The Oregonian.

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Fur sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street. TODAY'S WEATHER.-Fair; winds west to

A FEW SIMPLE FACTS.

The Oregonian is firmly of the opinion that real estate in Portland is assessed high enough; much of it, indeed, too high. Even at present valuation there is little real estate that makes more than very meager returns over the charges upon it; much of it none at all, and not a little of it is a burden upon the owners. At a valuation of \$25,000,-000 the real property of Portland, as a whole, does not pay to the owners any appreciable return, nor can it at present be made to pay it. Therefore it is assessed high enough. Some parcels may yield something, over the necessary charges, but they are few. This is a common condition of the newer cities of the Western country. General business is good, but the speculative values of real estate, formerly so misleading, have disappeared. We are down to a sound basis, to actual bedrock, now, and are better for it. For there is no strength in fiction. It is truth, only, that is strong. Upon this principle Portland is on a sounder and surer basis than ever.

By some of the newspapers of Oregon that come to our table it is wrongly and wrongfully assumed that Multnomah county is trying to escape its just proportion of the state tax. That has not been a motive at all. The real purpose has been to get out of the clouds and down to the firm earth. The present assessment of Portland compares fairly, and even closely, with the average of cities of its rank and class throughout the United States.

The Oregonian also has been attacked and aspersed for its statements on this subject. Here now is the Salem Statesman, attributing selfish motives to The Oregonian. We are sincerely sorry to witness this injustice. But fortunately The Oregonian has the consciousness of being a wholly unselfish and even altruistic newspaper. It is published without profit to its owners, who have passed their lives in arduous industry and close and enforced economy, in order to publish it. Their motive has simply been a desire of honorable participation in the building of a commonwealth. The Oregonian, moreover, carries nearly all the other newspapers of the state. and some of those of Washington and Idaho. It brings at great cost to itself Statesman, and the Statesman gets this news at a nominal cost-next to noth ing, really nothing. But for The Ore gonian, the Statesman would have gets all that makes anybody seek itpractically without cost. It is the same hereabout. But The Oregonian is not as an unselfish and altruistic news-Its owners have been accustomed these many years to pursuit of the work they do, without personal emolument or hope of reward. They never expect any. The work of their lives has gone into the body and structure of the commonwealth. There it the Philippines. There is no justice in rests, for the future to strike the balance of good and ill

This, let us admit, is a digression from the main part of the subject Immediately before us. But this correlation of the particular with the general has not been forced by The Oregonian, but by a critic. It remains only to be said further, an was said at the beginning, that the assessment of real property in Multnomah county is as high as actual values warrant,

MR. LONG'S MISTAKE.

Secretary Long, in his address at the unvelling of the Webster monument does not clearly discriminate between the distinctive quality of Webster and the greatness of men who had preceded him, in certain respects greater than he. Webster did not originate the doctrine of national supremacy as opposed to state sovereignty. Webster's glory was that of a great orator, who deliv ered with surpassing eloquence the message of Washington, supported by the logic of Hamilton and Marshall, the idea of indestructible nationality. Webster fed at the fount of Hamilton and worshiped at the feet of Marshall, but he relterated their logic with such magnificent eloquence that the whole North heard it. Nevertheless, it is but just to the memory of Henry Clay to say that to his eloquence rather than to that of Webster do we owe the fact that the border states of the South contained at the outbreak of the civil war so many thousands of men passionately devoted to the cause of the Union. Indeed, our Kentucky-born and Illinois-bred statesmen, like Lincoln, learned their gospel of Unionism from Clay rather than Webster. It was Clay rather than Webster that held such border-state Southern men as Judge Holt, Crittenden, Prentice and Reverdy Johnson to the Union, and without the influence of the lifelong teachings of Henry Clay, Jackson and Benton, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri would have been a unit for the Con-

Secretary Long calls Webster "the defender of the Union and the foremost lawyer, orator and statesman." Webster was our greatest orator when he found a great occasion; he was not Marshall was a great lawyer, but his argument against currency reform. The genlus as an orator made him undoubt- fact is that the currency stringency | Massachusetts, hasten to flood the pen-

