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THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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HITS FROM THE SHOULDER

TEDDY FLAYS POPS.

THE NIMROD OF THE WEST GOES GUNNING MERRILY.

Sixteen Thousand People at the Coliseum in Chicago Are Carried Away by the Virile Language and Common Sense of Theodore Roosevelt—College Boys Show How a Political Meeting Should Be Run.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, familiarly known as "Teddy," thanks to the cartoonists, one of the police commissioners of New York, and a famous sportsman, addressed a mass meeting at the Chicago Coliseum on the night of the 15th inst. The 16,000 people who made up the audience were not content to applaud, but broke out into patriotic songs at the close of his speech. The meeting was held under the auspices of the American Republican College League and the boys ran it in accordance with their own ideas of a popular gathering.

John Lambard, the old-time singer of our songs, was there, to the great delight of many who had not heard him since the days of the war. John M. Hubbard, also a veteran singer of war times, with his "Old Shady," was another feature of the meeting.

Mr. Lambard said: "I have not sung at any political gathering until this year, for the reason that I don't believe political songs tend to correct political conclusions. I have been a consistent Democrat from the close of the war till now; but tonight I abandon my party for my country." (Great applause.)

Robert T. Lincoln introduced Theodore Roosevelt as "my dear friend and college mate." Mr. Roosevelt said:

"It is not merely schoolgirls that have hysterics; very vicious mob leaders have them at times, and so do well-meaning demagogues when their heads are turned by the applause of men of little intelligence and minds inflated with the possibility of acquiring solid leadership in the country. The dominant note in Mr. Bryan's utterances and in the campaign waged in his behalf is the note of hysteria. Messrs. Bryan, Altgeld, Tillman, Daly, Coxey and the rest have not the power to rival the deeds of Marat, Barrere and Robespierre but they are strikingly like the leaders of the Terror of France in mental and moral attitude, plus an added touch of the grotesque rising from the utter folly as well as the base dishonesty of their trying to play such a role in such a country as ours. For Mr. Bryan we can feel the contemptuous pity always felt for the small man unexpectedly thrust into a big place. He does not look well in a lion's skin, but that is chiefly the fault of those who put the skin on him. But in Mr. Altgeld's case we see too clearly the jaws and hide of the wolf through the fleecy covering. Mr. Altgeld is a much more dangerous man than Mr. Bryan. He is much abler, much more intelligent, much less silly, much more free from all the restraints of public morality. The one is unscrupulous from vanity, the other from calculation. The one plans wholesale repudiation with a light heart and bubbling eloquence, because he lacks intelligence and is intoxicated by hope of power; the other would connive at wholesale murder and would justify it by elaborate and cunning sophistry for reasons known only to his own tortuous soul. For America to put men like this in control of her destinies would be such a dishonor as it is scarcely bearable to think of.

All Americans Vitally Interested.

"In one way I am half-inclined to regret making a speech in this campaign in which I may seem to speak particularly to any single body of the community, for this is essentially a campaign in which all Americans are vitally interested with an equal interest simply because they are Americans. But there is a certain appropriateness in making a special appeal to men who have been exceptionally favored by fortune in the matter of education, because in this, as in every other crisis of the nation's history, we have a right to demand the best effort from those who should be best able to make that effort. With us in America the college man requires by virtue of his education not special privileges, but special duties, and this is as it should be. Every man who has been better able to get better mental training than his fellows should feel an always increasing burden of responsibility for his actions, and should be ever ready to do more than even his full duty by the state. In time of war we have a right to expect that the men from our colleges shall shed their blood, without thought, for the honor of their land. In my own college the noblest building is that built in memory of the sons of Harvard who fell in the civil war; of young Shaw, lying buried with his negro troops on the ground where they uncomplainingly went to their doom, because fate had denied them victory and they would not accept defeat; of young Lowell, who, 'hurt to death, flashed on and tipped with fire the wedge that rived the hostile lines asunder,' and of all the many others who gladly faced death in the years that offered most joy for life, so that the shackles should be stricken from the slave and the flag that had been rent asunder be once more made whole and without a seam.

Confronted by a Great Danger.

"What the college man should be ever ready to do in times of malice, domestic or foreign levy, he should also be ready to do in these no less menacing crises of peace, when the nation's life is threatened by evils as terrible as those of any war. Heart and hand, body and brain, every faculty and power he possesses should be freely spent in behalf of the cause of righteousness. In this presidential election we confront a danger graver than any that has menaced the country from its birth, save at the time of the election of 1860 alone. On the result next month depends whether we shall hang our heads in shame because our country has become the dupe and willing prey of dishonest demagogues, because we have announced that we do not wish to pay our just debts, because we have announced that we do not wish to enforce our laws and are willing to count the national honor as nothing in the balance against successful mockery; or else we shall stand prouder than ever of our citizenship in that great republic whose boast it has been that at last this nation, alone of all nations through the ages, has solved the problem of preserving order by liberty, of standing sturdily for the rights of the individual, while yet being careful to allow no man to be wronged, saving and of guarding with jealous care that national honor which can be seriously hurt only by our own folly or our own weakness. No other nation can harm us, if only we are true to ourselves; but we shall deserve all the misfortune that will surely overtake us if we surrender ourselves into the control of the base panderers to dishonesty and disorder.

