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Vol. XXVIII.

HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1900

No. 18.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor: T. T. Geer; Secretary of State: F. J. Dunbar; Treasurer: J. H. Ackerman; State Printer: W. H. Leeds; Supreme Court: J. C. Rose, J. A. Moore, J. W. W. W. W.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioner: J. A. Wood; Sheriff: J. W. Morgan; Assessor: J. W. Morgan; Treasurer: J. W. Morgan; Auditor: J. W. Morgan; Surveyor: J. W. Morgan.

OREGON CITY LAND OFFICE.

Chas. B. Moore, Register; Wm. Grayson, Receiver.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor: Geo. Wood; City Clerk: J. W. Morgan; Council: J. W. Morgan, J. W. Morgan, J. W. Morgan, J. W. Morgan, J. W. Morgan.

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily, at 7:30 a. m.

CELEBRATION AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

INTERNATIONAL CHURCH, corner Main and Fifth streets. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

M. E. GEORGE, H. OBER, pastor.

Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

A. O. U. W.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W. Meets every first and third Friday evening each month.

Daughters of Rebekah.

HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE NO. 54, I. O. O. F. Meets every Saturday evening.

P. of H.

HILLSBORO CHANGEO, No. 73, Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of each month.

M. O. F.

MONTEZUMA LODGE, No. 50, Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in I. O. F. Hall.

Degree of Honor.

THE DEGREE OF HONOR, A. O. U. W. Meets at Masonic Hall every first and third Friday evening each month.

Rathbone Sisters.

PHOENIX TEMPLE NO. 10, R. S. Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock in Wehring Hall.

K. of P.

PHOENIX LODGE, No. 24, K. of P. Meets in Odd Fellows Hall on Monday evening of each week.

A. F. and A. M.

QUALITY LODGE NO. 5, A. F. and A. M. Meets every Tuesday night on or after 1st moon of each month.

O. E. S.

QUALITY CHAPTER, No. 31, O. E. S. Meets at Masonic Temple on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month.

K. O. T. M.

VIOLA TENT, No. 18, K. O. T. M. Meets in Odd Fellows Hall on second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT No. 24.

W. E. F. Meets on first and third Fridays of each month.

GEN. RANSOM CORPS NO. 47, W. R. C.

MEETS IN ODD FELLOWS HALL, Hillsboro, on the 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month at 2:30 p. m.

GEN. RANSOM POST, NO. 69, G. A. R.

MEETS IN ODD FELLOWS HALL, Hillsboro, on the first and third Saturdays of each month, at 2:30 p. m.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THOS. H. & E. B. TONGUE, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office: Rooms 2, 4 & 5, Morgan Block.

W. N. BARRETT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office: Central Block, Rooms 2 and 3.

BENTON HOWMAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office: Rooms 6 and 7, Morgan Block.

H. T. BAGLEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office: Over India Drug Store.

JOHN M. WALL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Haley Morgan Block, Rooms 1 & 2.

S. T. LINCOLN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office: at residence, east of town, home, where he will be found at all hours, not visiting patients.

J. P. TAMMIE, M. D., S. P. R. SURGEON, HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office: 400 Register; corner Third and Main Streets. Office hours, 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. Telephone to residence from Brock & Sells' Exchange at all hours. All calls promptly attended night or day.

F. A. BAILEY, M. D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office: in Pharmacy, Union Block, 2nd floor, east of town, between W. and G. Sts. Second and Third streets.

JAS. W. THOMPSON, NOTARY PUBLIC, THOMPSON & SON, HILLSBORO, OREGON.

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R. NIXON, DENTIST, FOREST GROVE, OREGON.

Best art. - all teeth \$3.50 per set. Gold and Amalgam fillings 50 cents each. Root fillings from \$1 up. Vitalized air for painless extraction. Office: three doors north of Brick store. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

J. E. ADKINS, DENTIST, HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Office: Rooms: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Office in Union block over Pharmacy.

Wanted - Active Man of Good Character, to deliver and collect on the road. Wholesale house, \$800 a year, salary pay. Home more than expense required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 D street St. Chicago. 1034

SUMMER REPORTS.

"To the mountains our people are increasing numbers yearly look for those days of rest and recreation."