As a defender of the Union, Webster was not more than the peer in public influence of Clay, and he was not our foremost statesman compared with Hamilton, who was more than his equal as a political thinker, political economist and financier. He was not our foremost statesman compared with Lincoln, for his moral earnestness did not equal his intellectual force. He was a very great man because he was a great lawyer, a statesman and also a very great orator. Slips like those of Longand of Depew the other day ought not to be made in circumstances of such dignity and moment. Let us have, in these matters, historical accuracy and discrimination,

WAR DECLARED ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Rumblings may already be heard of conflict that is to occupy the attention of congress as few constitutional controversies have ever occupied it. This question is the extension of tariff laws to the Philippines, and upon it we shall hardly escape a great battle among the constitutional lawyers of business opinion all over the country. The Washington representative of the Chicago Tribune makes no doubt that "the discussion of this question will result in the greatest constitutional debate in congress since the memora-PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20 ble fights over the slavery question and the right of congress to make laws for the territories," and goes so far as to assert that "If congress assumes to fix duties between the mainland and the Islands the Importers will still appeal to the courts."

Great interests are involved in this ontroversy, and considerable argument can be marshalled on each side. The constitution declares, in section 8, that "all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." Many members of congress. both republicans and democrats, hold that the constitution extends to every part of the United States, whether state or territory, and hence that the tariff must be uniform in New York and at Manila, in San Juan and at Honolulu. They say congress derives its power to legislate from the constitution, and hence it would be absurd to make laws for islands if the constitution which authorized the legislation did not apply to the same islands. There is reason to believe, however,

that the administration is desirous of having an opposite view prevail. The specific assertion is made that the president himself and his immediate sympathizers desire free trade with Puerto Rico and Hawaii, but a separate civil tariff for the Philippines. But the cabinet itself is divided, and in the house of representatives a special subcommittee has been put to work studying the question. A high advo-cate of the supposed presidential view is Secretary Root, whose argument on the matter has been referred to in these olumns more than once, and will doubtless be taken up again as occasion requires. Mr. Root's attractive theory is that acquisition of new territory in the shape of unorganized dependencies is an act of pure sovereignty, extra-constitutional, or super-constitutional; that when the constitution prescribed "uniform" duties "throughout the United States," the language applies to the then existent or contemplated United States proper, and not to dependencies that may come to us in the course of war or negotiation. It must be admitted that this is a seductive extension of doctrines concerning sovereignty laid down by Marshall, and that the view is not to be dismissed without examination. But there are two answers to it that should prevail, the news published by the Salem and that will prevail if justice is done. It is not surprising to find strongly trenched forces at the conital of th nation prepared to resist at whatever cost any advance or advantage to the nothing that its readers want; and Pacific coast. We have seen Puerto through The Oregonian the Statesman Rico annexed without a quaver, but the same thing in the Pacific resisted with every means within reach. We see with all other newspapers published strenuous efforts to divert government transportation from its natural course across the Pacific to the Atlantic and saying a word in vindication of itself | the Suez canal. We see tea taxed and coffee let in free, and we see duties clapped on every article of merchandise coming across the Pacific and duties already in existence raised. Now we

> Rico free trade and tax imports from it, either in theory or in practice. One answer to the reputed administration theory will be furnished by the constitutional argument already outlined. The Philippines are as much a part of the United States as Puerto Rico is, for by the same instrument both were taken over. But it is upon grounds of expediency alone that Secretary Root advocates free trade with Puerto Rico; and upon this ground there is no defense for restrictive tariffs against Philippine products. The Atlantic coast wants active trade with Puerto Rico. Can it muster strength enough in congress to twist the constitution so as to hamper or prevent active trade between the Pacific coast and the Philippines? If it does, it must not prevail until every available resource in opposition has been employed by the Western and Mississippi

valley and Gulf members of congress.

An excellent Illustration of the estimate silverists put upon the intellectual caliber of their followers is afforded by Teller's speech in the senate Thursday. He argues on both sides of the simple question of need of change.