Hate Men Who Pay Their Debts.

"Our foes are waging a campaign which is at bottom waged primarily against morality and ability. They hate the man who pay their debts and obey the laws, exactly as they hate the men who win success in life or who cause the laws to be enforced. They use free silver as a cry because they hope therewith for the moment to mislead some honest men and to bribe some dishonest men; but they really care little for any particular form of policy as regards the currency. At bottom what they most desire is to strike down the men who by virtue of leadership in any walk in life, whether it be in business or theology or law or literature or science, tend by their efforts to raise the whole community upward. The forces which they have rallied behind them and which give give them their only real power are the dark and mean hostility and envy felt for all men of ability by those unworthy men who care more to see their brethren fail than themselves to win success by earning and deserving it. Mr. Bryan and his followers rail at every form of enterprise and thrift and at all the countless manifestations of intelligence and of organized effort which go to make up civilization. He attacks business men as such. He attacks clergymen as such.

Bryan Rails at College Men.

"It is only natural that he should rail also at those who have spent part of their youth in striving to train their minds. He and his compeers who assail success in any form, and strive to rouse the jealousy and malice of the less able against the more able, of the less fortunate against the more fortunate, show that they are ignorant of the first principles of our American social life. These principles demand that a man shall be treated for what he is, be he rich or be he poor. It is as un-American to deride and attack the man of means because he is well-to-do or the man of letters because he has a trained mind as it would be to attack his poorer brother who has had no chance to win the wealth or learning. The baseness of the latter attack is such that no American who thinks as we do would dream of making it; but Mr. Bryan and his kind have shown us that there are unfortunately some Americans who need to be taught the baseness and folly of the attack on those who have worked, who have studied, who have won success in letters or science or business.

"The American whose good fortune it has been to have a college training would never dream for a moment of claiming any superiority on that account; but he is bound to demand that neither shall it be held against him.

"Mr. Bryan seemingly thinks it should be. He stands on his own feet as other Americans stand. If, in spite of his advantages he goes wrong, let him be unsparingly judged, but if, because of his college training, he can do better in his profession, or can do more good to his fellows, then he has a right to the credit of such success or such achievement. He has a right to demand that exactly as he is given no advantage so shall he be put at no disadvantage. If the best men among us are men wholly without training, we demand that they shall be given the places of highest honor. If, on the other hand, they have had that training, we can demand that they shall be given the places for which their ability fits them.

Two Chief Americans.

"The two greatest of all Americans, the two Americans who left the indelible impress of their individuality upon the history of the world for all time to come, were Washington, who founded the republic, and Lincoln, who saved and perpetuated it. What man, in dealing with these, the mightiest of our countrymen, is himself so small as to judge them by aught save those high abilities and those virtues which have made not only our nation but all mankind forever their debtors? Who cares which of them it was that trained himself while splitting rails and handling a flatboat and which one got his training while managing his inherited estates? In passing final judgment upon their services, what is either fact to us, who revere and honor and take pride in them and who strive, however feebly, to follow in the path where these giants of our people first painfully trod the way?

"Instead of a government of the people, for the people and by the people, which we now have, Mr. Bryan would substitute a government of the mob, by the demagogue, for the shiftless and disorderly and the criminal and the semi-criminal. The fight for free silver, that is, the fight for preserving that species of dishonest money which its advocates euphoniously call cheap money, is after all only one phase of the fight against civilization which is being waged by the opponents of decent government in this campaign. There are, of course, many sincere and honest men who follow Mr. Bryan's standard because they believe that the coinage of free silver would help the economic situation and consider this the overshadowing issue of the campaign. But these men by themselves would not be formidable foes. They do not make up the bulk even of those who follow Mr. Bryan on the financial issue alone. With the majority of the men who want cheap money the silver dollar is desired, not because of any abstruse theories about the benefits of bimetallism, but because it is the first step toward fiat money.

Backbone of These Supporters.

"Mr. Bland, Mr. Weaver, and all the old-time greenbackers, or soft-money men, whose motto was 'to wipe out the national debt as with a sponge,' form the backbone of those supporters of Mr. Bryan who are drawn to him by his financial theories. These men champion a silver dollar because it is cheaper than the gold dollar, just as they would champion a copper dollar rather than one of silver, if copper could be made an issue at the moment. What they really want is irredeemable paper money. In other words, these curious beings, who sometimes possess good hearts and sometimes not, but who always possess foggy brains, think that the money is of value precisely in the ratio of its being valueless. Gold and its equivalents possessing the greatest value, and forming, therefore, the currency of all the prosperous civilized communities, seem to them undesirable. They want money that is cheap; that is not so valuable. They like a silver dollar, as compared to a gold dollar, because it is only worth half as much; but they like a paper dollar even more because it is not worth anything. They seem to have a curious inverted idea that the minute we can get money that is not worth anything it will turn out to be able to purchase everything.

