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211 Dearborn street.TODAY'S WEATHER—Rain; light to fresh
northeast winds.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18

THE POLITICAL TROUBLE IN KEN-
TUCKY.In Kentucky there is a peculiarly
difficult political situation. It may result
in civil war. The plurality for the re-
publican state candidates was clear,
but it is attacked on various grounds.The democrats have the legislature, and
they have made a law that gives the
legislature the right to "go behind the
return." The republicans were given
the certificates of election, and were in-
stated in office a month ago. There is
no doubt whatever that it is the pur-
pose of the democrats to oust them.Will the republican officials resist?
Taylor is de facto governor. The ex-
ecutive power of the state and control
of the militia is lawfully in his hands.He was inaugurated in the usual man-
ner. The grounds of contest against
him are partisan. All machinery of the
election and of the count, under the
Goebel law, were in the hands of his
opponents. The state canvassing board,
also, was wholly in their hands. But
the law confers upon the legislature the
right to decide any contest for the
office of governor, and Goebel is push-
ing a contest, trusting to the partisan
majority to declare for him and against
his opponent.Now the question is whether Governor
Taylor should submit to a gross act
of injustice, for the sake of peace, or
refuse the effort to oust him; whether
it is better for the commonwealth that
the right of election be outraged, and
abandoned temporarily, or that violence
ensue, and perhaps civil war.It is argued by the supporters of Goebel
that it is the duty of their opponents
to submit, because the statute makes
the legislature the sole judge of
contests, and therefore it decides justly
or unjustly there can be no appeal, and
resistance will be treason. But the re-
publicans say this law was framed for
an inglorious purpose by those who
now try to take advantage of it; and
the question simply is whether major-
ties are to rule or not, and whether re-
publican government is to be abandon-
ed, or not.The situation is very serious, and the
course of events will be controlled very
much by the action of the opposing
forces. The Louisville Courier-Journal,
which supports the Goebel party, says
it believes the republican
incumbents will refuse to surrender
their places and will employ the mili-
tary forces at their command to resist
the mandate of the legislature, with in-
tent of causing the intervention of the
United States. The constitution de-
clares that the United States shall
guarantee to each state a republican
form of government, and the supreme
court has held that it devolves on con-
gress to declare what government is the
constituted one in a state. This Ken-
tucky difficulty may therefore become a
national question. Yet, as we view it,
Governor Taylor would better retire,
when the legislature shall declare
against him; for there still is a remedy
in future appeals to the people, since
the result of elections cannot always be
set aside. There is a spirit of fairness
and justice in Kentucky which will find
a way to make itself heard, and it is
and if this affair is rightly handled it
may be made the means of virtual de-
struction of the Goebel party in the
state.

BULLER'S DIFFICULT TASK.