Thus:

EVERTTHING ALL

RIGHT.

I would ask the semtor from Rhode Island so-called prosperous
which set there is any condition of the countrouble with American iry, there was a serious
reedit. Is there any peans in New York,
other country which which forced the secrecan sell its securities tary of the treasury to
at such prices as we purchase about \$22,000,can' All of our bomile one of United States
are higher than those bonds. In addition to
of any other country, that, the secretary had
and yet we have legis- put into national banks
lation here the avowed throughout the country
purpose of which is to about \$122,000,000 in orstrengthen our credit der to maintain the
and relieve taxation financial equilibrium. A
... Teller thought it f i a a n e ial condition
unwise to be experi-which requires to be
meenting in our finances boistered up by the
when we are very well treasury department is
off at present.

Should you ask me whether we need

Should you ask me whether we need offer special bills of health. currency reform, says Teller, I will show you that everything is O. K. just | roll today is represented by very cheap as it is. Look at our credit! But should you ask me whether we are safe their salt in the army; shirks in war; under the gold standard, I will show

at the panic! the gold standard by the country has few claimants, but the riffraff of miliestablished credit. Teller uses it as an tary shirks and skulks, like the Sev-

shows its lack of elasticity. Teller uses it as an argument against prosperity under the gold standard.

Senator Teller must think his legended man with the blistered hand is also a man with an empty head.

STRENGTH OF OUR STANDING ARMY. A correspondent inquires what is the present strength of our standing army. The present forces of the United States consist of 65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers, but the army act under which these forces were organized expires by limitation on July 1, 1901. Representative Hull announces that he will introduce a bill for the reorganization of the army on a permanent basis, fixing the limit at 65,000 men, all regulars. This of the late Spanish war are not troubled bill is believed to be inspired by Secretary Root, and the number 65,000 is a reasonable compromise, considering the sion. new conditions created by our new possessions, between the old army of 25,000 men and the larger force of 100,000 men favored by some of our leading soldiers and public men. The senate is reported to be opposed to the reduction aimed congress, aided by expert student and at by the Hull plan, because it would cut off the volunteer regiments, last raised, and prevent the retention in the regular army of hundreds of young officers whose commissions were for the most part procured by pressure of political and social influences. Many of these officers, if retained, would be on a footing with veteran officers who had served before these young proteges of senators were born.

> The proposal to retain a standing army of 100,000 men has not the support behind it that it had before the crushing out of the revolt in Luzon. General Otis has today in the Philippines an army of over 63,000 men. With the revolt in Luzon completely crushed, an army of 30,000 men is ample to keep order in the Philippines, and the reduction of the army by this number will be favored for sound economic reasons. Our army appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, is \$163,088,358, and the estimates of the treasury department for the next fiscal year place the war department expenditure at \$190,112,851. This is the estimated annual cost of maintaining a force of 100,-000 men. But Germany maintains her standing army, a regular force of 595,-542, rank and file, at a cost of only \$135,000,000. The German system, with this expenditure, has, in addition, the reserves and home defense, made up of thoroughly trained soldiers, so that the German empire, when the army is mobilized on a war footing, could call out

4,000,000 men. In addition to the \$190,112,851 which our war department demands for the annual suport of our 100,000 men, we spend \$145,000,000 a year for pensions, for which there is sure prospect of in-

creased rather than decreased expenditure. With this prospective increase of our annual pension load, it is not likely that the country will favor a larger standing army than 65,000 men. It is a mortifying fact that the annual cost of the necessary standing army of a great nation of 72,000,000 should exceed greatly the annual cost of the German standing army, six times its strength, and it is a still more mortifying fact that the cost of our annual pension roll for a war that ended thirty-five years ago should exceed by \$10,000,000 the annual cost of Germany's standing army of nearly 600,000 men. In other words, the entire annual support of a living, active regular army of nearly 600,000 men costs Germany less than we pay out to nearly a million military pensioners of both sexes, of all sorts, utterly valueless to us as a source of military strength, since the fact that a man is a pensioner implies that he is incapable of rendering military service.