"If there was anything in their theory one of the most prosperous communities that ever existed should have been the Confederate states just before the collapse of the Confederacy. There was any amount of money, such as it was, in the Confederacy then and prices were on a scale which would surely have satisfied all who wished to see them high. A pair of boots cost $1,000, and a carpenter's wife who went marketing had to fill her basket entirely full of fiat money if she expected to bring it home half full of anything else. Nevertheless, the people were in a condition of wretchedness and starvation such as we now can hardly conceive. It really does not matter much as to the quantity of the money in a country. It is the quality of the money that is of importance and the circumstances of the people. The real point is that the credit of the country should be good and that it should contain those things of which money is merely the measure of value.

Want a Debased Judiciary.

"But the Bryanites do not depend and cannot depend only upon the cry for cheap money. Dishonest finance is only one of their rallying cries; they wish also a debased judiciary and an executive pledge not to interfere with violent mobs. What they appeal to is the spirit of social unrest, the spirit of discontent. They have invoked the aid of the mean and somber vices of envy, of hatred for the well-to-do, and of class and of sectional jealousy. Mr. Bryan and the men who stand at his right and his left hands—Altgeld, Tillman, Coxey, Debs and the rest of the crew—are at representatives of those forces which simmer beneath the surface of every civilized community, and which, if they could break out, would destroy not only property and civilization but finally even themselves, leaving after them a mere burnt-out waste, as a cooled lava overflow becomes mere slag and cinders. They seek to rally to their banners all the forces that make for social disorder and national destruction. They hold out lures to the honest man, who, through no fault of his own, has met with crushing disaster, and who strikes at what he calls the conditions of society with the same unreasonable anger that makes a child strike at the table or door against which it has hurt itself.

"They dazzle the eye of the visionary social reformer (well known to every man who has struggled for practical reform as one of his greatest enemies); the being who reads Tolstoi, or, if he possesses less intellect, Bellamy and Henry George; who studies Carl Marx and Proudhon and believes that at this stage of the world's progress it is possible to make every one happy by an immense social revolution, just as other enthusiasts, of similar mental caliber, believe in the possibility of constructing a perpetual motion machine.

Bid for the Support of Knaves.

"They bid for the support of knaves who see their profit in social convulsion, hoping to find it if they be demagogues, in the shape of high office; or if they are more vulgar wrong-doers, in the opportunities offered in a general relaxation of the laws. They attract to their standard the sullen men without very much intellect or very much strength of character who are given to emotional bursts, both of good and evil, who are apt to think themselves injured because they do not get along as well as their more thrifty or harder working or more intelligent neighbors and who can be readily led by demagogues into an agitation of which they will ultimately be themselves the most helpless victims.

"There is something pathetic in the sight of these dupes of the demagogues and visionary reformers. They are not to blame as much for hardness of heart as for silliness of head. They mean well usually, but they find life a difficult and disheartening problem, and instead of standing to their work like men, winning if they must, they whine about the 'special forces' being unjust and listen eagerly both to the designing scoundrel who exercises his passions for his profit and to the well-meaning enthusiast who thinks he has some patent cure-all to make every one happy. These amiable enthusiasts like to assure the masses of struggling mankind that their specifics will cure all misery and do away with unequal distribution of wealth and secure business success alike to the deserving and undeserving, just as quack doctors are willing to guarantee that their drugs will make all men equally healthy, equally strong and equally clear sighted. If each of them can be allowed to try his own patent remedy he is willing to combine with it the remedy of others. Mr. Bryan's own favorite motto is repudiation, but he is willing to join with Mr. Altgeld's recipe of free riot and free pardon of those foulest of criminals, the men whose crimes take the form of assassination, and even Mr. Tillman's nostrums, which, so far as they can be understood, include a general attack on everything that is decent, whether the abhorred spirit of decency takes the form of speech or action.

Complicated System of Robbery.