"The mountains are the best place for the man in the machine in our working condition. The languorous sloth of the seashore proves very seductive while it lasts, but many have decided that the annual outing should provide not only radical change of air and surroundings, but also such stimulation and vigor for the return to labor. For this they urge the mountain climb and ramble, the balsam of the mountain pines, and the clear, unadulterated mountain air."

"In this direction the Shasta Route now affords a wealth of attractions. The entire line of road from Ashland to Redding is studded with charming and accessible hotels and camps, where are cheer and comfort and healing at reasonable cost, and where you can hunt, fish, ride, loaf, or play with equal facility."

"Or if you look for healing waters, none better can be found, hot or cold, than the springs of Ashland, Colston, Anderson, Bartlett, Byron and Poo Robles."

"Before visiting Europe, the people of this direction should see the wonders of Yosemite Valley, and the wondrous groves of Mariposa and Calaveras; the Parisians are likely to make inquiries concerning these attractive resorts."

"Send to Mr. C. H. Markham, General Passenger Agent, Shasta Route, new headquarters at Colusa, Shasta Springs, McCloud River, Yosemite, and excursion rates thereto."

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

PHILADELPHIA.—Following is the full text of the platform adopted by the Republican National convention:

The Republicans of the United States, through their chosen representatives, meet in national convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement, and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations:

The expectation in which the American people, turning from the Democratic party, entrusted power four years ago to a Republican chief magistrate and a Republican congress, has been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls after a term of Democratic legislation and administration, business was dead, industry paralyzed and the national credit disastrously impaired. The country's capital was hidden away and its labor distressed and unemployed. The Democrats had no other plan with which to improve the wretched conditions which they had themselves produced than to coin silver at the rate of 16 to 1.

Prosperity brought by Republicans. The Republican party denouncing this plan as sure to produce conditions even worse than those from which relief was sought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures—a protective tariff and a law making good the standard of value. Capital is fully employed and industry is producing more than it can consume. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its assured equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any other nation. Capital is fully employed and industry is producing more than it can consume. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its assured equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any other nation. Capital is fully employed and industry is producing more than it can consume. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its assured equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any other nation.

No single fact can more strikingly tell the story of what Republican government means to the country than this—that while during the whole period from 1861 to 1867 there was an excess of exports to the value of \$285,049,747, there has been in the short three years of the present Republican administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of \$1,485,738,094, and while the American people, sustained by this Republican legislation, have been achieving these splendid triumphs in their business and commerce, they have conducted and in victory concluded a war for liberty and human rights.

War for Liberty Not Aggravated. No thought of national aggrandizement tainted the high purpose with which American standards were unflinchingly maintained, and when it came the American government was ready. Its fleets were cleared for action. Its armies were in the field, and the quick and signal triumph of its forces on land and sea were equal tributes to the skill and courage of its Republic's army and navy. To 10,000,000 of the human race there was given "a new birth of freedom," and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

Indorsement of President McKinley. We indorse the administration of William McKinley. His acts have established in public opinion, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American nation. Walking untried paths and facing unforeseen responsibilities, President McKinley has been in every situation the true American patriot and upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen.

In asking the American people to indorse this Republican record and to renew their commission to the Republican party, we remind them of the fact that the menace to their prosperity has always resided in Democratic principles and no less in the general incapacity of the Democratic party to conduct public affairs. The prime essential of business prosperity is public confidence in the government. The government's ability to deal intelligently with all new problems of administration and legislation. That confidence the Democratic party has never earned. It is hopelessly inadequate, and the country's prosperity, when Democratic success at the polls is announced, halts and ceases in mere anticipation of Democratic blunders and failures.

Declaration for the Gold Standard. We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard, and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the Fifty-sixth congress by which the parity of all our money and the stability of our currency on a gold basis has been secured. We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in production and business activity and for the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be properly met in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed and commerce enlarged. The volume of money in circulation was never so great per capita as it is today.

We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited exportation of silver. No measure to that end could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world. However finally Republican legislation may seem to accomplish, the country against the peril of base and discarded currency the election of a Democratic president could not fail to imperil the country's credit and to bring once more into question the maintenance of the gold standard by the party of their money circulation. The Democratic party must be convinced that the American people will never tolerate the Chicago platform.