OUR NEW WAR "VETERANS."

Already 25,000 applications for pensions from the survivors of the Spanish and Filipino wars are on file. That is, within less than two years after the outbreak of the Spanish war one in every twelve soldiers is a pension-seeker. The Seventy-first New York regiment furnishes a large proportion of claims, 311 applications having been received from it up to the middle of December, while 650 applications have been received from the Ninth Massachusetts. The Seventy-first New York regiment disgraced itself at Santiago: are asked to favor an interpretation of it refused to take its place on the firing the constitution that will give Puerto line, and was contemptuously marched over by the colored regiments of the Massachusetts was not under fire, but probably would not have behaved any better than the Seventy-first New York. These spiritless soldiers are always the first to apply for a pension. They are 'dinner call," always prompt on payday. Dastards in war, shirks in battle,

Secretary Stanton's report for November, 1865, says that "when Lee's army surrendered thousands of recruits were pouring in, and more were discharged from recruiting stations and rendezvous in every state." Between ity for standard of value. October 17, 1863, and February, 1864 over 369,000 men were furnished. There were over 89,000 militia mustered into service for 100 days. There were over nine months' men; over 106,000 three months' men. Under the call of March tained, and under the call of July, 1864, for 500,000 men, over 386,000 were obtained, and under the call of December, 1864, for 300,000 men, over 212,000 were that a very large number of the pensioners borne upon the rolls today are survivors of the days of the draft and the enormous bounties which were exacted and obtained by mercenaries under the clause of the conscription act which allowed a drafted man to pay \$300 or furnish a substitute. These mercenaries of 1864 are the fellows who largely load up our pension rolls today, A large number of them never rendered any service on the firing line; a large number never left their recruiting camps, and a large number of them be came deserters, for whose rehabilitation congressmen are prompt today to

Probably 50 per cent of the pension military riffraff that never were worth suckers in peace. History is but reyou that we are in an awful hole. Look | peating itself in the pension roll for our Spanish war. The regular army The fact is that the acceptance of that fought and won the day furnishes

edly our most powerful legal advocate. shows excess of speculation, and if it sion bureau with their claims. Several total of 227. All six of the manslaughter | THE SOUTH IS FOR EXPANSION shows anything about the currency, other regiments, like the Ninth Massa-shows its lack of elasticity. Teller uses chusetts, which were never under fire it as an argument exclusive the others being disposed of by "no bills" in Cuba, have filed applications nearly in Cuba, have filed applications nearly and dismissal of the cases. A search of the as numerous. It is sure that within records as to the disposition of the cases five years 100,000 pension claims will be shows only eight death penalties and 29 filed on part of the soldiers who served in the Spanish and Filipino war. Many of the claims are for minor disabilities and the report from the fifth circuit does of the claims are for minor disabilities, which shows that they have been filed by spiritless, worthless soldiers, who have come to believe that "a pa- for life. triot" is a man who gets all he can out of the government. Like Colonel Yell, the crime of rape—one in Beaufort, one in Hampon, two in Clarendon, and one windle the government so long "as his in York, in which life sentences resulted." swindle the government so long "as his heart beats true to his native land." At the close of the civil war the average Union veteran would have scorned to ask for a pension as long as he could support himself; but these "veterans"

> The proof that these holiday soldiers always swell the pension roll is seen in the Washington dispatch that the percentage of applications is much larger from nine regiments of volunteers nominally engaged at the battle of San Juan Hill than from twenty-three regular regiments and three regular batthat lost none in killed; wounded or prisoners has 418 claims for pensions pending. The only regiments that at Santlago were the Second Massachusetts, which did well, but, being armed the Tagals themselves.
>
> With Springfield rifles, was ordered out Every nation that plays its part in the with Springfield rifles, was ordered out of the fight, and the Seventy-first New York. The other volunteer regiments belong to General Duffield's division, that was ordered to make a "diversion" at Aguadores, but Admiral Sampson was unable to make Duffleld believe that he had shelled the enemy out of their position.

