

COL. BRYAN'S LETTER

SPEAKS TO THE POINT ON EVERY ISSUE.

The Maintenance of the Present Gold Standard a Heavy Burden for the People to Bear—A Clear Statement of Facts.

William J. Bryan, in his letter accepting the nomination for president by the Kansas City convention, once more proves his profound mastery of public issues, and his wonderful skill in illuminating, with a few words, a debated question. His utterances are as direct as rifle bullets, and in every paragraph, we can find an abhorrence.

In his speech of acceptance at Indianapolis he confined himself almost wholly to the subject of imperialism, whereupon arose the cry from Republican leaders and organs that he was dodging all the other platform issues, and particularly the silver one. They knew better, for if there is one thing more than another the American people admire Bryan for, it is directness and the courage to "speak the thing he will." No other man with his responsibilities, in our public life today, is politically so brave and honest as he. Mentally and morally he is so framed that he cannot hesitate or dodge or fawn, and it is the general acknowledgment of these characteristics that make his character public and private, unassailable, and gives him in popular estimation the attributes of a hero. How different, although in high station, does his competitor in the national race look to the public eye. Versatile in change, and content only in ignoring "plain duty," McKinley, politically, is a cipher and regarded by the masses as simply a proxy for Mark Hanna—a creature ever ready, at the dictation of the trusts "to crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning."

Bryan's letter is a public paper worthy to be bracketed with his Indianapolis speech. It overlooks no topic that thoughtful voters are talking about, and the Republican high-binders who complained that he was dodging the silver, income tax, and other vital issues, are now themselves dodging the solar plexus blows his acceptance letter deals out. Unable to answer his logic and trenchant arguments and battered by his proofs of their duplicity and rascality they are now saying he covered too much ground, and that he ought to have confined himself to what they hypocritically propound as the paramount issue—that of silver. But even on that point, he has said much more than they could or can refute. He explains the double dealing of the Republican party in financial matters, and shows that while they have conspired to establish a gold standard, they were too cowardly to declare their purpose until they felt that they had the people at their mercy, and could safely pursue a policy of robbery at home in connection with the glamour of expansion and military glory abroad. Mr. Bryan shows that the currency system now upheld by the Republican party involves a permanent and increasing debt, and adds "it is hardly conceivable that the American people will deliberately turn from the debt paying policy, to the dangerous doctrine of perpetual bonds."

Of trusts he pithily says that "a private monopoly has always been an outlaw. No defense can be made of an industrial system in which one, or a few men, can control for their own profit the output or price of any article of merchandise."

He is equally explicit and pointed in his treatment of government by injunction, in denunciation of employees' blacklists; in a demand for arbitration as a prevention of strikes, and the establishment of a government department of labor, with a cabinet officer at its head; in insisting that pension laws should be construed according to the generous spirit which prompted their passage; in favoring the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States, and asserting the right to close it against any hostile power, for to ratify the Hay-Pauncefote treaty would be to lessen its commercial value and convert it into a positive menace in time of war. The entire letter is as meaty as a nut, and worthy of his reputation as a fearless and acute political thinker. Here are a few sentences from it:

"The weak and qualified condemnation of trusts to be found in the Republican platform is designed to distract attention while industrial despotism is completing its work."

"It is a significant fact that the Republican party should accept the European idea of a protectorate, at the time it adopts a European colonial policy."

"The principle of direct legislation rests upon the sound theory that the people can be trusted and that the more responsive the government is to the will of the people, the more free it will be from mis-use and abuse."

"The abolition of government by injunction is as necessary for the protection of the reputation of the court as it is for the security of the citizen."

"In the hour of danger the government can draft the citizen; it ought to be able to draft the pocketbook as well. Unless money is more precious than blood, we cannot afford to give greater protection to the incomes of the rich than to the lives of the poor."

"It is easier to lose a reputation than to establish one, and this nation would find it a long and laborious task to regain its proud position among the nations if, under the stress of temptation, it should repudiate the self-evident truths proclaimed by our heroic ancestors and sacredly treasured dur-

ing a career unparalleled in the annals of time."

HERESY OF IMPERIALISM.

(By David Starr Jordan, President of Stanford University.)

There are four enemies that have stood in the path of man. These are aristocracy, militarism, slavery, and imperialism. There are various other enemies, but these are the four arch-enemies in the political sense. They all spring out of the idea that man belongs not to himself, but that he belongs, body and soul, to somebody or something else which owns him. These four enemies in a dangerous garb confront the United States today.