General Buller is believed to have
commenced a movement against the
Boers a week ago, from his camp at
Chevalerie, twelve miles south of Ladys-
mith, with the Tugela river in his
front. The Boer position extends along
a ridge parallel with the north bank of
the river, from Springfield, above the
forks of the Little Tugela, on the west
(left), to the wagon bridge on the east
(right), a distance of sixteen miles. The
Boers have had more than two months to
intrench this position, and have connected it
by rail directly with the Transvaal, their
base of supplies. The Boers are all
horsemen. Their horses wait behind
the hills back of the Tugela, ready to
carry the commandos quickly to the
threatened point. They move under
cover, while the British are obliged to
come out in the open. The Boer artil-
lery is about equal to that of the British,
both in power and accuracy. A
very intelligent ex-general of the Union
army says:The Boers are well equipped with Maxim
machine guns and Maxim-Nordenflicht quick
firing guns. The Maxim machine gun is
used for 800 shots per minute, while the
Maxim-Nordenflicht machine gun is used
for 1,200 shots per minute. The Boer sharpshooters
are all sharpshooters, and are armed with the
breach-loading magazine Mauser or Martini,
equal in all respects to the British army.
In the civil war, with the muzzle-loading
Springfield, we required 300 to 400 yards as the
maximum shooting range against an en-
trenched line. But with the Mauser and the
Maxim the range is extended to 900 or
1,000 yards. Within that range their value does
not count.It is clear from these facts that un-
less General Buller has obtained longer
range artillery than the Boers, has am-
ple pontoon trains and sufficient wagon
transportation to enable him to cut
loose from the railroad and execute a
wide turning movement, he will hardly
be able to force the Boers to leave the
intrenched position on the Tugela river
and permit the relief of Ladysmith.
In view of the extreme difficulty andhazard of the movement, delay in re-
port of decisive action is not at all sur-
prising.CONDITIONS OF STEEL MANU-
FACTURE.Reviewing Pacific coast development
in a recent number of the New York
Independent, President James J. Hill,
of the Great Northern Railway Com-
pany, says our new possessions in the
Pacific have not produced any great
results in the improvement of the West.
Trade cannot expand under present
conditions "because we lack the neces-
sary steamship tonnage to move even the
business now offering." Builders on
the Atlantic coast, President Hill says,
can construct steel ships much cheaper
than those on the Pacific coast, and
the question of cost will always decide
the location of an industry. President
Hill adds:There is an abundance of iron ore of good
quality on the Pacific coast, but until the mines
are developed and facilities provided for the
manufacture of iron and steel, the es-
tablishment of shipyards and the construction
of a steamship line in competition with
the Atlantic coast will not be practicable.
At present producers of iron find
good enough markets all over the world for the
output of their mines, and not only are
the markets good, but the prices also. When
they can produce iron at \$12 and \$8 per ton, and
sell it for \$20 to \$25 and close at hand, steadily
increasing in value, it is not surprising that
it is apparent that the present time is not op-
portune for the establishment of shipbuilding
yards dependent upon iron brought from a long
distance for material.The regrettable element in this discus-
sion is that President Hill's statements
are literally true. Pacific coast ship-
builders cannot compete with the East
in the construction of steel vessels, be-
cause, as President Hill aptly puts it,
"they are dependent upon iron brought
from a long distance for their raw ma-
terial." We have no iron and steel
plants, and capitalists will not estab-
lish them in view of the certain and
deadly competition which the East will
offer. The risk is too great. The trusts
are a menace to iron and steel manu-
facture on the Pacific coast.Let us see what an investor would
have to contend with in case he de-
cided to establish a great steel and iron
plant at Portland, Seattle or San Fran-
cisco. First of all, he would find him-
self face to face with the Carnegie in-
terests, with a capitalization of \$250,000,000, the Federal Steel Company,
with \$200,000,000; the National Steel
Company, with \$150,000,000; the Repub-
lican Iron & Steel Company, with \$100,000,000, and the American Steel & Wire
Company, with \$50,000,000. These great
trusts are working on lines of a com-
mon understanding. So far as known,
the only competition between them is
for tonnage on the Great Lakes to con-
vey ore to their plants.Suppose the investor decided to build
a small manufacturing plant. Nail mak-
ing, for example, is easy to get. But to make
nails wire is necessary. And it
would have to be bought from one of
the big trusts. If the manufacturer
decided to put in a drawing plant, he
would have to buy the rods from the
trusts; if a rod plant, he would have
to go to the trusts for his billets; if a
billet plant, he would have to buy ore
of the trusts, pay freight on it to the
Pacific coast, and be out of pocket for
smelting and coining. To be independ-
ent of the trusts, the manufacturer of
nails would have to have nail
machines, drawing plant, rod plant, bil-
let plant, coining plant, smelter and an
ore supply of his own. Necessary
plants would cost about \$5,000,000, and
require from twenty-four to thirty-six
months for construction. At the end of
twenty-four or thirty-six months what
would the investor have? Plants cost-
ing 50 per cent more than the material
for them was worth two years ago, and
probably double the cost of any similar
plant now operated by any of the big
trusts. If business were active and
Eastern competition not too severe, the
coast manufacturer would be safe.
But let prices decline or competition
force him to the wall, his \$5,000,000 plant
would be as dead as the ore which he
had planned to convert into wire nails.
It is the uncertainty of investment in
iron and steel manufacturing on a large
scale which scares capital from
undertaking such enterprises on the
Pacific coast.As with a nail works, so with plate
and rolling mills for the manufacture
of iron and steel for vessels. Every
dollar's worth of material used in the
building of such a plant would have to
be bought from the trusts, the natural
enemies of the coast manufacturer.
And after the plant was built there
would be Rockefeller and Carnegie to
fight. Between Carnegie and the as-
sociated trusts of the East, the coast
manufacturer on iron, steel and
steel manufacturing on one hand, and the
big shipyards of the East already es-
tablished, on the other, the Pacific
coast shipbuilder has no earthly show
for building the big liners which before
long will be carrying the trade of the
Pacific. But this fact should not check
development of Pacific coast iron
mines. Good ore is found in California,
on Puget sound, and at Oswego, six
miles from Portland. By beginning on
small scale and manufacturing such
articles of iron and steel as will meet
with ready local sale in defiance of
Eastern competition, we can build up
the industry. Iron and steel shipbuild-
ing in competition with the East and
in the face of the great trusts is out
of the question at this time. In con-
trasting conditions on the Pacific coast
with those in the East, we should re-
member that plants such as Carnegie's,
which require a capitalization of \$250,000,000, are not started in a day. They are the product of a
century of slow but steady growth, the
same growth that offers itself to the
Pacific coast.

