it possible for the rotal population of the United States to be officially announced this year within five months after the enumerators had been sent into the field. When the fourth census was taken, twenty, months elapsed between the date of its authorization and the publication of the result. The act providing for it was passed March 14, 1820, and the United States Marshals who made the enumeration were given until February, 1821, to submit their reports to the Becretary of State. In March, 1821, the time was extended to September. On December 18, 1821, John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, laid the returns be-

Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, of Portland. has an original copy of the census of 1820, printed by authority of Congress by Gales & Seaton at Washington in 1821. The report is chiefly interesting for the light it throws on methods of taking the census eighty years ago, as there are few figures for what is now known as the great West, California belonged to Mexico, which was fighting with Spain for independence. Oregon Territory was jointly occupied by the United States and Great Britain. but men of broad statesmanship had begun to look across the Rockies and see in Oregon the making of several states. There was, however, a large area north and west of Missouri towards Canada and the Rocky Moun tains to which the United States had acquired title by the Louisiana purchase. It was unorganized and little known or understood, hence no effort appears to have been made to include

it in the returns. The census of 1830 was taken by Its main object was to determine the aggregate population of the country with divisions for age, color, sex, condition of life, whether free or slave, white or foreign, and some account of manufactures. Then, as now, the selection of enumerators was a discrim inating task. Their work, Secretary Adams said, "requires assiduous industry, active intelligence, pure integrity, great facility and accuracy of computation"; and a faculty of discernment "readily to distinguish to which of the ruted conditions of society each individual may, with the greatest pro-priety, be assigned." The net was not mandatory relating to manufacturing statistics, so, Secretary Adams instructed the enumerators, "the answers to all inquiries of that character must be altogether voluntary, and every one to whom they are put or addressed will be at liberty to decline answering them at all." Nowadaya, the Government compels manufacturers to answer the questions in the schedule, but preserves the secrecy of their business.

None of the statistical groups in the compilation which Mrs. Montgomery owns has even a passing interest to Pacific Const people, except possibly the enumeration of slaves west of the Mississippi River. Louisiana had 63,-664, and Arkansas 1617. Missouri, which furnished a Benton to champion American title to Oregon, and sent many people to settle in the country, besides being the starting point of many immigrant bands, had 10,222 slaves. In the entire country there ween 1,538,128 slaves, and 282,530 free colored persons. The student of his-United States in 1321 must have been impressed with the idea that sooner or the hulk of the expanse west of the Mississippi River between the 29th and 49th parallels must be part of his country. To the slaveholder the problem was how much of this territory he could get and hold; to the from alayery. The constant conflict beborder wars, the feverish anxiety of the Democracy for war with Mexico in order to get Texas, and the stubborn expection of the South to the organination of Oregon Territory. Looking down through the long vista of years upon the Congress of 1821, we can rendily pleture it more engrossed in the count of blacks in slavery than in the rapid strides the country was making toward recognition as a world power.

Every legal voter, though not registored, may vote if he will take the trouble to prove his right. If he will furnish the proof required by law, he may vote in any precinct. Every one

ord of his registration is there, and no further proof will be necessary. Even If the voter have removed from the procinc, yet is registered there, he should return to it to vote, if possible, because that course will give him least trouble. If he offer to vote where he is not registered, he will have to prove his right by six freeholders. There can be no exception to this rule.

#### RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

In another column are reproduced a few brief passages from Mr. Herbert Spencer's "First Principles," in which that distinguished philosopher attempts his celebrated "reconditation" between religion and science. The extracts do not fairly represent Mr. Spencer's argument-no isolated passages could do that-but they reflect his scientific spirit and admirable temper, fearless but tolerant. Their republication will have served the purpose here if they please any familiar with them, and especially if they induce an acquaintance with Mr. Spencer, perhaps the greatest of living minds, among some who have hitherto regarded him with unjust aversion. Mr. Spencer's philosophy reduces the