"Schiller says that the tyrants reach hands to each other—that they reach to each other the hands. They stand together now. These four stand together now. Wherever there is one, the other is. Aristocracy, slavery, militarism and imperialism. They reach other's hands."

They all have their fair, attractive side. They are defended sometimes at the fireside. Slavery was discussed and defended from many a pulpit in New England.

Aristocracy has its fair side. The foundation of a quality is aristocracy; the foundation of our liberty is rebellion against it—the very thing we came here for.

There is a fair side of slavery and a fair side of militarism. How clean the streets can be kept under military discipline and how free from noise! How easily people can be sent to bed at dark if it be desired.

There is a fair side of imperialism. You will find in many places that nine-tenths of the people believe it is a good thing for the world. May be it is, but when we come to read history from the one side to the other we will find that the British people have been debauched by their course in India and that the Hindus have been cursed. You will find that the English people have been turned from being a strong, freedom-loving people. You will find also that the heart's blood has gone out of Great Britain as it has gone out of all countries which have engaged in constant wars.

We know how Napoleon depopulated France by his wars. We know of the murders of the nobility, the murders of the peasantry and the result in France today. In 1639, when the Philippine question was a burning one in Spain, La Puente, an Augustinian friar, expressed his opinion of the whole thing when he said:

"Against the gain of redeemed souls I place the cost in loss of armies and of soldiers and friars sent to the Philippines, and these I count the chief loss, that while mines give silver and forests give lumber, only Spain gives Spaniards, and she shall give so many of them that some day she shall be left childless, and forced to bring up strangers' children instead of her own."

The heresy of imperialism is the most dangerous that has arisen since the heresy of possession, and it must be fought as vigorously as the heresy of possession. If we admit as citizens any number of millions of people that are not ready for liberty, if we admit them with all the degradation which they must bring into our politics, we must take the consequences.

It is better that we should be just and faithful to our own principles and to the principles of God and that we should in our laws be no respecters of persons, because if in our laws we are respecters of persons we must so the way of empire, as all empire has gone. The best way in which the growth of any man or nation has ever been promoted has been through self-government democratically looking after its own affairs. We do not expect that self-government will always be good government. Men learn not by their successes, but by mistakes. It is absolutely impossible for any republic to conduct any affairs well except its own.

REPUBLICAN AGNOSTICISM.

The Republican campaign has become a negative proposition. The candidates and leaders have become stolid agnostics. The rank and file is hiding behind buzzsaws of shifting sand.

Mr. Hanna says: "There are no trusts."

Mr. McKinley says: "There is no such thing as imperialism."

Mr. Roosevelt says: "I am not afraid of militarism, because there isn't any militarism."

Mr. Gage says: "There isn't any gold standard, therefore it must not be attacked."

Chorus of Republican spellbinders: "NOW YOU SEE IT AND NOW YOU DON'T."

They Do Protest Too Much.

Baltimore Sun:—"There is no imperialism," declares President McKinley in his letter of acceptance. From president down to the humblest spell-binder and organ grinder the republicans are kept busy protesting that an evil which does exist in a palpable form really has no existence. Their denials are based upon the assumption that the American people are so dull-witted that they are unable to understand the difference between Republican government and the kind of government which has been established in Porto Rico and which is ultimately to be forced upon the Philippines.

Felling Down the Flag.

Kansas City Times:—"What does Mr. McKinley mean by pulling down the flag in Pekin? It was thought that flag-furling, except in territory belonging to the United States that England wants, was treason, according to the rules laid down by the Hannaites."

STRIKE NOT ENDED

Miners Accept the Advance of Ten Per Cent

CONDITIONED ON OTHER THINGS

Pending the Settlement of the Matter in Controversy the Men Refrain from Mining Operations.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 15.—Mr. Mitchell, in an interview on the outcome of the convention, said:

"The action of the delegates in accepting an advance of 10 per cent, providing they receive assurances that the miners will continue in force until April 1 of next year, demonstrates that the miners are considerate of the public interest involved and are disposed to be conciliatory; and yet the mine owners refuse to join hands with the miners in bringing the strike to a close. The responsibility for the suffering that will entail on the poor in the large eastern cities will rest entirely with the operators. The operators have now an opportunity to prove that the proposition offered by them was made in good faith. If they are willing to pay 10 per cent advance they certainly ought to continue to pay it for six months. The mine workers will all remain on strike until they are officially notified by the officers of the union that the strike is declared at an end. There will be no exception to this line."