OUR POLITICAL PICKWICK.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, is
the most zealous of Mr. Quay's friends
in the senate, and in reply to the many
protests against his position and re-
nomination, he has written a personal
reputation, he says that Mr. Quay's
personal reputation is not bet-
ter than the senate. Nevertheless, in face
of Quay's record, there does not seem
any good reason why Senator Hoar
should zealously support a man when
in order to seat him it is necessary to
violate the precedents of the senate for
over a century and to trample under
foot the constitution of Pennsylvania.Mr. Hoar bluntly says that the con-
stitution of Pennsylvania does not con-
sist of the senate of the United States in
the least. This is not a very convinc-
ing reply, when we remember that the
United States senate years ago decided
that a United States senator is a state
and not a federal officer. The constitu-
tion of the United States specifically
delegates to the states the power of
prescribing the times, places and man-
ner of holding elections of UnitedStates senators. Such state regulation
is, for the purpose in hand, federal law,
which congress cannot rightfully ig-
nore, since it is only the enactment by
the state of the power specifically dele-
gated in the constitution.In pursuance of this power given by
the constitution, Pennsylvania has
prescribed the times, places and
manner of choosing a United States
senator when a vacancy exists within
the recess of the senate. It must be
done in extra session of the legislature
called within sixty days of the happen-
ing of the vacancy. That time has
elapsed; the direction of the constitu-
tion has been ignored by Governor
Strom, who made an appointment in
defiance and contempt of it. Senator
Hoar is supporting a clear case of
usurpation of power by the governor
of Pennsylvania.Senator Hoar is, like the vast major-
ity of political philistines, not a
sound lawyer, and a loquacious senti-
mentalist rather than a statesman. He
has always been more or less of a Pick-
wick in national politics. He has all
the intractability and almost the imprac-
ticability of that very absurd, very
amusing and comparatively amiable old
nincompoop.

THE GREENBACK LEGACY.