peculations of religion and science to common ultimate, which is this: "The Power which the Universe manifests to us is utterly inscrutable." His enleavor is to show, by taking up separately ultimate religious ideas and ultimate scientific ideas, that no explaention of the universe is possible in more definite terms than those emplayed in the sentence just quoted. On the religious side he takes up and dismisses as inconceivable the three explanations of the universe as selfexistent, as self-created, and as created by an external agency. We cannot conceive existence through infinite past time, we cannot conceive the existence of even a potential universe through infinite past time, waiting for the chosen hour of self-creation. As for the creation of the universe by an external agency, we can conceive neither the non-existence of space, time and muter nor their creation in a world previously destitute of them. Even sup-posing the genesis of the universe to have been from an external agency, we are thrown back upon the source of this external agency, and thus committed to an infinite series of successive creations. The First Cause, if there is one, must be both infinite and absolute. Finite mind cannot comprehend it; humanity, whose knowledge is all relative, cannot know the absolute. And so of science, Mr. Spencer shows that its explanations are incomplete. As for space and time, we can conceive them neither as entities nor as nonentities. We cannot conceive them as Illimitable, yet we cannot conceive them as having bounds. We cannot be sure that matter is infinitely divisible, or that it is not infinitely divisible. As to the nature or the transfer of motion, we are powerless to explain, or even understand. What is the nature of the connection between force and matter? consciousness finite or infinite? What is the nature or substance of onsciousness? Before all these quesons, fundamental in their bearing on the explanation of the universe, ence is dumb. All it can prove is that, of two alternatives, one of which must

The Spencerian philosophy has many adherents among men of science, but though it offers a formula which it ommends as impartially adapted to all religious, its hopes in the religious orld have conspicuously falled. The reason for this is that religion is not a: matter of scientific demonstration, but the intellect, but the soul. It is not so struggles to maintain certain dogmas as to physical facts, but the inability maintain them is becoming patent to all observers. The time may come when Mr. Spencer's doctrine will suffice as the basis of all religions. But it is, at any rate, a long way off. Man is not content today to rest in the simple assurance that the Power manifested by the Universe is inscrutable. He feels a relation to the Universe, a relation that involves duty. He feels the conviction of an unseen world, he ongs for companionship with the Infinite, he owns a belief, which he canprove true, that the aspirations of his soul's most solemn and sacred depths have been planted in him for me purpose other than to deceive him and ture him on with false hopes. If the Power the Universe manifests to us is and must always remain inscrutable, then the noblest faculties of the mind are worse than useless; then human life is the one stupendous hoax in a world otherwise of order and be-

## A LOGICAL COMBINATION.

There is a fitness in the union of socisilsm and "anti-imperialism" more than is found in the fortuitous alliances of this Presidential campaign. For the inevitable end to denial of expansion is a closure of opportunity and a turning in of domestic industry upon itnelf, fraught with calamity and dis-

The production of highly civilized countries has outrun consumption, and savings have outrun capacity for home investment. In ten years the bank de-posits of Great Britain have doubled. tory who contemplated the map of the In the United States savings-bank deposits have grown from \$1,500,000,000 in 1890 to \$2,400,000,000 in 1900. Such accumulations are the rule everywhere, so that pressure of competition for investments has reduced interest lower and lower. A French capitalist could earn on 10,000 france invested in national securities 389 france in 1880, 355 North, how much of it could be saved france in 1890, and only 297 france in 1897. Prussia converted her \$850,000,000 of Ill-gotten wealth and risk dying in tween these two important elements of of 4 per cent bonds into 3% per cent a prison cell like a wounded entamount, our early National history explains the bonds in 1897, and in 1890 issued 2 per cents. In 1894 France converted 416 per cents into 31/2 per cents. Sweden, Norway, Luxembourg, Zurich, Saxe-Gotha, Wurtemburg and Bavaria have converted 4 per cents into 34 per cents. Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Bremen and Berne have converted 31/2 per cents into I per cents, and Russia has converted her 5 per cents into 4 per cents.