"All of them believe, or affect to believe, that people generally must be benefited by giving them something which they have not got; and as of course this something must be taken from somebody else their plan ultimately resolves itself into a rather complicated system of robbery, in which every class (except always that which by hard work and thrift has accumulated a competence), is to be benefited by the plunder of every other class. It is both amusing and melancholy to see the straights to which the apostles of this doctrine are reduced the minute they in any degree endeavor to put it into practice. The present movement was started largely in agricultural communities, and in order to appeal to those among the farmers who were discontented it was proposed to allow them to pay all their debts in money worth half what it is at present. The largest creditor class in the United States is the class of wage-earners, and now the Populist and Popocrat leaders find themselves awkwardly placed when they endeavor to explain to the working man just how he is going to be benefited by having his wages cut down one-half. They rarely try to explain it at all, but attempt to distract his attention by howling that inasmuch as all well-to-do men and employers of labor don't like the prospect of ruin, the less well-to-do and the working men generally should grasp at ruin with enthusiasm. It is highly typical and characteristic of the whole class of make-believe social reformers, who want to overthrow our existing civilization so as to benefit the poor man, that the very first practical step which they propose to take is one which would entail more suffering on the poor man than all the oppression of the most evil-minded capitalist could inflict on him in a century. It is a grim and striking example of what we have to expect from the men who believe they can benefit one class by harming another, and who affect to think that by a general overthrow of the existing order of things they may be able to help some deserving people rise upward through the brutal chaos of pain and hatred which they will cause.

Worst Possible Foes of the People.

"It would be difficult to wish a better object lesson of the truth that these men are the worst possible foes of the very people whom they profess to befriend. There are many of us who can swim in troubled waters; but the poorest, the most helpless, the men who now find it the most difficult to live, are the very people who would go down soonest in the storm. In the hideous welter of a social revolution it is the brutal, the reckless, and the criminal who prosper, not the hardworking, sober and thrifty. Life is often hard enough at best; it is sometimes quite as hard for the rich as for the poor, and too often the good man, the honest and patriotic citizen suffers many blows from fate, and sees some rascals and some idlers prosper undeservedly; but the surest way to increase his misery tenfold is for him to play into the hands of the scoundrelly demagogues, to abandon that stern morality without which no man and no nation can ever permanently succeed, and to seek a temporary relief for his own real or imaginary sufferings by plunging others into misery.

"Mr. Bryan is very apt to rail at the creditor class. He forgets that the largest class of creditors in this country is the class of wage-earners. Very rich men are by no means of necessity creditors. The people who have their little all in savings banks or trust companies, or who have life insurance policies—all of these would suffer much more than the very rich men if Mr. Bryan had his way. But those who would suffer most would be the wage-earners. Every Saturday night, or at least one Saturday of each month, the wage-earners, the creditors of their employers for the work they had done, are paid the wages that are due them. Under free silver these wages would be worth half what they are now. If there were a great inflation of the currency the prices would go up rapidly; wages might after a while go up a little, but they would go up very slowly, and never as high as prices.

Four Silver Coins Compared.

"I want to call your attention to these silver coins which I hold in my hand. You will notice that there are four, and that all are very nearly the same size. One of them is a French five-franc piece, one of them is an American silver dollar, the other two are Mexican dollars. In actual worth as bullion these two Mexican dollars are each a little more valuable than either of the other two; yet when I bought these three coins the other day I paid, not counting a commission of 10 cents, one of these American silver dollars for the five-franc piece, and another of the same silver dollars for both these two Mexican dollars.

"Now, what is the difference between the American and French coins on the one hand and the Mexican on the other? Simply the fact that in Mexico there is free coinage of silver, whereas in France and America silver coinage is limited and the whole currency rests on a gold basis. That is all. It is not because Mexico is a weak power. England and Russia are very strong powers; yet Russia cannot keep the silver ruble above its market value and England could not keep the Indian rupee above theirs any more than Mexico could keep up the value of her dollars. Under free coinage our dollar would be worth about half what it is now. I say about half, because the value of silver fluctuates continually, with on the whole a downward tendency.

"At the beginning of this campaign the Bryanites were fighting for a 53-cent dollar. During the three months that have since elapsed the silver dollar has actually sunk to 50 cents; and how far it will sink in the future nobody knows. Think of sane men actually seeking to establish a standard of such a kind!

Real Wages to the Wage-Earner.

"Now look at this silver disk. It is not a coin; it is a flat, round piece of silver, which a couple of months ago contained all the silver which could be bought for a dollar in gold. As I said, the value of silver has shrunk a little in those two months, so it is not worth quite that, but it is near enough for the purpose. Look at this and the American dollar, side by side. The one represents the amount of purchasing power which a dollar has under the gold standard, and the other the amount it would have under the silver standard. The difference in size represents exactly the shrinkage in purchasing power if we went to free coinage; or, in other words, the shrinkage there would be in real wages to the wage-earner.

"Perhaps I can show you better what I mean by another example. Look at these two loaves, one of which is nearly twice the size of the other. See this big one. This is an 8-cent loaf when the cents count on a gold basis. Now look at this small one. It sells for 5 cents now. On a silver basis it would sell for over 9 cents; so that really on a silver basis it would need higher wages to give the workingman one of these small loaves than it now needs to give him this large one. Compare the big gold loaf and the little silver loaf, and then let the wage-earner himself decide which it is best that he should have for the same amount of his earnings. Mr. Bryan says the gold dollar has grown too fat; let him remember that if the workingman can only earn a lean dollar he can only buy a lean loaf.