The most important lesson taught by
our civil war is the financial lesson.
The civil war gave us the legal tenders,
and these legal tenders not only
brought us near bankruptcy, but they
brought us near bankruptcy for the
year of the war, but have been the
source of all the flat-money folly that
has vexed the nation up to the present
date. The United States government
was nearly bankrupt before the close
of the civil war. With a million men
on the muster and payrolls, including
several great armies of veteran troops
in the field, while the Confederate army
was reduced to a very small fraction
of that number, the government was on
the verge of failure because the
government could no longer raise
money to pay its troops, purchase sup-
plies or make any further use of its
magnificent armies. This astounding
fact, says Lieutenant-General Schofield,
was considered by the generals of the
army in the winter of 1864-65 by Sec-
retary of War Stanton, who then said
the rebellion must be suppressed in the
spring campaign or the effort
abandoned, because the resources of
the treasury were exhausted. It was
under date of February 3, 1865, to a
personal friend, General Schofield, he
said:If the war continues long the treasury
will become bankrupt. There is no money
to pay the army, and no one can tell where it is
to come from. I have succeeded in getting enough
to pay my troops, but no other troops have been
paid for five months, and there is no money to
pay them.Now, how did we get to this deplora-
ble condition? We had reached the
verge of bankruptcy, and the great
country of unlimited resources had re-
sorted to the expedient of legal tenders,
which were a forced loan, probably un-
necessary, a forced loan without interest,
that was robbery to the extent of
unpaid interest, for which the only jus-
tification was the plea of military
necessity. It was a case of consent on
the people's part to surrender its money
on ruinous terms rather than lose its
life. The issue of legal-tender notes
during the civil war was an extra-
ordinary financial expedient that
never should have been resorted to. The
people would have borne even a higher
rate of taxation than they submitted to,
with calmness, if not cheerfulness,
and such money as we needed beyond
current revenues should have been bor-
rowed at such rate of interest and such
security as could have been agreed upon.Napoleon made war on a gigantic
scale for twenty years and left France
with only \$70,000,000 of debt, but he, of
course, made the conquered country pay
the expenses of his conquest. We
could not do that as mercilessly as Na-
poleon did, because our war was a civil
war and we could not afford to make
its scars so deep that they would never
heal, but Great Britain made war with
Napoleon for twenty years and was
able with her money to subsidize all the
bankrupt nations of Continental Eu-
rope, and to keep their armies on
their feet until Napoleon fell. Great
Britain first employed the income tax
to raise money for the Napoleonic war
in 1798, and continued it until 1815, when
the peace which followed Waterloo en-
abled the government to dispend with
it. Pitt's income tax was 10 per cent,
and in 1806, the year of his death,
yielded \$11,600,000, and in 1814 over
\$24,000,000, or \$70,000,000. With the in-
come tax at a shilling a pound, which
was two-thirds of the rate imposed
for the civil war, the government was
in 1854, England today could easily
raise \$120,000,000. England went through
her gigantic contest with Napoleon of
twenty years without resorting to the
readily false and dishonest policy
which cost the United States hundreds
of millions of dollars and came very
near bringing disaster on the Union
cause. Our policy left room for doubt
and cavil about the conditions of our
loan, and about the standard of money
which prices were practically with-
out a paid, which necessarily aroused a
suspicion of bad faith and seriously in-
jured our national credit.Our country went into the civil war
practically free from debt, and came
out of it with a debt which, while
nearly twice as large as it ought to
have been, was yet so small in com-
parison with the country's resources
that it could be paid off in a few years.
It went into the war practically with-
out an army, and came out of the war
with more than a million of men,
nearly all veterans, and could have
raised a million more if necessary
without seriously interfering with the
industries of the country. Yet in four
years a false financial policy destroyed
the national credit, brought its treas-
ury to bankruptcy, and "reduced a
great people to a condition in which
they could no longer make use of their
enormous military resources." The
greenback was born in the civil war.
It was the greatest of the evils of that
war, because of its tenacity of life. As
an object-lesson to the ignorant or ill-
informed mind, the legal tenders were
the "vinegar plant" of our barrel of
financial troubles. Out of the object-
lesson of the legal tenders came all our
subsequent folly of flat paper and its
repulsive bastard child, fiat silver. The
men who planned the greenbacks
thought they were doing the best that
could be done. Their patriotism is not
to be impeached, but students of
finance understand today the mistake
made then, and its fearful legacy.Senator McLaughlin's studied address
in favor of restoring state bank cur-
rency to its ancient place is an in-
structive sign of the times. A bank
note currency, obviously, is incompat-
ible with 16 to 1 idolatry or greenback
flatism. The principle on which state
bank notes are advocated is sound, just
as sound as the arguments behind na-
tional bank notes. It is only on grounds
of expediency that currency reformers
divide when they come to state banks.
Numbers of true blue gold-standard
men are state bank notes, complacently
and Mr. Carlisle, and Secretary Gage
himself seems to lean perceptibly in
that direction. We may have state
bank notes some day, based on govern-
ment securities and subject to approved
supervision. Their mission would be
instructive and helpful, if no mistakes
were made in their administration. At
any rate, every voice from silver sena-
tors in favor of state bank notes is a
step in progress.The description of Lord Kitchener in
the London Mail as a man who never
fights until he feels reasonably sure he
will win, and for this reason was im-
plicitly trusted by his army in the Sou-
dan, recalls the fact that General
Sheridan once answered the question
asked many years after the war as to
what he ascribed his uninterrupted suc-
cess substantially as follows: "I never
allowed myself to fight a battle, if I
could help it, where I did not feel sat-
isfied that my men had at least an
equal chance with the enemy, and I
strove by every means in my power to
secure the advantage in the situation
before I joined battle. I never rushed
my men up blindly against an en-
trenched line without knowing in ad-
vance, if possible, what I had to meet.
I maneuvered for the 'weather gauge'
of battle for forty days against Early
before I decided to strike, and then I
did it hard and with success. They
did the fighting from the rear. Great
as I met at Middletown promptly
face about at my order and advance
against the victorious enemy? They
had retreated because they had been
surprised and caught in a formation
from which their high soldierly intelli-
gence taught them it was hopeless to
expect to deliver a successful fight;
that they would 'not pay to stay,' but
they had learned to feel confidence in
the fact that I would not have ordered them
back unless I had a fair chance to win
a victory."Though in the opinion of The Orego-
nian the land to be purchased by the
water committee west of the reservoirs
is not worth in itself nearly so much
as the sum agreed upon, yet in the
circumstances it is a proper thing to
make the purchase, since several things
are thereby to be accomplished. First,
the litigation, which, even with favor-
able results to the city, would be costly,
is stopped. Second, a large sum has
been invested in the reservoirs, and to
be confident it is necessary to control
the land behind them. Third, the land
will be a fine addition to the park,
though the purpose for which the water
committee buys it is protection of the
reservoirs. These are the conditions
which, in the judgment of The Orego-
nian, justify the purchase of the land,
for the city, at a higher price than its
actual value. It is believed that the
slide of the land can be stopped by an
expenditure for tunnels and drainage
works of \$100,000. This is the opin-
ion of the engineers who have made
special examinations. Of course it was
necessary to buy the land in order to
get the right to do with it what may be
considered necessary for protection of
the reservoirs in front of it.Pettigrew and Hoar seem to have
performed an important service. No
senator will follow their lead. Every
senator, however black his heart or
empty his head, must assume the vir-
tue of conscientiousness and original
dissemination. It is as necessary for
Vest, for example, to point out mis-
takes in Pettigrew and Hoar as it is
for Wolcott and Wellington to censure
Beveridge and then enunciate the same
doctrines. Vest is the pioneer in anti-
imperialist criticism of Pettigrew and
Hoar, but there will no doubt be others.
The position that anti-imperialism is
theoretically right but that now it is
too late to apply it must possess strong
arguments for men who like to reduce
their intellectual idleness to the mini-
mum compatible with party regularity.Chandler gets up in the senate of
the United States and declares there
is no federal statute to punish crimes
against the ballot. Upon being correct-
ed by Spooner, he reiterates his asser-
tion. When shown the statute, he is
content to say, "I stand corrected." It
is just such intellectual obliquity as
this that reveals the incapable thinker
and explains silverism of the Chandler
school. The difficulty is a mental in-
firmity, the inability to grasp the differ-
ence between historical and scientific truth.
Just this is what makes Wolcott's
views on expansion absolutely valueless
and Chandler's opinion on suffrage leg-
islation a negligible quantity. Yet
Chandler is chairman of the committee
on privileges and elections!The vote in favor of Pettigrew's res-
olution was 20 to 41. This is the second
vote on anti-imperialism taken in the
senate, and it stood practically the
same as this. It is evident the senate
is two to one on the side of sanity
and patriotism.