Savings of British capital have become so large that only in outlying regions can profitable investments be and the island now has invested abroad no less than £3,000,000,000. Pirat-class securities in Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States are riches has faded, leaving him a hopeyielding today only from 2 to 255 per

cent per annum, precinct where he resides, for the rec- | The congestion of capital long note- dismaily is prison over the glosmy him.

refunded at a constantly lowering rate sordid hopes, of remuneration to lenders, is extend. He must have been a man of superior ing to the United States. Our wealth is increasing by leaps and bounds, and our heavy exports, both of foodstuffs and manufactures, are not only enab-There abroad, but are fercing our capital to go abroad in compelition for interestbearing securities of the Old World. Interest rates are rapidly lowering here, and the free subscription of trust

This pressure explains the entrance of European powers in colonial expansion, the process by which undeveloped regions are brought under the sway of ullroads and canals, bridges and highways, trade and manufactures, not so much to furnish markets as to provide employment for accumulating capital. A table will make this course of expansion clear;

EUROPEAN COLONIES. Bq. miles. .18,652,073 .2,565,000 .1,615,577

758,000 808,014 Two courses are open to the United States, It can participate in this openhands of its rivals, and let its wealth the openings for employment. The governments of Europe are administered with a firm hand for the encourprotection of trade rights and privicheerfully assume all the work if we We must administer our new accessions with justice and wisdom. But to throw terest of labor is in widening markets dustry going. Anti-expansion is a certain promoter of discontent The "antirest and anarchy.

### AN OBJECT-LESSON IN CRIME.

The fate of Alvord, the defaulting ote teller of the First National Bank of New York City, now in jail, with their hapless prisoners. ertainty of conviction and a long senence to the penitentiary, is a powerful object-lesson for men who are posed to adopt for their motio, "After me the deluge." The trouble with these crooked people is that the deluge generally comes before they have done with life, and catches them without any ark of safety upon which they can ride the retributive storm and flood of their own making. Before his detection and arrest Alvord was known and envied among his neighbors of the suburb in which he lived as a prosperous and upright man-the king of the highest social circle, an exceedingly affable and popular citizen, of imposing personal presence and captivating manners. He had a beautiful wife-a poor girl whom he had married in his days of poverty be true, we can conceive neither. The a charming home; he had led a sober finite mind cannot comprehend the inlife, was a faithful and loving husband. finite, the relative cannot know the But today, at 52 years of age, he is in a felon's cell, which he will never leave except to exchange it for another in Sing Sing. His charming home tumbled like a house of cards; his wife and children are reduced to poverty to which will always cling the ory of his great crime and disgrace; he is too old to expect a merciful sena matter of faith. Its purview is not tence; he is too old to begin life anew, should be survive his punishment; he much concerned with physical facts as is too old to hope for any public elemwith emotions, aspirations, conduct. ency for his wrongdoing. In his cell The history of the Christian church, it Alvord will find out the difference be-United States Marshals working under is true, has been largely a record of tween the social monkey crowned and When the social monkey reigns, everybody dances before him; but when the same monkey is dethroned, his former sponging satellites are the first to wonman, and to stigmatize him as wretched ape, a silly monkey monarch who thought a fool's red cap was a crown, and a beggar on horseback a creature of exhaustless dignity and im-

That time of defeat, retreat, rout, ruin and disgrace comes soon or late to every charlatan who steals a crown by craft or impudent usurpation, and finds be a man under the coronet and within the stolen robes of royal purple. charlatan's day of discrownment comes at last: his pinwheel fireworks are all burnt out; his rockets have all been set off; his Fourth of July is over never to recur. There is nothing left out the stick to his stolen rockets; the pins to his looted pinwheels. His brief candle of social notoriety which he stole for a headlight of fame is utterly burnt out, and he is face to face with the cheerless question that all men have to answer when they can no longer successfully masquerade in splendid garments stolen by sin; viz.,

Does it pay?" In the long run, right is not jeered on the scaffold, nor wrong applauded on the throne. The rascals who have strutted at St. Cloud quite frequently die biting their flesh in helpless rage and grief at St. Helena. This is the general fate at last of all cheap, crafty harlatans, high and low, who try to fool both God and man; for sin in the long run is not successful, and the vulgar mob that cheered the charlatan esterday finds out at last that "though hand go in hand, the wicked shall not prosper." This is the lesson of the exposure and punishment of the exponents of the philosophy of robber finance, whether illustrious or obscure. It does not pay to be a robber. It does not pay to spend your life bobbing for the Dead Sea apples writhing, wailing and biting its own flesh because it has lost its liberty and has an incurable wound. Alvord wanted to mount the world's elephant and ride up and down amid a crowd of childish spectators filling the air with the hosannas with which a Hindoo city greets the approach their bedigened and bediamonded tyrant. He wanted to cut a big swath, but he handled his scythe so recklessly that he finally ended his little day by cuiting down and hopelessly crippling himself. All that this silly, greedy embezrier has stolen has melted away. The insubstantial pageant of his stoler lessly disgraced and discredited man in