with this sort of self-respect. They en-

listed for a military pienic and a pen-

The Chicago Times-Herald has devoted columns to the effort to prove that the republican gold-standard plank was due to the president and his friends, and that various persons had nothing to do with it. The Oregonian begs to suggest an inquiry of more interestwill President McKinley favor the retention this year of the abominable and deceitful clause about "international bimetalism"? It is as fundamentally wrong as "independent bimetalism." Neither has, ever had, or can have existence, in the sense talked by exponents of the "double-standard" folly. The "international" nonsense must go to the limbo of law-made ratios, and no person of knowledge and convictions will attempt to uphold it. President Mc-Kinley has made much progress in the matter of money, but has he gotten past the bosh in the republican platform of 1896? The present is a good time to tell the country how he stands on "free coinage by international agreement." It will in future years save his convince the public that he was "all right."

Oregon led the states last year in wool production, though Montana leads in number of sheep. Ohio, with its great pretensions in woolgrowing, was nearly 10,000,000 pounds behind Oregon. The product of the ten great producers was as follows, in pounds:

Allfornia 19,832,960 Texas 18,380,442 Vyoming 18,628,704 New Mexico, 12,338,420 dahe 11,817,200 Ohio 12,114,653 Tah 19,802,379 Colorado 9,958,809

Each of the other states was far from the 10,000,000 mark. Of them, only Washington, Michigan and Arizona got above 5,000,000 pounds. If Oregon's clip the coming spring comes up to expectations, and the price holds as it seems likely to do, this state will receive about \$4,000,000 from its wool during 1900. Sheepmen report that, owing to the mild weather and good condition of he flocks, fleeces are of fine growth and uniform fiber, and that the yield will be exceptional in both quantity and quality. Muttons turned off by the flockmasters during the year will no doubt be 50 per cent of the value of the wool; so the state will probably receive not less than \$6,000,000 from

sheep this year. Mr. Chandler attributes the decline of silver in India and China to the acts of England and the United States. The facts are all against this threadbare assertion. Between 1853 and 1872 silver had never fallen below 60 pence an ounce, but in 1872 it fell to 59%. From 62 to 61 and then to 60 pence it gradregular army as it lay on its face dig- ually descended in those years. This ging its nose into the dirt. The Ninth steady decline was accelerated by increased output of silver, and cheapened cost of production. Under the operation of the "crime of '73" silver fell seven pence an ounce, and under the enormous purchases of the Bland-Allison always the last in the field and the act it fell 14 cents, standing at 35 9-16 first out; they are always present at pence an ounce the year of the repeal bill of 1898. The fall in silver is due not to legislation, but to decreased cost are always sure to be pension leeches of production. Silver production, in and civil service suckers in time of spite of lessened prices, is three times what it was in 1873, and larger by \$25,-000,000 than it was in 1893. This shows that it can be got cheaper and sold cheaper. Laws have not made silver cheap, but its cheapness and fluctuation have shown lawmakers its unsuitabil-

The serious error of the bank controversy seems to have been committed not by Secretary Gage, but by Mr. 16,000 six months' men; nearly 88,000 Hepburn. It was a superfluous and mischievous thing for him to suggest to the secretary that political contribu-4, 1864, for 200,000, over 292,000 were ob- tions entitled his bank to consideration at the hands of the administration Yet one is tempted to suggest that a plea of this sort would hardly have been addressed to President Cleveland obtained. These figures make it clear or a member of his cabinet. The spoils doctrine of the McKinley machine is pretty well known.

Whether the statement that the Union Pacific has abandoned the Clearwater and Snake river country to the Northern Pacific shall prove true or otherwise, and whether Mr. Mohler, who has contended for the claims of the O. R. & N. in that country, is to be relieved, or otherwise, we shall learn ere long; and then comment and action will follow, according to the facts,

One hardly knows whether to sympathize with the desire of the republican representatives to look after the interests of union labor in census printing contracts or the desire of the democrats that all labor shall have a fair show. In either case, the fear of allenating organized labor's vote is something un comfortable to contemplate.