General Maury's Career.

The death of General Dabney Herndon
Maury removes the last vestige of the
members of the most famous class that
was ever graduated from the United
States military academy. It is a matter
of interest to Chicago people to know
that the two surviving members of the
class of '46 are both either personally or
through their families intimately con-
nected with this city. The surviving
cadets, Maury's classmates, are Colonel P.
Turnley, now living at Highland Park,
and for years was a resident of this
city. The other is Major Joseph N. G.
Whistler, who is the son of the
Captain Whistler who drew the plans of
the first Fort Dearborn, and he is a con-
nection of the Kinzie family of Chicago.Some of the names of the graduates of
Maury's class which are given in its
claim to fame are: George B. McClellan,
Jesse L. Reno, Thomas J. (Stonewall)
Jackson, George Stoneman, Samuel D.
Burges, George E. Pickett, Charles E.
Blunt and many others. One of these living
cadets, Maury's classmates, was the last
man on the list in class standing at grad-
uation, and as one of his classmates once
put it: "A certain professor had been
at the military academy and he would
have had the charge at Gettysburg."General Maury was one of the most suc-
cessful, if not one of the most famous,
in the service of the Confederate States.
He won his spurs in Mexico, and later
in Indian warfare on the frontier.At one time he temporarily checked
Grant's advance in Northern Mississippi,
and with General Stephen D. Lee repulsed
Sherman at Chickasaw Bayou. At the
storming of Corinth he lost 3,000 men and
displayed the utmost personal gallantry.
His successes caused the Confederate gov-
ernment to give him the rank of major-
general, and to put him in command of
the army of the Gulf. After the civil war
he held office under the federal govern-
ment, and has written much of interest.
His death leaves still living but a few of
the general officers of the Confederacy.

SOCIETY'S GREAT DANGER.

Equalizing Schemes Tending to De-
stroy Individual Ambition.

New York Times.