the prime of his days, doomed to brood

worthy in Europe, where securities are suins of the once proud edifice of his SNAP SHOTS AT MEN AND THINGS

ability and address to have won the confidence of his pletely in twenty has been without check his opportunities which he has L to steal \$700,000. With his abilitie, his freedom from dissipated habits, his attractive personal address and fine present might have blessed his day and generation, had he remained a legitimate stocks shows how anxious investors man of business instead of becoming a In these circumstances, capital is risk of the loss of his great trust, rag-driven to seek new fields to conquer. This pressure applains the accorder. gambler's hand, who, staking all that makes life worth living for petf, and losing all in their immoral greed, die dismally on the barren rock of blasted fortune, have their just reward in their ignoble punishment, for they either fill of disgrace and degradation.

The report of the shocking cruelties practiced by German troops upon Chinese prisoners is probably an exaggerated statement of occurrences, the truth ing of new fields for its capital; or it of which, no doubt, would be sufficientcan give the opportunities into the ly appalling to civilization. The German soldiers have, it is said, taken and industry stagnate at home to prey their orders direct from the Emperor upon itself, constantly reducing the in- in this respect, and, deaf to the plead centive to save, constantly narrowing ings of the miserable wretches who fall unarmed and helpless into their hands. beat them until bloody," and then finish them with their sabers, in order "to agement of distant investment and the | save ammunition." Germany had great provocation in the wanton killing of leges. Asia is to be opened to industry her Ambassador, Baron von Ketteler, and commerce. European capital will but this wholesale reprisal upon the wretched Chinese who fall into their are contented to resign in its favor. hands savors of savage rather than of civilized nature, and is an utter disgrace to a great nation and to its bomthem away would be ruinous, both to bastic, vengeful head, who ordered his them and us. The interest of capital soldiers to "give no quarter." It seems is in new fields for investment. The in- full time that another conference were hold at Geneva, or that measures that will keep the wheels of home in- taken to compel compliance with the standing articles there formulated, regdailing the treatment of the wounded imperialist" is the true promoter of un- and prisoners of war by the assenting nations. Such outrages as those reported upon unarmed human beings by the soldiers of a great nation equal. if they do not discount, the devilish torture inflicted by Indians of the historic bloody ground" of Kentucky upon

The rush to Nome is a closed incident. A few thousand people remain at that famous beach mining with well-matured plans for next season, but the great bulk of those who landed there between May and July have returned to their homes disappointed, or have drifted away to try their luck elsewhere. The claims for Nome as a gold-producing region on the basis that it was the "poor man's gold-mining country," were extrava-gant; the rush thither in response to movement in that line could be so considered after the Winter rush to the Klondike in 1896-97. The history of the ebb and flow of the human tide, however, presents little that is new. It is merely a record of a wild scramble for gold and an auxiliary effort of stupendous force to create and meet a demand for passenger traffic and transportation of supplies. Illustrated by a beach thickly set with tents for many miles; by enormous quantities of mining machinery abandoned upon the sands without ever having been set and, finally, by a wreck-strewn beach lashed by Arctic gales, this history but adds another chapter to the clume in which the record of mining excitement in this country is recorded.

the plea that he "wasn't doin' nothing." other fellows are always the wicked ones, until caught, when they, co, immediately pose as innocents abroad. The fact remains, however, that much serious mischlef is done by rganized bands of hoodlums out for a "good time" on Halloween, and the parents of exemplary boys would do well to impress upon them the lesson from the story of "Old Dog Tray," so miliar to schoolboys of a past generation, but now to all appearance out of print, if they would not have them repeat the experience of the dog that was caught in bad company.

Croker is the great boss of the Bryan arty. He pretends an interest in labor, but lives with display of all the vulgarity of upstart wealth; he was born in poverty, is immensely wealthy, but never followed any legitimate business r sarned in an honest way a single dollar of the immense fortune he commands. He has gathered it through the devious and corrupt ways of politics-has filched it, that is to say, from the honest business and industry of the great American metropolis. He now is put forward as the champion of "the masses," and Bryan exclaims: "Great is Tammany, and Croker is its

There is practically no effort for Bryan in Portland, and but little in any part of Oregon. His vote will fall much below the figures of four years ago. There will be a two-to-one vote in Multnomah County; and the proportion for McKinley would be even greater if the registry could have been reopened. Oregon's vote four years ago was 98,and would now be 115,000, but for the fact that no provision has been made for reopening the registry since the last general election.