On the Question of Trade. We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions, and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

Declaration for Protection. We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home market, the competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity for the inventive genius of our people has been secured and wages in every department of labor have been maintained at high rates, higher now than ever before, thus distinguishing our working people in their better conditions of life from those of any competing country. By the closing of the doors of American common schools, science in the right of self-government and protected in the occupation of their own markets their constantly increasing knowledge and skill have enabled them finally to enter the markets of the world. We favor the associated policy of reciprocity, so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets.

In the further interests of American workmen, we favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands, the extension of opportunities of education for working children, the raising of the age limit for child labor, the protection of free labor against convict labor and against factory system labor insurance.

Our present dependence on foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying is a great loss to the industry of this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade for its sudden withdrawal in the event of a European war seriously cripples our expanding foreign commerce. The national defense and naval efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the great carrying fleets of the world.

Liberal Pension Laws Favored. The nation owes a debt of profound gratitude to soldiers who as a result of the nation's battles, and it is the government's duty to provide for the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the country's wars. The pension laws founded in this just sentiment should be liberal and should be liberally administered, and preference should be given, wherever practicable, with respect to employment in the public service, to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

Republicans and the Civil Service. We commend the policy of the Republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service. The administration of the country must be conducted on the basis of public service to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines only those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be given to those who are best qualified, and preference should be given, wherever practicable, with respect to employment in the public service, to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

ALL ABOUT CALIFORNIA. California is the natural paradise of the holy maker. Its resources are inexhaustible, its invitation universal, and its resorts and attractions among the most novel of the world.

Resorts and Attractions along the Coast Line is handsomely illustrated folder, giving a description of the health and pleasure resorts on the coast between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

"Shasta Resorts," embellished with beautiful half-tone engravings, describes the scenic and outing attractions of the vast and wonderful Shasta region, the grandest of pleasure grounds.

The Southern Pacific Company publishes descriptive literature containing valuable information about all of them. It is for free distribution and may be obtained from any Southern Pacific agent, or C. H. Markham, General Passenger Agent at Portland. If you apply by mail enclose a stamp for each publication wanted.

"California South of Tehachapi" tells all about the charms of that remarkably favored semi-tropic garden spot of the world in Southern California.

A handsome map of California, complete in detail, reliable, skillfully indexed, and full of information about the State's resources. It is the only publication of kind folded for pocket use.

"Summer Outings" is a 32-page folder devoted to the camping retreats in the Shasta Region and Santa Cruz mountains. It appeals more especially to large and growing class of recreation seekers who prefer this popular form of outing.

"Pacific Grove" is the Chautauque of the west, and this folder not only describes the pretty place itself, but gives a program of the religious and educational meetings, conventions, schools, etc., to be held there this summer.

Tom Loftus and W. H. Briggs arrived at La Grande Friday from Starkey with 19 head of fine fat beef steers, that averaged 1300 pounds each.

Work has commenced in Tillamook county, near N. Tarrs, on what is known as the Benschel road. Five bridges are to be built.

The west side is apparently becoming one of the chief lines used by the Southern Pacific for through freight, says the Corvallis Times. At present about 90 cars per week, loaded with grain and other products, come up the west side and are transferred over the Corvallis & Eastern to the east side. The average includes about 30 cars of lumber per week, en route to San Francisco. The use of the west side and Corvallis & Eastern is due to the fact that it costs less to take a car from Corvallis to Albany over the Corvallis & Eastern than across the steel bridge at Portland.

THE MAN AND THE DOLLAR.

The first of Colonel Bryan's three acceptance of the presidential nomination has passed, with all the incidents of crowd, cheers and enthusiasm. His speech is devoted to one subject, in the main, and makes but a brief excursion into other topics.

In his introduction is the sole reference to finance. It is in the form of a vague but venomous attack on the republican party, in these words: "The republican party is dominated by these influences which constantly tend to elevate pecuniary considerations and ignore human rights. Man, the handiwork of God, is first; money, the handiwork of man, is of inferior importance. Man is the master, money the servant; but upon all important questions to-day republican legislation tends to make money the master and man the servant."