"Many of the arguments of our foes are difficult to meet, simply because they are so absurd that it is hard to speak patiently about them. One of these is the talk about what the lunatic portion of our opponents are fond of calling 'the crime of 1873,' when, as they say, silver was 'demonetized' by stealth.

Demonetization of Silver.

"As a matter of fact, the bill which demonetized silver was before the two houses of congress for over two years; it was printed thirteen different times, and the proceedings in relation to it occupied nearly 150 pages of the Congressional Globe. It was passed by large votes after full debate, during which very able speeches in its behalf were made, among others, by Senators Jones and Stewart of Nevada, who are now among the least rational of the friends of silver. It was scattered broadcast throughout the country and opinions as to its value obtained from every expert in the land; and if the passage was 'stealthy,' then every law that was ever enacted by congress, from the alien and sedition acts in Adams' administration to the Wilson-Gorman tariff of Cleveland's administration, was passed by 'stealth.' As for its being a crime, you might just as rationally speak of the 'crime' of the demonetization of iron in Sparta about 300 B. C., or the demonetization of cattle in Italy about 1000 B. C.

"The first act demonetizing silver was passed in 1806 under President Jefferson. We were first given a gold currency by the gold act of 1834, under President Jackson. If we should use the terminology of the Populists, these acts would figure respectively as the 'crimes' of 1806 and 1834; and most assuredly were Jefferson and Jackson alive today they would be read out of the Democratic party. They were honest men; they believed in their country and were jealous of its honor; and they would be strikingly out of place in the company of the men who today are striving to make the nation a sharer in their own infamy. Mr. Bryan is fond of denouncing not only those who lend to private individuals what these private individuals urgently need, but also those who in the time of the nation's need loaned the nation itself the money with which to carry on the national business.

Make National Loans Dangerous.

"It is true that we had to pay altogether too high a rate of interest for some of the bonds which have been recently issued, but this was due, more than any other one cause, to the fact that Mr. Bryan and his precious associates of the repudiation stamp by their antics made the loan dangerous. A nation so foolish as to have Mr. Bryan anywhere in its councils by just so much weakens its credit and in consequence has to pay more for whatever it borrows. With a proper tariff and a proper financial system we would not have to borrow at all, but inasmuch as it was necessary to borrow we could borrow at a low rate of interest only if it was absolutely certain that we would repay to the full what was loaned us. Mr. Bryan and his associates then insisted and now insist that we ought to cheat the men who loaned money to the government out of half their loan. Just so long as there is a possibility of the American people possessing a sense of honor so blunted as to make such a man president, just so long they will have to pay a high price for their folly. When the special champion of dishonesty runs for the presidency the nation will have to pay heavier if it wishes to borrow. The foolish advocate of dishonesty is a terror to the honest banker, but he is a source of profit to the unscrupulous speculator. The foolish knave is always the tool of the smart knave.

"Mr. Bryan conducts a campaign of denunciation. He is especially fond of denouncing non-producers. Does he mean by non-producers men who do not work with their hands? Lincoln and Grant, Sherman and Farragut rendered the country some service at a time when they were not working with their hands. So, in another way, did Emerson and Lowell and Hawthorne; and yet in another way did Fulton and Morse and Edison. Does Mr. Bryan really believe that all these men were useless to the country? Is he so lost to all sense of patriotism that he does not glory in their service to the nation?

Bryan's Denunciation of Capitalists.

"Take again his denunciation of capitalists. There are good capitalists and bad capitalists, just as there are good workingmen and bad workingmen, honest bank cashiers and dishonest bank cashiers, reputable and disreputable newspaper men, straight and crooked politicians. A bad capitalist is worse than a bad man without capital, because he can do more mischief; just as a bad man of ability is worse than a bad man of no ability. This no more justifies a general assault on all capitalists than a general assault on all men of ability. There are in this country but a very small number of great capitalists. I am not concerned in them. I am concerned for the great body of our people, because I know that the people cannot afford to go wrong. I wish them to refrain from wronging others, chiefly because by so doing they would wrong no one so much as themselves.

"What is a capitalist, anyhow? Every man who saves money is a capitalist. A good capitalist who employs his money and his leisure aright is often the most useful man in the community. The extreme socialist, the champion of the type of government which found its highest expression in the Paris commune, objects to the man who puts a few dollars a month in a savings bank on the ground that he thereby becomes a capitalist. Mr. Bryan is well on his way toward this position. Moreover, the capitalist and the wage-earner are often one. Seventy per cent. of the people of the United States earn wages and receive salaries. Mr. Bryan's success would at one blow strike off half the value of the earnings of these men.

"In truth, in their attempt to stir up what they are pleased to call class hatred and to arouse one set of American citizens against another, Mr. Bryan and his colleagues are rapidly finding out that their doctrines lead them into queer positions. If you try to help one class by allowing it to repudiate its debts and cut down the wages of labor and then as an offset offer to the laborer free riot, all you do is to insure the degradation of every class in the community.