Read the article by Major Sears on Foundations of Commercial Centers" and "Geographical and Not Arbitrary Conditions of Capital." This law is that "the commercial part of a region will be as close to the producer as it possible to reach with the class of transportation demanded by the requirements of the country." Note how Major Sears develops this fact, his application to it to conditions here and isewhere, and the proofs he furnishes from various localities.

Read also the letter of Mr. A. B. Hammond on Portland's position, railway conditions, water transportation and "common-point" rates. The Oregonian prints all these things as contributions toward elucidation of eco-

Bryan holds that the man is a monopolist who makes or sells things so cheap that others can't compete with

The devil can quote Schipture to his pur pose. So can Bryan, There is nothing immoral, there is no perverted tendency to which Scripture cannot be misapplied Disjointed hiblical quotations may be used to indemnify the most evil practices or to support the utmost sophism. The man who murders his family in cold blood can solace his conscience by disjointing Scripture from its context. The man who robs a bank or commits the most revolting crime can wrest a condoning motive for his deed from the Bible. The antis who candemn expansion can do it with political philosophy to their liking. A Jefferson who frames political maxims for an emergency is not safe in the hands of the next generation. He may frame new precepts for a new occasion when he buys a Louistana, but they who follow him may not be so happy in their politithe ditch of a suicide's grave or ulti- cal aptitude, and may unmercifully mately tumble into the pententiary garble his doctrine. This actually of the almshouse, where there are nesther apples of gold nor pictures of silver—nothing but a shoreless Arctic sea not regard as such. He knew when the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed is true. The antis of today do not know either when it is true or when it is son and Bryan has developed an important distinction between them,

better his condition, is not to how! for the revised incarnation of Jefferson, for he will thereby make his throat sore; but to get in and dig for a living like the unrevised fathers of old used to do. They who don't want to work have a valid reason for voting for Bryan, because they are certain to be continued in discontent if he be elected. Others who have malice towards none, and want to prosper have a valid reason for voting against Here, then, is the issue: Vote for Bryan and adversity; vote for McKin'ey and prosperity. Citizens will do well to consider what they are going to gain frem's Democratic Presidency, not what they are going to gain from a Republican defeat. They may think they will reach greater prosperity than the present, but they do not think by what means they will reach it Beyond the Alps lies Italy, perhaps, but the Alps are very high and rocky. If voters are sure that Bryan offers greater happiness to them on the other side they will do well thoughtfully to plan for the journey. If the majority decide to make the journey, many are sure to starve and freeze to death before they reach the promised land. If they are charmed by unreal pictures of sunny Italy, they will be wise to figure if they can live on half wages until the price of sugar and meat shall have reduced to the same scale.

Nothing is more preposterous than Bryan's scheme to reduce the trusts. Here is a man inseparably wedded to free aliver. It was his influence that made it a prominent plank in the Democratic playform. He proposes to open the mints to gant; the rush thither in response to silver, the result of which will be a 20-these claims was phenomenal, if any cent dollar. This means that the purchasing power of the workingman's wages will be scaled down one-half. The workingman is paid by the trusts, and the trusts will profit 60 cents on every dollar they pay out. Is this the way to reduce the all trust, the sugar trust, the meat trust and the coal trust? The election of Bryan would be the greatest impetus trusts, and the groutest discouragement to labor that chance or ingenuity could devise. Therefore, vote for Bryan and for the trusts. But vote against Bryan and against the trusts,

It seems that slavery and polygamy are terrible things only because the United States is in the Philippines. It is now up to the unreasoning sentimentalist to answer which would be more flagitious, to scuttle the Philippines and let them stew in their corruption, or stand by and A boy who is caught in Halloween work improvement. If the latter alternaor other mischief usually comes in with tive is proper, sentimertalists may vote for McKinley with intact conscien cause a skurrying President would not attain the object of their desires.

self of adversity by working with his mouth. He can convince himself of prosperity by working with his hands. If he does the latter, only one thing is paramount to him, common sense. If the former, lots of side-show subterfuges look paramount, but they all narrow down to the single colloquial "cussedness." one is the only paramount issue that stays paramount in his iridescent phantasmagoria of retions.