Let us briefly examine these declarations. Mr. Bryan served two terms in congress. He was in a House composed of his own party, with a majority so large that the republicans and populists could have walked out and still left a constitutional quorum. What legislation did he propose and what did his party pass and make the law, for either man or money? The republican legislation of which he complains was on the statute books. Did he propose anything for it? The sole attempt it made was in the Wilson bill, distorted out of the shape in which its author framed it, and when passed denounced by President Cleveland as "a record of shame, corruption and dishonor." Surely in that period, when Mr. Bryan was in congress and in a position to shape legislation, man was not dodging his master, the dollar, but, in want, famine, starvation and suffering, was out hunting for the dollar and not finding it. Mills were closed, banks were cashing, all wage-paying enterprises were suspended. Cities were remaining soup houses and the roads were crowded with thousands of men organized in armies and crying for bread. The dollar was not bothering man in those days. The republican party was not in power, the dollar was not in circulation. Man was that glorious state of independence which Colonel Bryan regards as his ideal condition, and labor was too poor to buy drugs for its sick or bury its dead.

Remember that this was when Bryan was a legislative officer of the government, with actual power to influence its policy toward man and money.

But he and his passed out of power. The last year of their rule Mr. Bryan's estate, given under his oath to the assessor for taxation, was only worth \$240. The first year of republican rule it had risen to more than five times that value, and now, by his own oath, is more than twenty times the value it had in 1896. Is he still master, or does his estate, multiplied by twenty, master him? During the time of this increase he had not followed any regular calling, and has abandoned his two vocations of law and journalism, yet he has prospered in basket and in store, and his petty estate, when the country was run on his plan, has grown to be plutocratic under republican policy.

Will he say which was master, the army or money, when the Coxey movement was in progress? The Coxey movement was in progress, and he was in the army, the Kelly army and the other ragged regiments were marching on Washington? Where are those armies now? Does he know of a soup-house that is open? Does he know of a poor house that is filled with American mechanics? In the "Summer Outings" is a 32-page folder devoted to the camping retreats in the Shasta Region and Santa Cruz mountains. It appeals more especially to large and growing class of recreation seekers who prefer this popular form of outing.

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President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States

with distinguished credit to the American people.

In releasing us from the disastrous European alliance for the government of Samoa, his course is especially to be commended. By securing to our undivided control the most important island of the Samoan group, and the best harbor in the southern Pacific, every American interest has been safeguarded.

We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States. We commend the part taken by our government in the peace conference at The Hague. We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine.

On the South African War. The provisions of The Hague Convention were wisely regarded when President McKinley tendered his friendly offices in the interest of peace between Great Britain and the South African republics. While the American government must continue the policy proclaimed by Washington, and for every succeeding president, and imposed upon us by The Hague treaty, of non-intervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them.

Treatment of the Philippines. In accepting by the treaty of Paris the just responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war, the president and the senate was the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippines. That course created our responsibility before the world and with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain, to provide for maintenance of law and order, and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility, and wherever sovereign rights were extended, it became the high duty of the government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued people. The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duty to the world, should be given to Cuba, to the Philippines and to the other islands and territories.

The Republican party, upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies, confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people.

NEWS OF THE STATE.

Six carloads of mutton sheep, numbering 650 animals, were shipped to California from Ashland Thursday.

The Columbia Southern Railway has completed its new depot at Shaliko. Its telegraph line to that place will be finished in a week.

Clackamas county farmers are receiving good prices for their surplus stock. J. Hattan, of Stone, sold a 2-year-old and a 3-year-old heifer for \$60.

Peter Webber, who vainly attempted suicide near Independence by cutting his throat, has been adjudged insane, and committed to the asylum.

J. A. Yonkum, who purchased several hundred head of heifer calves in Coos and Curry last spring, is now engaged in rounding them up to drive to California.

Transfer of the Port Townsend Packing Company's steamer, Brick, to John Kierman, of Portland, for consideration of \$1400 was recorded at Astoria Wednesday.

The Eugene school directors have established the 12th grade in the High School of that city. Students who finished the 11th grade last year will be admitted to the State University on presentation of certificates.

Oliver Newman and Mrs. John Cumpston, the Elkton eloping couple, who have been charged with lewd cohabitation by the woman's husband, have been put under bonds at Roseburg to appear before the Circuit Court.

Deputy Game Warden W. Zeigler, of Greenville, arrested John Vandanzler, of Forest Grove, Thursday evening, for killing a Mongolian pheasant. He was brought before Justice of the Peace Wirtz, pled guilty, and was fined \$15 and costs.