Preach Sectional Hatred.

"Mr. Bryan and his supporters, Messrs. Altgeld, Tillman and the rest, preach not merely class hatred, but sectional hatred. They strive to make you people of the mighty West believe that we, your brothers in blood and feeling, whose homes are in the East, are allen in interest to you. Mr. Bryan speaks of the East as 'the enemy's country.' The other day in addressing a great New York audience I was applauded to the echo when I said that I was an American first and a New Yorker second, and all the better New Yorker because I was an American first. You and I, my brothers, know no North nor South, no East nor West. We are Americans and that is all. In the Civil War when the men of New England manned the ships of Farragut, what cared they that the great admiral was born in Tennessee? Do you suppose that the men from the farms and workshops of the Northeast in the Army of the Potomac wasted a thought on the fact that the silent soldier who led them to victory came from Illinois?

"We Republicans, we, the men of the party of Lincoln and Grant and Seward and Sumner and Chase, though we take our leaders from any section of the country, as a matter of fact more often find them in the West than in the East. About that we care absolutely nothing, so long as they are good Americans, into whose hands it is safe to entrust the interests of America. They talk of the East as being hostile to the West in this campaign. We of the East glory in the West. All that the East asks now is to do as it so often has done before, and help place a Westerner in the White House. Twice we Republicans of the East have given every electoral vote we could control to sons of Illinois, twice to sons of Ohio and once to a son of Indiana, and now all that we ask is that through our votes we may be able to put in the White House a son of Ohio, who is more than a son of Ohio because he is an American who has fought for the country in war, who has served it in peace, who was nominated because he stood as the embodiment of the principles of his party, and who will be elected because he stands for all that is highest, best and most honorable in American life at this crisis of the fate of America.

Campaign of Moral Issues.

"We believe that this campaign should be waged on the moral, even more than the material, issue. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Altgeld are the embodiments of the two principles which our adversaries desire to see triumph; and in their ultimate analysis these principles are merely the negations of the two commandments—'Thou shalt not steal' and 'Thou shalt do no murder.' Mr. Bryan champions that system of dishonesty which would steal from the creditors of the nation half of what they have in good faith loaned and from the workingmen of the nation half of what by their honest toil they have earned. Mr. Altgeld condones and encourages the most infamous of murders and denounces the federal government and the supreme court for interfering to put a stop to the bloody lawlessness which would result in worse than murder. Both of them would substitute for the government of Washington and Lincoln for the system of orderly liberty which we inherit from our forefathers and which we desire to bequeath to our sons, a red welter of lawlessness and dishonesty as fantastic and as vicious as the Paris commune itself. Turning aside from the American principles of government, repudiating everything which has made the name of America a symbol of hope among nations, they seek to substitute a crazy fabric, patched up from the worn-out theories of every European dreamer and agitator.

Appeals to Men as Americans.

"We appeal to no class and to no section; we appeal to all the citizens of this land alike, merely as Americans. Easterner and Westerner, Northerner and Southerner, merchant and clerk, farmer and farm laborer, manufacturer and workingman, we ask you to stand together as Americans, jealous of the honor of your country and indignant at those who propose to drag that honor in the dust. We ask you to stand for decent government and the honest payment of debts. We ask you to set your faces against that spirit of lawless mob violence which could in the end produce nothing but anarchy; anarchy, the handmaiden and sure herald of tyranny. We ask you to vote against Mr. Bryan, not merely because his success would mean the impoverishment of the poor and the trouble of the rich, the breaking up of homes, the despair of strong men, and the hungry misery of the women and children, but because the laws of right and justice bid you to oppose him. We ask you to declare for the payment of honest debts and for the suppression of lawless mobs, not merely because it is expedient, but because it is right. No nation can long hold its place in the world if it does not strive to live up to a lofty moral ideal; and we ask you to join in the overthrow of the enemies of American honor and of American liberty, because every principle of sound morality bids you to take such action."

A Riddle.

The Junior has received the following riddle from Mr. Melson Lane. Can you solve it?

The French, in the olden time, delighted to try the spirit of their children by a kind of riddles. Here is one which I hope may puzzle my young friends as much as it did me:

A man had a little boat in which he must carry from one side of the river to the other a wolf, a goat and a cabbage; and must not carry more than one of them at once. Which must he take first without the risk that, during one of his navigations, the wolf may devour the goat, or the goat the cabbage? Suppose he carry the wolf the cabbage is lost; if the cabbage the goat is devoured; if the goat the embarrassment is equal, for he must risk his goat or his cabbage on the other side of the river.

Malaria Disarmed of Its Terrors.