Property-owners have been up against it good and hard for a long time paying taxes. Tax-eating seemed to be wholly a one-sided affair. However, Nemesis ap pears to be getting ready to do her stunts in up-to-date fact on. And property-owners, now that trouble is likely to visit the municipal charges in turn, will not miss a golden apportunity to extract a little sat lefaction out of the situation.

If citizens had as much collective altruism as selfish individualism, intricate knowledge of public finance would not avail to keep them from replenishing the political grab by payment of blanket if-

Greater geniuses than Bryan have un dertaken to reform the political inequalities under which we live, but none ever succeeded in making such a sweeping improvement is Bryan proposes.

It is remembered that fortune-tellers said in 1865 that Bryan would be defeated then, but would be ejected in 1909. But there will be plenty of other fortune-tellers, perhaps, to say, "I told you so."

The blanket ordinance is not so warm as it seemed in midsummer, and sentiment under it is cooling off with the approach of Winter. The ordinance begins to look as if liself is a front.

It is inferred consistently from Jim

Ham's soft, mushy gush that the Gorgon

with splenic eyes never crossed his line of vision. The Gorgon turned everybaly to stone that saw her. You think you are rendered markish by Bryan's disay flights of oratory. Not so. It is merely vertige occasioned by

Democrats who are howling loudest about the Espublican corruption fund are manifestly they to whom the sublime temptation unfortunately has not come

remakable way of twisting and gyrating

Hanna's campaigning experience is hasardous, but it ought to relieve him from being bothered with life insurance solic

The ogre that Bryan conjures up is not trusts, nor imperialism, nor militarism, but discontent, malica, lawlessness clear hatred. JIN COG.

SLINGS AND ARROWS-

The Glorious Football Game. Away with the feeble price fight.

Away with the bifeless eine:

Amay with the paleted short arm jab,

And decrept full arm swing.

For our bleed is hot within us, And the sport is dult and turns.
And we thirst for the blood that streaks

At the glorious football gam Hurrah for the seething serimmage, Of the tangled twenty-two! Hurrah for the writhing lags and arms Of the smith; fighting of Hurralt for the blood of bat That dyes the mass with flame, and the growneme grouns and mount Of the glorious football game!

From the touse and breathless line-up.
Before the first wild rush.
When the sizshing smashing guards go down.
In a practice and knotted creath.
Till the stretchers come to corry
Away the makined said lame;
There is pure delight in the very sight
Of the gierlous football game.

We see the gary garments In shreds and tatters rend, We watch the frankle half-back jump. Upon the prone left-end; We watch the doughty full-back Slide o'er the line to fame. And we catch our breath in the fear At the glorious football game

know either when it is true or when it is not true. This difference between Jefferson and Bryan has developed an important distinction between them.

The best way for the average man, who cannot live by his wits, like Bryan, to We cheer from the thronging grandstand

And the hieachers echo hock,
As we trace the ball through all its long.
Uncertain, sinuous track;
And in yells that cleave the heavens
Our extracy proclaim,
And shout till hourse through the changing Of the giorious football game!

And when the fight is finished,
And the wounded borne to bed.
And a few heartfelt but hasty tears
Are shed above the dead.
We rush upon the players.
And we bear with glad acclaim
The surviving few of the twenty-two
Profit the scene of the glorious game.

Than down with the palsied prize fight, It's a brief and bootless bore; And it's stale and tame beside the game that is sport to the very core; He only is a hero Who fights his way to fame At the risk of life through the struggling strife In the giorious football game.

tive tendencies an opportunity to make a little money by betting on the outcome, the following messages from the chairmen of the several National committees, received direct by special grapevine, are published herewith:

Circus Tent, Chicago, Nov. 2.—Things are coming my way pretty lively just now, including bricks and sections of cement sidewalk, but I am in a position. to make a tolerably accurate forecast. 1 have not yet the list of states in which Bryan has spoken, and so am unable to give exactly the states which roil up big Republican majorities. However, I submit my estimate as follows:
Democratic—Florida, 4; Louisiana, 8; Georgia, 18; total, 25.

