

**DEMOCRATIC IMPERIALISTS.**

Mr. Clarke Howell of the Atlanta Constitution reads an acrid lecture to the democrats who are opposing imperialism. He accuses them of following "the hysterical utterances of New England republicans," and declares "it is a journey too long and too arduous for the democratic party to go to John Sherman, Senator Hoar and Boutwell for democratic doctrine."

Per contra, how long and arduous is the journey of the republican party to leave the standpoint of Lincoln and go to Morgan, Wheeler, Watterson, Governor Pattison, Mr. Howell and the New York Journal for republican doctrine?

General John B. Henderson of Missouri, the ablest republican of that state, says: "The republican party is not strong enough to change the constitution of the United States; it will not be permitted to convert our government into a mere military machine, to wage wars of aggression abroad and to silence the voice of freedom at home." Which exactly expresses the average republican opinion of the policy manufactured for the party by democratic imperialists. The Chicago Journal, one of the oldest and most steadfast republican organs of Illinois, says: "And suppose this country, as soon as the war ended, set about helping the Filipinos to establish a state or states of their own, retaining a good harbor and coaling station. Would it not be a great work, worthy of a great people, first to liberate a weaker people and then raise them to an independent statehood?" That breathes the aspiration of every republican who is mindful of the history and traditions of his party and who treasures the institutions of his country.

As far as California republicans are concerned The Call is continually placed in possession of evidence of a wide feeling among them opposing the acceptance by our party of the principles of the Ostend manifesto, in which James Buchanan, John Y. Mason and Pierre Soule declared it to be a doctrine of the democratic party that might makes right.

We have published a series of thoughtful articles by Mr. Richardson, editor of The Eldorado Republican, the leading paper of our party in the foothills, and we are now presenting the views of Hon. Frank Short, a republican state senator from the San Joaquin Valley. What these gentlemen and scores of others are saying and thinking expresses the widespread conviction of the republican party. These gentlemen see the danger ahead. They see imperialist republican papers like the Portland Oregonian and imperialist democratic papers like the New York Journal daily attacking the administration by vile accusations derived from the complications that have come by engrafting a democratic international policy upon their

party, and they desire that it shall adhere to its high precepts and purposes. They think truly that it is a too long and arduous journey to go for republican doctrine to democratic leaders who failed to impose upon Mr. Cleveland a foreign policy which they have made a shirt of Nessus to the republican party. —San Francisco Call, Sept. 29, 1899.

**HAZARDOUS.**

The disadvantages of telling the truth in politics or about prominent politicians increase from day to day. THE CONSERVATIVE is moved to this conclusion because of the numerous denials and condemnations hurled at it by Colonel Bryan's friends and by Colonel Bryan himself, for having merely said truthfully that—when Colonel Bryan in his "beginnings here," which were of office-holding, or rather office-asking—he, Colonel Bryan, avowed "that it is the money that is in the office and not the honor that attract me."

It is lamentable that the ambitions, temptations, duplicities and vicious vagaries now permeating politics make the truth and nothing but the truth exceedingly unpopular and quite irritatingly corrosive to the statesmen whose nominatives and verbs are as sixteen to one—"the money attract" that sort.

**ANTI-IMPERIALISM.**

At Chicago, on Tuesday, the 17th of October, 1899, there will be a meeting of the Anti-Imperialist leagues of the United States. Addresses will be delivered by Bourke Cockran, Carl Schurz and Edward Atkinson.

It is hoped that at that meeting there will be representative citizens from every state.

An inquest to ascertain whether the expositions of the declaration of independence and interpretations of the constitution by Washington and Jefferson were erroneous, and those of McKinley correct, will be conducted in a calm and patriotic manner.

**DISCONTENT.**

Bishop Hall described the populist saying:

"The malcontent is neither well, full nor fasting; and he abounds with complaints, yet nothing dislikes him but the present; for what he condemns while it was, once passed, he magnifies and strives to recall it out of the jaws of time. What he hath he seeth not, his eyes are so taken up with what he wants; and what he sees he careth not for, because he cares so much for that which is not."

No better word portrait of a populist statesman was ever made. That which is all wrong. That which we want is all right. The unattainable in statesmanship is lauded. The patriotic and practical are denounced.

**REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.**

[New York Press.]

No man has any right to get married who hasn't a right not to.

Most girls think that after they get married they will never wear anything but "jeweled" garters. After they've been married for a year they can generally do with any old piece of tape.

A woman who flirts with her husband does somebody else's wife a great wrong.

A girl always tries to act like she was blushing when she tells a man about a dream she has had.

The Burlington railroad is erecting a tie-preserving plant at Edgemont, S. D. It will cost about \$40,000, and will be completed about October 10. When the plant is in operation, 3 000 ties a day will be treated by the new process for preserving them. It is known as the chloride of zinc process, and is the same as that used by the Santa Fe railroad at Las Vegas, N. M., and by the Southern Pacific road in California. The Burlington will be the first railroad in the Northwest to take advantage of this process. The ties are placed in a large iron cylinder, the air is pumped out, and the ties heated by steam; then the chemicals are pumped in, and the ties kept in the solution under high pressure until they are saturated, when they are removed. The Burlington has a yard at Edgemont in which 300,000 ties can be stored. Before the ties are in shape to treat they must be piled up and allowed to season for about sixty days.

**\$70,000,000 FOR AMUSEMENTS.**

"There are five thousand theatres in the United States if we count all kinds," writes Franklin Fyles, in the first of a series of articles on "The Theatre and Its People," in the October Ladies' Home Journal. "More than two thousand are fairly classable as legitimate, and over one thousand more are devoted to vaudeville. The two thousand others taper off in various ways. To estimate the capital invested in all this theatrical property is difficult. But about \$100,000,000 is invested in the three thousand first-class legitimate theatres which will be considered in this article. That is an average of \$33,333 each, which is low enough, some costing as much as \$500,000 each. It is equally hard to compute the money paid by Americans for theatrical amusement. Separate audiences yield from absolutely nothing, in extreme cases of failure, to as much as \$20,000 at an exceptional performance of opera. A conservative calculation is that the aggregate reaches \$70,000,000 a year. Not less than one and a half million persons sit in these theatres each weekday night in the season of at least eight months."