Malaria, that fell atmospheric poison, is disarmed of its terrors, and health insured to thousands residing where the noxious exhalations periodically infects the air, and engenders intermittent and remittent fevers, by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most popular as it is the best, of preventives, alteratives and tonics. In numberless localities where the demand for sulphate of quinine was formerly immense, the hurtful alkaloid has been almost entirely supplanted by this safe, popular and effective substitute, which is prompt in action and entirely unobjectionable. It nullifies the influence of miasma by giving a more active impulse to every vital function, quickening and enriching the blood, overcoming a tendency to biliousness, and promoting digestion.

A Bicycle Free.

The Seattle Soap Company will give a bicycle to the boy or girl who brings them the most Emerald or Blancho soap or Sopo Washing Powder wrappers by December 19.

S. A. C. vs. U. of W. Saturday.

The California readers of the Post-Intelligencer will find it on sale daily at Cooper & Co's stationery store, 706 Market street, just one block up Market street from the Chronicle office. Price 5c.

ST. PAUL MINN.

It is gratifying to find St. Paul and Minneapolis dwelling together in harmony. In 1890 I had the misfortune to figure somewhat in the decennial census fight between these two prosperous cities, and must say that I did not approve of many things that were said and done. The outcome of the difficulty, however, was an honest count of population in both cities, and the best census ever taken. Today both St. Paul and Minneapolis realize this, and are much better off than if I had allowed the two inflated censuses to stand. Such a course would have injured both towns because it would have shown no growth in population during the past five years, when both cities exhibit a healthy increase. It is difficult to treat these great centers of commercial and industrial industry separately, for their bond of union is being made closer every year. The electric railway system inaugurated by Mr. Thomas Lowry stretches in every direction over both cities, and makes a lasting bond of union between the two. Then, as years go on, the commercial, manufacturing and business relations will intensify and grow stronger until the hearts of these great Northwestern communities will beat as one.

And why should they not? Here we have the mighty productive forces which the allied communities or twin cities represent to the outer world:

Population	354,000
Number of railways	18
Railway mileage represented	39,750
Number of manufacturing establishments	6,100
Number of employes in same	51,000
Value of manufactured product	$202,000,000
Barrels of flour made	12,581,635
Daily flour mill capacity (barrels)	64,800
Flour exports (barrels)	3,580,000
Value flour products	$44,000,000
Elevator capacity (bushels)	34,785,000
Bushels wheat received	86,900,000
Value grain trade (bushels)	$92,284,870
Number of feet of lumber manufactured	579,102,123
Value of lumber products	$11,000,000
Lumber shipments (feet)	448,319,000
Banking capital and surplus	$20,637,521
Bank deposits	43,491,498
Jobbing trade	$333,000,000
Postal receipts	$912,616
Death rate per 1,000 population	9.19
Number of schoolhouses	96
School attendance	53,000
Number of churches	346
Miles of electric railway	225
Number of acres in park system	2,152
Bank clearings	$700,000,000
Directory names	177,712
Fruit receipts (pounds)	150,000,000
Assessed valuation	$259,031,961

The centers from which radiate nearly 40,000 miles of railways which stretch forth in all directions over a tributary country rich alike in minerals and agricultural products, St. Paul and Minneapolis, separate or combined, have a future before them that will soon rise, if it has not already risen, far above petty quarrels over census figures. As well might two brothers rich with vigor and capacity in business quarrel over which was the taller or squabble over which weighed the most. That the next quarter of a century will find a million people spread over the area now occupied by Minneapolis and St. Paul I have no doubt, and then both these progressive communities will realize that one has supplemented the other, not detracted from its importance.

The solid background which the combined cities present may be found in $200,000,000 of manufactured product. They make for us 12,500,000 barrels of flour. In their mighty granaries they can hold 35,000,000 bushels of wheat. Over 50,000 persons are employed in productive industry. Where else on earth can these statements be duplicated?

St. Paul has great beauty of location, rising up from the bed of the river on a series of terraces, furnishing rare sites for residences. The people have taken advantage of this, and I was struck with the great changes in the residential quarter of St. Paul as well as the business districts which have taken place since I was here in 1882. A drive through the city and afterward a ride over the electric road which connects the two cities give one some idea of what the newer West has accomplished in a quarter of a century. Everything looks bright and fresh and full of vim. The buildings are most substantial and tower skyward; their homes are full of taste, both in architecture and in the arrangement of lawn and garden and trees. They look like the homes of prosperous people. The public buildings are superb. The handsome specimen of latter-day American architecture, the St. Paul municipal building, was honestly built and after completion over $13,000 turned into the treasury—a sum, be it said to the credit of this wholesome city, over and above the original appropriation.