Republican Outlook Gratifying.

Doubtful-Tennessee, 12; Virginia, 12; total, 24. Republican-The rest of the states;

total, 255.

This ought to give a safe majority for McKinley and Roosevelt. Very truly yours,

M. A. HANNA. yours, M. A. HANNA, Chairman National Republican Commit-

Democratic Success Assured. . Arkansas, Nov. 2.-I am very busy trying to square the round cottonbale trust but will take a few minutes off and give you the result of my calculations. The ugh Rider Colonel has worried us considerably, but our organized mobs have nom indlifted his work to some extent by breaking up his meetings. Unfortunately, saveral of the states I carried into the Democratic column were carried back when I was not looking, but we hope to get them in line in time for the giorious victory.

My estimate is as follows: Republican-Iowa, 23; Maine, 6; total,

Prohibitionist-Montana, 3, Doubtful-Nebraska, 8, Democratic-The rest of the states;

Please do not place any bets on this estimate till Mr. Croker has got all his money up. Hopefully money up. Hopefully yours,
JAMES K. JONES.
Chairman Democratic National Commit-

Deba Has a Ciuch.

Chicago, Nov. 2 .- Our candidate, Mr. Debs, is unalterably opposed to militurism, having spent a portion of his strenious life in fall as the result of the oppressing Army. Consequently we are going to carry the Nation for Debs and Harriman and hang the soldiers. I do not concede a single state to the other parties, with the possible exception of Maine, which may go for Woolley. Yours sincerely, FREDERIC HEATH, Chairman Socialist Democratic Party.

P. S.-Campaign contributions respect-Middle-of-the-Roaders Confident.

Louisville, Ry., Nov. 1.-We claim everything in sight for Barker and Don-If elected, Mr. Donnelly pleages himself to spend his time presiding over the Senate and to give up writing essays on Shakespears. I fail to see how this pledge will not bring to him the support of every reading American. If you know of a few hundred undertakters who are out of a job, send them down here on

election day. In haste, J. A. PARKER, Chairman Middle-of-the-Road Populist National Committee.

Woolley Bound to Win. Chicago, Nov. 2.-The Prohibitionists save made an effective campaign, Mr. Woolley having canvassed the South on a

And of course, my love, if you Make such a statement to me, I perforts believe it's true. Of the done that reaks before me I'll relaciantly partake, But I'd give my eyes for coffee Like my mother used to make.

SHE. Your mother's coffee, sweethears,
I have not a doubt was fine.
But I funce its reception
Was the same that you give mine.
Though I never know your mother,
Fet I sorrow for her rake
if you make the same complaint, dear,
That your father used to make.

W. J. MONTAGUE. MASTERPIECES OF LITERATURE.

Reconciliation of Science and Religion-Herbert Spencer.

In Religion let us recognize the high merit that from the beginning it has dimly discerned the ultimate verity, and has never ceased to insist upon it. In fin earliest and crudest forms it manifested, however vaguely and inconsist ently, an institution forming the germ of this highest belief in which all philosophies finally unite. The coneciousness of a mystery is traceable in the rudest fetishism. Each higher religious event, rejecting those definite and simple inhas become more religious by doing this. has become more religious by doing this.

As the quite concrete and castesivable agencies alleged as the causes of themse have been replaced by agencies less concrete and conceivable, the element of mystery has of necessity become more predominant. Through all its successive phases the disappearance of these reduced by their the dogmas by which the mystery was made ununyactious has formed the semade unmysterious, has formed the es-sential change delineated in religius history. And so Religion has ever been approximating toward that complete Noognition of this mystery which is its goal:

But while, from the beginning, Religion has had the all-exential office of preventing men from being wholly absorbed in the relative or the immediate, and of awakening them to a conciou near of something beyond it this office has been but very imperfectly discharged. Religion has ever been more or less irreligious: and it continues to be partially irreligious even now. In the first place, as implied above, it has all along professed to have some knowledge; and has so contradicted its own teachings. While with one breath it has asserted that the Came of all things peacesses such and such attributes—can in so far be understood. In the second place, while is great truth it has had to uphold, it has often been insincere, and consequently triculgious, in maintaining the untenable doctrines by which it has absention respectively colled in great us, has been repeatedly called in greation, and proved to Universe manifests to us, has been re-peatedly called in ghestion and proved to be inconsistent with firelf, or with ac-companying assertions. Yet each of them Election Forecast.