"I cannot understand any good reason why the operators should not accept the conditions named in the miners' resolutions. Of course, we hope that there will be a speedy termination of this contest, and I believe that in the future the operators will be disposed to treat with more consideration their employees than they have in the past."

"I am entirely satisfied with the action taken by the miners. They did not decide the question with a view of pleasing me, but they took the step because it satisfied them. It was in their hands, and they showed an extraordinary spirit of fairness."

When Mr. Mitchell was asked in what manner the operators would be benefited, in view of the fact that they did not recognize the United Mine Workers, he said the employees would probably find it out through the newspapers.

The following is the report of the Saturday afternoon proceedings as given out by the press committee of the convention:

"At 2:30 the committee on resolutions appeared, and President Mitchell announced that the committee was ready to report. Secretary Hartlein of the committee read the resolutions drafted by the committee, and a motion was made that they be adopted, after which they were explained in the different languages, and considerable discussion was indulged in."

"While the motion was pending, President Mitchell addressed the convention, and took occasion to deny positively the statements made by some of the metropolitan papers charging that political influences were dominating the convention."

"When the question was put, the resolutions were adopted unanimously by a rising vote, and amid ringing cheers. At 4:15 p. m. the convention adjourned sine die."

More Disasters.

Halfax, N. S., Oct. 15.—Additional disasters to shipping on this coast are reported. The known list of vessels driven ashore "now numbers thirty, mostly owned in the province and Newfoundland. The loss all over the county and in the neighboring provinces through terrific rainfalls and washouts and damage to orchards and buildings by heavy winds will be very many thousands of dollars."

Indiana Wreck.

Vincennes, Ind., Oct. 15.—An Evansville and Terre Haute south-bound freight train was wrecked at Purcell, and four men are seriously hurt and one is missing. The train struck a cow, throwing the train into a ditch and piling up eighteen cars, four having oil tanks, which ignited and all burned in a heap. One car contained race horses, H. McC and Emma, belonging to Mr. McKinney of Evansville. H. McC was killed outright.

Opposed to Congress.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 15.—A canvass of the operators of the Wyoming Valley Sunday shows that there is considerable opposition to granting the miners any more concessions than those outlined in the original offer, namely, 10 per cent increase, without any conditions. The individual operators especially are opposed to tying themselves up to any agreement. Despite the view of the operators, the impression here is that the strike will be ended this week.

NARRATED IN NOTES.

Matters of the Moment Rolled Down to Small Proportions.

The Chilean cabinet has resigned, owing to political causes.

The boiler of a flour mill near Greenville, Tex., exploded, fatally injuring Thomas Conder.

The University of Texas football team defeated the Vanderbilt university eleven at Dallas, Tex., by a score of 27 to 0.

The little son of Travis McCollom, near Uvalde Hill, Denton county, Texas, was bitten by a snake and died in a few hours.

The seven tramps suspected of murdering Bridge Watchman Ewert near Texarkana tunneled out of the calaboose and escaped.

O. N. Jones, a railraider, died from the effects of a spider bite. He was bitten at Atoka and died en route to the Katy hospital at Sedalia, Mo.

James Deering and wife, living near Amalia, Lamar county, Texas, have been arrested, charged with the murder of Charles Bierlieman at Paris.

The president will recommend to congress an indemnity to the families of the four Italians hanged by a mob at Tallulah, La., about two years ago.

Dates Trust Charges.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 15.—Chairman Jones of the Democratic national committee, referring to Gov. Roosevelt's association of his name with "private ownership in trusts," said:

"Any statement made by anybody that I am in anyway connected with or interested in any organization that is in any sense a trust is absolutely untrue. The charge made that the American Cotton Bale company was a trust was the occasion of a letter written by me and published at the time, in which I stated the facts of my connection with that company. That letter explains everything and was published and extensively circulated. If Mr. Roosevelt had wanted to inform himself he had the opportunity of doing so. If he is a sincere man he will not, after reading that letter, make the statement that the American Cotton Bale company is a trust. However, there is an old adage that a lie well struck is as good as the truth."

Condition of Banks.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The abstract of the condition of the national banks of Texas, exclusive of Houston, as reported to the controller of the currency at the close of business on Sept. 5, shows the average reserve to have been 25.17 per cent, against 27.89 per cent on June 29.

Loans and discounts increased from \$49,449,884 to \$52,951,379, gold coin decreased from \$1,875,979 to \$1,550,169, total specie from \$3,861,478 to \$3,335,501, lawful money reserve from \$5,701,478 to \$5,194,420, individual deposits increased from \$44,661,372 to \$45,334,917.

Stevenson in Delaware.