The scenery around St. Paul is attractive. Lakes and swift running rivers and clear streams with fine woodland combine to make the place full of attraction for visitors. Bancroft, the historian, said of St. Paul:

"The delight which attended my visit to St. Paul will never be effaced from my memory. All published accounts of the upper Mississippi valley do not half express its beauty and attractions. I have traveled a good deal in the world, and there are of our party many who have traveled more than I, and there was but one opinion, that for the union of grandeur and loveliness, of magnificent scenery, amenity and fertility, the region has not its parallel as an object of admiration and interest to the tourist, and still more as an inviting place of residence. The manner in which the river sweeps past your city reminds me of Cincinnati, and, like that city, St. Paul owes its rapid advancement not to the accident of its selection as the seat of government, but its natural adaptation to the purposes of inland commerce, which so exceeds in importance our foreign commerce. As to the future of the great central district of North America, no one who has not seen it can form an adequate conception, while those who have examined and studied the subject, only become sensible how much further reason may sometimes go than imagination can venture to follow."

The streets, the water works, sewerage and all that goes towards lighting and making the city habitable are of the best and keep up to the demands of the rapidly increasing population.

The basis of the manufacturing greatness of St. Paul is iron, lumber, wool and leather. With these great staples in unlimited quantities the city had made great progress up to 1882, but since that time I was informed by both Mr. E. W. Peet, vice president of the chamber of commerce, and Mr. Alfred S. Tallmadge, secretary, it has been difficult for this city to hold its own. There is hope that with good times much of the abundant ore of Minnesota will be manufactured into iron in the state. "The hard wood forests of Wisconsin," says Mr. E. V. Smalley, who perhaps more than any other man, has laid the wonders of this region before the world, "lie at our doors, and are penetrated by numerous lines of railway entering St. Paul." Already this city has some of the largest wood-working concerns in the world and a number of enterprises in the line of interior furnishings.

In 1892 the prospect was good for the manufacture of wool, by reason of the Northwest becoming a great wool country. The blankets of this region are world renowned. With proper protection for the wool growers of Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Montana, Washington and Oregon, and for the woolen manufacturer, the establishment of extensive factories for specialties in this locality would certainly follow. The basis of this industry has suffered far too much by the free wool tariff to be hopeful at this time, though the success of McKinley and a settled protective policy would result in an improvement in these allied interests—one agriculture, the other manufacturing. Here we have an illustration of the close connection of agriculture with manufactures.

The extensive tannery enterprises make St. Paul a good point for the manufacture of boots and shoes and leather goods of all kinds. The home market is not half supplied from home factories, and the dawn of better times would show marked improvements in this important line of manufacture. Glass and paper could also be made to great advantage in St. Paul. The raw materials for both industries abound in large quantities.

A glance at the following table shows the effects of these times of depression on a community which under ordinary conditions would have shown far greater increase:

	1885.	1890.	1895.
Jobbing	$81,596,000	$122,222,148	$146,464,000
Manufactrs.	29,437,000	61,720,595	74,280,000

St. Paul is only at the threshold of its growth. There is no reason why she should not have doubled the value of her manufactures between 1890 and 1895 instead of an increase of $13,000,000. Had it not been for the financial disturbance the leading merchants and manufacturers of St. Paul informed me that the jobbing business for 1895 would have reached $200,000,000 and the value of the products of manufactures at least $100,000,000. With its opportunities St. Paul will recover, but it will show no such growth in the future as in the period before 1892 until we have a settled tariff policy and sound finances.

"Were it not for these political disturbances the outlook for business in St. Paul would be exceptionally good." Thus spoke Mr. Tallmadge of the chamber of commerce. "Up to and including 1892 we were doing splendidly. Our labor and capital were employed, plenty of new building was going on, and manufacturing increasing, and other wholesale business in good shape. Then came the Cleveland panic, and of course St. Paul with the rest of the country, suffered severely. Enterprises that would have been carried on to completion have stopped, and many wage-earners were thrown out of work. Early last fall it looked hopeful again, especially when Republican victory seemed certain. The bright outlook did not continue, however, and things were dull during the winter months."

"How did the year 1896 open?"

"Hopefully. The early half of the year was very good from a business point of view, and until this new disturbance for free and unlimited coinage of silver struck us we were rapidly recovering."

"You feel the effects of this agitation, then?"

"Most assuredly. Had it not been for the element of uncertainty thrown into the election the building alone in this city during the present summer and fall would have been tremendous. It simply stopped because people were afraid to invest money even in this progressive city. It is ready to go ahead next spring if McKinley is elected. Other industries will also pick up again, and every idle workman in this region of the country will find plenty of employment at good wages. This is not idle talk nor political talk, but plain, matter-of-fact business talk. You can verify it in every business establishment in the city."

And I came very near doings this, for every business man I met had substantially the same story to tell.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

COSTLY WOODS IN NEW YORK.

Small Piles of Lumber Worth $50,000 and More—Value of One Log.

Lying in some of the great lumber yards of New York and only showing their value to the experts and the initiated ones are heaps of rare and costly woods, some from the countries of the equator, others cut from American forests, says the New York Tribune. In one single lumber yard it is no uncommon thing to see a stock that is valued at $50,000 or more. In one block near the East river front there is often