For the benefit of members of various parties who are in doubt as to the result of the Precidential election Tuesday, as well as to afford persons with speculative tendencies an opportunity to make a little money by betting on the outcome, the following messages from the its cherished beliefs more and more shaken. Religion shows a secret fear that all things may some day be explained, and thus itself betrays a lurking doubt whether that Incomprehensible Cause of which it is conscidus is really incomprehensible.

hensible.

Of Religion, then, we must always remember, that amid its many errors ami corruptions it has asserted and diffused a supreme verity. From the first, the recognition of this supreme verity, in however imperfect a manner, has been its vital element; and its various defects, once extreme but syndrally diminishing. once extreme but gradually diminishing. have been so many failures to recognize in full that which it recognized in part. The truly religious element of Religion has always been good; that which has proved untenable in doctring and victors in practice has been its irreligious element; and from this it has been over undergoing purification.

Science, however, like Religion, has but

very incompletely fulfilled its office. As Religion has falen short of its function in so far as it has been irreligious, so Religion has fallen short of its function in so far as it has been unactentias. Let us note the several parallelisms. In its earlier stages. Science, while it began to teach the constant relations of phenomena, and so discredited the billed in separate personalities as the curses of them, itself substituted the helicf in casual agencies which, if not personal, were ret concrete. When certain facts were suid to show "Nature's abhorrence of a m." when the properties of gold explained as due to some entity called "aureity," and when the phenom-ena of life were attributed to "a vital principle," there was set up a mode of interpreting the facts, walch, while an-tagonistic to the religious mode, because assigning other agencies, was also un-acientific, because it professed to know that about which nothing was known. Science has not only multicitized his Science has not only multitained lisseeming anlagonism to Religiou, by alleging agencies of a radically unlike kied; but, in so far as it has testily assumed a knowledge of there agencies, it has continued unscientific. At the present time, however, the most advanced men of science are abandoning these interconceptions, as their processors abandoned the earlier ones. Magnetism, heat, light, etc., which were a while since spoken of as so many distinct impondatables, physicists are now beginning to regard as different modes of manifestation of some one universal force; and in as doing are ceasing to think of this force as comprehensible. In each phase of its progress, Science has thus stopped abort with superficial solutions—has unselentifically neglected to ask what was scientifically neglected to ask what was the nature of the agenta it so familiarly invoked. Though in each succeeding phase it has gone a little deeper, and merged its supposed agents in more gen-eral and abstract once, it has still, as be-fore, rested content with these as if they were ascertained realities. And this, which has all along been the unselensed characteristic of Science, has all along been a part cause of its conflict with Religion.

Whoever hesitaics to utter that which he thinks the highest truth, jest it should be too much in advance of the time, may reasure himself by looking at his acts from an impersonal point of view. Let him duly realize the fact that opinion is the agency through which character adapts external arrangements to itself—that his opinion rightly forms Woolley having canvassed the South on a special train without any stops for water, and made many speeches as dry as our party platform. I think we will carry nearly all the states in the Union with the possible exception of Kentucky, where for some reason prohibition sentiment has never been very atrong. Mr. Woolley, if cleeted, will abolish the use of bay fum in barber shops, which ought to be an inducement to all patrons of those inxitutions to give him their unqualified support. You can bet on him all you can afford to lose. Yours carneatly, CLIVER W. STEWART.

Chairman National Prohibition Committee.

Over the Coffee Cups.

And of course, my love, if you Make such a statement to me.

I peeforce believe it's true.

Of the done that resits helbers me

I'll reinciantly partake.

But I'd give my come for coffee.

sense the words of the poet; -Nature is made better by no mean But nature makes that mean: over that art. Which you say adds to nature, is an art.

That nature makes. That nature makes.

Not as adventitions, therefore, will the wise man repard the faith which is in him. The highest truth he sees he will fearlessly utter, knowing that, let what may come of it, he is thus playing his right part in the world-knowing that if he can offeet the change he sims atwell; if not—well also, though not so wall.