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 15.—A large crowd greeted Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson Saturday night in this city. He spoke at length on his usual lines, and closed by referring to the future of the Philippines.

"Even were they to acknowledge that they are conquered," he said, "they would be either citizens or subjects. If citizens, they would have the same rights that we have. I am sure none of us desire that they shall be citizens of the United States."

Patrick Refuses.

New York, Oct. 15.—Wm. M. Rice, Jr., nephew of the late millionaire, visited the Tombs and demanded of Attorney Patrick that he produce the original so-called second will. The attorney refused.

The young man, who was accompanied by a representative from Capt. Baker's law firm, also demanded that Patrick show him the assignment which gives Patrick absolute control of the Rice millions and makes the first will invalid.

A Typhoon.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 15.—A special to the Times from Tacoma, Washington, says: "A typhoon caused great damage last month on the coast of Formosa and southern China. Numerous towns were destroyed. Nineteen hundred houses were washed away or inundated at Taipei, Formosa, and many lives lost."

Floods in New Brunswick cause much damage.

Not Acceptable.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 15.—The terms of the Scranton convention are not acceptable to the operators and representatives of coal-carrying companies in this place and Mount Carmel. The Reading officials do not think the sliding scale will be abolished by the company, while the operators are averse to signing a contract binding them to pay a 10 per cent increase until April. Roosevelt spent Sunday afternoon miles from Lexington, Ky.

EVENTS OF EVERYWHERE.

Cecil Rhodes has re-entered politics, Gov. Gen. Allen is to take another tour of Porto Rico.

About 200 Boer prisoners have arrived at St. Helena.

Gen. Chaffee reviewed the American troops in front of the Temple of Heaven, Peking.

At the Paris exposition the United States received 2475 awards, leading all, and also ranks first in grades.

John Patrick Crichton-Stuart, marquis of Bute, died at Dunrieth House, his seat in Alshire, Scotland, from paralysis.

E. Burtway, who arrived at New York from Havana sick, was taken to Swinburne hospital. He has yellow fever.

By the death of a former sweetheart Mrs. H. E. Hutterfield of St. Paul, Minn., is possessor of \$200,000 more than she formerly was rated at.

An extra issue of the Canada Official Gazette contains a proclamation announcing the dissolution of parliament and the holding of the general election on Nov. 7.

James Fitzharris, the Phoenix park murderer, known as Skin the Goat, was rearrested at Liverpool, Eng., for failing to report himself under the terms of his prison release license.

The reports of the shooting affray at Guayamas, Porto Rico, have been exaggerated. A man named Joseph Rodriguez was killed and two men were injured. It was a local political fight.

The Spanish parliament will reconvene between the 6th and 10th of November. The question of the marriage of the Princess Pastrera will not be discussed before December.

The British war office has issued orders that the bulk of the militia called out for service during the South African war are to be disbanded. This will affect about 50,000 men.

The Post says an agreement exists between Germany and Russia by which Germany is to control the railway from Peking to Yangtun to Tongku. It denies Germany will send an expedition to Sian Tu.

The British column had a three-days' fight with Gen. DeWet's commando of 1500 and five guns. It took place in a vertebrae sea of mountains. The Boers were dislodged and dispersed and then fled demoralized. The British casualties were fifty.

The launching of the monitor Arkansas has been set for Nov. 10 at the Newport News yards. The governor of Arkansas will designate a young woman of the state to christen the ship. It is expected the monitors to be launched will be in the water before Jan. 1.

The Western Union Telegraph officials have denied the state ment that an agreement had been reached with the Chicago yard of trade concerning the distribution of the so-called bucket shops.

The confession of I. W. Kelley, who was recently executed in Oklahoma, to the effect that he had murdered seven persons, among them a man at Maudslie, Va., promises to clear up the mystery of a murder committed at Danville, Va., twenty-two years ago, twenty-two years ago.

The Vossische Zeitung publishes a letter from Brisbane asserting that the meat inspection law, especially the prohibition as to canned meats, has already proved a heavy blow to the Australian packing industry, in which Germans are heavily interested financially.

Wm. Goodwin postmaster at Attle, Oregon county, Missouri was arrested charged with rifling registered letters. His alleged pilferings will amount to over \$1000. He was held to await trial in the federal court at St. Louis.

A revolution has been started in San Francisco, San Domingo, Pippi Pichardo and eight more insurgents have been taken prisoner. The government has decreed the suspension of constitutional guarantees because of the disturbances.