In his brief address to the Central Fed-
erated Union, President Low, of Columbia,
referred to the disappearance of the in-
dividual capitalist in the trust and of the
individual laborer in the union. He
thought that the individual had increased
in importance politically, but economically
he is not holding his own.He certainly will not hold his own if
the teachers and preachers of the shallow
socialism of the day can prevent it. The
attempt to destroy individuality, to put a
stop to individual effort and initiative, and
to establish what the dreamers of dreams call
absolute equality is a part of one of the
most notable social tendencies of the end
of the century. President Low appears to
think that the movement is already well
advanced. It is in the labor unions. The
trusts are as yet too new to permit us to
speak with confidence of their ultimate
influence. They have not been long enough
under observation. If it shall prove that
the trusts tend to smother the separate
capacities of the individual, to that extent
they will be an economic evil and do us
harm.Socialism, at bottom, is the antithesis
of individualism. Manliness withers and
self-reliance perishes under its blighting
touch. An association in which the prin-
ciple that the injury of one is the concern
of all is rigidly applied must tend to make
the individual less competent to look out
for himself. He knows that the organiza-
tion will look out for him and trusts to it
more or less completely to protect him and
his interests.The socialist theory has come to be ac-
cepted as the guiding principle by many
labor unions. It is difficult to prove
that labor unions are beneficial. They help
a great many men to better places and
higher wages than they would be able to
secure for themselves in open competition.
But that is not the point. The unions may
accomplish the greatest good of the great-
est number, and yet do harm to the am-
bitious and capable few by compelling
them to keep step with the slothful and in-
competent. Many men are helped up, but
some are pulled down. The average level
is attained at the cost of the individuals
who are held back.Municipal ownership and operation of
"public utilities" is one of the modern
recipes for suppressing individualism. It
is the one that is most persistently
pressed upon the attention of the public,
and it captivates a great many minds that
do not take the trouble to picture forth
its consequences to the community and to
the individual. All the nostrums of so-
cialism proceed from the eternal struggle
of man to improve upon natural conditions.
It is a laudable and necessary effort. In
all arrangements for the relief of the
suffering and the unfortunate, some mea-
sure of self-sacrifice on the part of the able
and prosperous is implied, is necessary.
But remedies that hamper the individual
and narrow his range stand in the way
of society's advancement and hinder
progress.

FINANCIAL REFORM.

Specific Statutes Must Be Preceded
by Public Knowledge.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

It seems impossible, in this country,
to get affirmative financial reform into
the statute book until the people are pre-
sented with a clear and complete picture
of the situation. The operation of natural
laws more potent than political legislation
must move no farther than it is pushed by
public opinion and the people, lacking
theoretical knowledge of finance, will move
no farther than it sees its way in practical
experience. On some subjects national
public opinion will accept the experience
of the world as conclusive, but not on this
in other countries generations of painful
experience with violation of the laws of
money have inoculated respect for them
in the public mind, but not here, though
we have had our lessons. The most
strenuous agitation can reach no farther,
apparently, than the occasional defeat or
repel of evil financial legislation. Sound
principles cannot be put into law before
as a curative force. They can be enacted
only when the cure has been wrought by
natural laws, when they are only the
recognition of accomplished facts.The destroyed and unworkable banking
system in this country under some pres-
sure of disaster, but we have set up no sound,
comprehensive and permanent system since
popular clamor destroyed that Hamilton
system from which we have been held
back, after several desperate plunges from
the very brink of irredeemable govern-
ment paper, but we never have been will-
ing to legislate against the principle of
government issues. We have fought this
way back from the peril of fall to the
silver standard, but we never have been
willing to establish the gold standard af-
firmatively by legislation till now, when
the operation of natural laws has seem-
ingly established it for us so firmly that
legislation is almost superfluous. And
now, as usual, we seem content to stop
with formal registration of the accom-
plished fact, though several other re-
forms, no less urgent than this seemed
a few years ago, wait upon curative leg-
islation.

Hoar Hears From New England.

Philadelphia Press.

No wonder Senator Hoar is annoyed by
the protests of his constituents. Such po-
litical morality does not as a rule find fa-
vor in New England. It is scarcely de-
fended anywhere in the country outside of
Pennsylvania. Public sentiment as repre-
sented by the newspapers of the whole
country is strongly against Mr. Quay's
protections. The precedents of the senate
are against them. The constitution is
against them, and we believe, a majority
of the people of Pennsylvania are against
them. We are glad that a majority of
the senate committee on privileges and
elections are also against them, and we are
reasonably confident that the majority of
the United States senate will support its
committee and adhere to its precedents of
100 years.

An Angel.

Philadelphia Press.

Rakely—What! I paid this bill yesterday.
Ma—Ma—Ma—Yes, but don't you remem-
ber what you said then? I said I was
going to pay it. I said I was going to pay
it. I said I was going to pay it. I said I
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