D. H. Thomas, a farmer near Forest Grove, had two barns filled with hay and lumber, in which it was being seasoned, completely destroyed by fire Thursday night. The loss runs up fully \$1000, partially covered by insurance.

The County Court of Douglas has fixed the tax at 20 mills. The claim of W. D. McGee for \$250 damages has been rejected. He sustained injuries while driving over a bridge near Drain, which he considered worth that amount of damages.

J. W. Merritt, of Central Point, Thursday delivered 300 head of fine mutton sheep to the Ashland Meat Company, for which the company paid \$3 per head. Mr. Merritt has also sold 700 head of stock sheep to Martin, the Shasta Valley buyer, at \$3 per head.

Edwin Fish, owner of the Baker City gas works, has addressed a communication to The Dalles city council, asking what encouragement in the way of franchises and contracts the city would give either a gas or electric plant, and what price the city could afford to pay for street lights.

About 1000 head of beef cattle have passed through Ukiah within the last week on their way to Pendleton from the large cattle ranges south of Ukiah. At the average price of about \$32.50 per head, the sale of these cattle will scatter quite a sum of money among the stockmen of that county.

Mr. Barry of Mist, had the misfortune to lose a yoke of oxen lately. The cattle were on a vacant ranch for pasture, and for some cause they broke through the door and went into the house. A table fell against the door making them prisoners, and consequently they died of starvation. They were found two weeks later.

A man on the Rogue River, near Gold Hill, has constructed a sort of dam out of brush, which extends from both sides of the stream. Only a small opening is left in the middle for the fish to pass through. He has built a platform at this opening, and can spear any amount of fish. Nothing can be done to stop him, since his dam does not reach all the way across, and he uses neither traps nor seines.

Charley DePoe, the chief of the Rogue River tribe of Indians, is camped at the McLoughlin yard, says the Independence Enterprise. The tribe of which he is chief has in the past 40 years dwindled down from 3000 to less than 450, children included. He has a boy with him, Robert DePoe, who has a good education, and is a member of the Carlisle band.

C. A. Henderson, who was elected treasurer of Wallawa county last June, did not qualify for the office at the July term of the county court, having failed to secure bonds. At the recent September session of the court he presented his bond, which was refused. A writ of mandamus was applied for to Judge Eskin, who has granted an alternative mandamus compelling the court to show why the bond is not acceptable.

SOME ANSWERS TO A FOOLISH CHALLENGE.

Colonel Bryan's recent challenge

to his Omaha auditors to produce "an abstract of title" on which to base this country's assertion of sovereignty in the Philippines is evoking answers which the most partial admirers of his skill in special pleading will be curious to see him meet. The other day we called attention to the rejoinder contained in ex-Minister Charles Dorn's open letter, and the hint of irregularity and insufficiency hidden in Colonel Bryan's pettifogging challenge at Omaha has within the week drawn responses from two authorities on territorial title more conspicuous and experienced than Mr. Dornly. The first of them, ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, long a moving spirit in the senate committee on foreign relations, ardently opposed the ratification of the Paris Treaty, and has combated from the very beginning the policy of trans-oceanic expansion, which has resulted successively in the acquisition of Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines. The other witness is no less a person than the present chairman of the foreign relations committee of the senate, admittedly one of the foremost statesmen to whom the country looks with reasoned confidence for guidance in the field of international politics.

In the course of an interview a day or two ago, in which he sharply questioned Colonel Bryan's purpose, if elected, to "throw over the Philippines," Mr. Edmunds said:

"The Philippine Islands belong to the United States by all rules of international law; they are ours; we bought and paid for them, and the inhabitants of those islands are citizens or subjects of the United States just as surely as you and I are. As for throwing them over, as the democratic platform proposes, I am opposed to any such proposition. If we should do that I firmly believe that within at most three years the islands would be in possession of England, Germany or Spain, and I should not like to see that."

Discussing the same general question in his speech before the Hamilton Club, of Chicago, on Wednesday, and alluding especially to Colonel Bryan's contention that American control in the Philippines should rest, and does virtually rest, on the same basis as American control in Cuba, Senator Davis declared with laconic vigor:

"We never had sovereignty over Cuba. We have sovereignty over the Philippines. When we invaded the Philippines the natives were not in arms. We never promised to give them independence. We made no such promise