The census bureau announced officially that the population of the state of Delaware was 184,735 in 1900, as against 168,493 in 1890. The population of the District of Columbia is 278,718 as against 230,392 ten years ago.

The jury in the case of George McAllister, on trial at Spartanburg, S. C., charged with bigamy, were so impressed with the earnestness of wife No. 1 and seemingly surprised that he would desert such a lovely lady, that they gave him five years.

English Votes 82 Cents Apiece.

At the last general election in Great Britain 2,867,000 votes were cast at an average cost of eighty-two cents per vote for legitimate expenses. There were 1,181 candidates for 670 seats in the house of commons.

Happy in Dublin.

A happy Irishman returned home for a visit, was asked how he fared in America. "Pretty well, pretty well," he said, "but I'd rather be a gas lamp in Dublin than president of the United States."

Notes from the Paris Exposition.

"The Singer Manufacturing Company, of 149 Broadway, New York, show their usual American enterprise by having a very creditable exhibit, located in Group XIII, Class 79, at the Paris International Exposition. Where they show to great advantage the celebrated Singer Sewing-Machine which is used in every country on the globe, both for family use and for manufacturing purposes. The writer was highly pleased with this display and observed with much satisfaction that it was favorably commented upon by visitors generally.

The Grand Prix was awarded by the International Jury to Singer Sewing-Machines for superior excellence in design, construction, efficiency and for remarkable development and adaptation to every stitching process used in either the family or the factory.

Only One Grand Prize for sewing machines was awarded at Paris, and this distinction of absolutely superior merit confirms the previous action of the International Jury at the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, where Singer machines received 51 distinct awards, being more than were received by all other kinds of sewing machines combined.

Should it be possible that any of our readers are unfamiliar with the celebrated Singer Machine, we would respectfully advise that they call at any of the Singer salesrooms which can be found in all cities and most towns in the United States."

Setting Butter by the Yard.

Probably Cambridge, in England, is the only place in the world where one would be likely to find butter sold by linear measure; but there, in accordance with the old custom, it is literally sold by the yard.

For generations it has been the practice of Cambridgeshire dairy folk to roll their butter into loaves, each length measuring a yard and weighing a pound. Dotted with strips of clean white cloth, the cylindrical rolls are packed into long and narrow baskets made for the purpose and thus conveyed to market.

The butter women who, in white linen aprons and sleeves, preside over the stalls in the market, have no need of weights or scales for dispensing their wares; constant practice and an experience dyed enable them with a single stroke of the knife or quarters with mathematical exactness.

The university people are the chief buyers of this curiously shaped article. In addition to being famed for its purity and sweetness, Cambridge "yard butter" is eminently adapted for serving out to the university students in the daily commons. Cut into conveniently sized pieces, and accompanied by a loaf of the best wheat bread, a stated portion is sent round every morning to the rooms of the undergraduates for use at the daily breakfast and tea.

Where Boys are Wanted.

Boys in London are being trained as washerwomen. An officer of the "Church Army" first conceived the plan. The Church Army has 102 homes, where it keeps for a time the men, women and children it rescues from crime and misery. In most of the homes set apart for boys the youths were formerly put to work cutting kindling wood or other work of the sort, but the supply of boys presently exceeded the demand for the work they were doing, and it was then that the officer devised the scheme of the laundry.

Most of the boys when first introduced to the work of washing were too young to do it, but they can do up their own linen very well. In fact, two boys became so expert that they became assistant superintendents, and have been entrusted with fine clothes.

No Place for "Gittin' Figgos."

Rev. Mr. Floyd Tompkins, rector of Holy Trinity church, Philadelphia, told in the church house the other evening this story: "A minister was preaching on Sunday morning, and an old colored woman sat in the gallery and listened with parted lips. After a while she began to clap her hands to jump up and down in her seat, and to shout 'Glory!' and 'Hallelujah!' Her voice was louder than the preacher's. His thoughtful periods were quite drowned in the flood of sincere but incoherent rejoicings that issued from the old woman. Finally the sexton went to her and said: 'My good friend, you are making too much noise. You are disturbing the congregation. What is the matter with you?' She answered, 'Oh, Ah's so happy! Ah's so happy! Ah thinks Ah's a-gittin' ligiton, eash.' 'Well, madam,' the sexton remonstrated, 'this is no place for that. Don't you know this is a church?'"

Hot in Missouri Again.

Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, who has completely recovered his health, will soon be in New York with a new farce comedy, entitled, "A Bunch of Blue Ribbons." There are many persons who believe Mr. Hoyt has never been unbalanced as certain individuals asserted.

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