Year's Homicides in South Carolina Columbia State, January 8.

not state the sentences imposed. Eight convictions were had, and no doubt there was a death sentence or a sentence or two

There were seven legal prosecutions for Darlington county had two legal execu-tions for the crime of rape, to her everlasting credit.

THE TAGALOG INSURGENTS. Gillmore's Estimate May Be Too Pessimistic.

New York Commercial Advertiser. No American of like education and judg-ment has had so good opportunity as Lieu-tenant Gillmore, in his eight months' imrisonment and enforced journeys with his leeing captors, almost from end to end or the island, to observe the Tagalog insurrection from the inside. His opinions in relation to it will attract as much public notice as the moving story of his adven-tures by flood and field. The one political observation he has allowed himself to teries. Of these nine regiments, one make so far, that the insurrection will continue as long as there are any Tagalogs left, will make a painful impression, and a false impression as well, if it be not corpending. The only regiments that rected by our historical experience and were really moved upon the firing line that of the British with savage tribes, and by our continually growing knowledge of

world campaign of civilization against bar-barism has encountered here and there groups of natives so intractable that they could not be incorporated with the advanc-ing force, and the march had to stop till they had been removed by the rough meinod of war or the slower conquest of parbarous by civilized living. We have en-countered several such tribes in our progress across the American continent, from the fierce Algonquins exterminated in New England and the Seminoles, finally expelled from Florida, to the Apaches of New Mexico, and the bloody tribes of the Oregon lava beds. These exceptional tribes have made all our trouble with the North American Indians. Their influence over the others had to be broken, and they had to be eliminated by extermination or ress across the American continent, from had to be eliminated, by extermination or captivity, before civilization could ad-vance. England has had like experience

with the Maoris in New Zealand and with certain tribes in South Africa. If the Tagalogs are really such a tribe, we have simply an old problem to work out in a new place. They are an insignificant faction of the people of the isr-ands, and cannot be allowed to keep all in anarchy and barbarism. But evidence accumulates that Lieutenant Gillmore's judgment applies fairly only to small part of the Tagalogs themselves. Consul Wildman, who had large opportunity for ob-serving these people in their political and social relations before the rebellion, insists that it is supported solely by the mischlevous energy of the mestizo class, and will disappear when the influence of these over the pure-bloods has been broker by their destruction or captivity. This makes a case similar to the Riel half-breed ment." It will in future years save his friends from much toll in the effort to finally intractable residuum to insignificance.

The World's New Warships. New York Sun. The war vessels now building are com-

Hattle- mbine.	Crulsers.	Torpedo vessels.	Total.
England251,700	207.090	12,900	531,680
France 80,281	166,283		255,503
Germany 99,729	41,851	6,655	148,205
Itnly 78,454	38,901	3,185	120,540
Japan 59,700	63,280	7,133	130,113
Russia115,713	92,697	16,566	222,076
United States, 94,715	4,985	10,646	******
Monitors 12,940	+*****	*****	123,230
Of this aggregate	the ami	met ha	min in

Total. 247,900 144,199 51,324 33,800 4,200 4,800 4,200 1,800 England ... France ermany ... 57,426 36,970 12,940 0,375 65,501 United States. Monitors 54,101 Japan's programme intends nothing further, but it is believed that a cruiser and several torpedo vessels which do not a pear are under way. The tonnage credited to the United States does not include

but a petty addition to our fleet These are very instructive figures. They show that, even including the mon-itors, harbor forts only, the preparations made by the United States for increasing of what has been undertaken by civilized nations. Even Italy, the weakest of all, is adding more to its navy than we are. It may be set down as morally certain that in the not distant future no country will be more in need of a navy to keep for its industry and commerce their rightful places in the world than the United

in November last: but these represent

States. We need more ships, Result of Dishonesty. The deterioration in the quality of American cheese is known in every hor lent practices have hurt our foreign commerce. At a meeting of the national dairy union it was shown that the "stupid dishonesty" of American cheesemakers has lost us an immense foreign market. 1880 we shipped cheese to England of the value of \$15,000,000. Then we began to make "filled cheese," and in 1899 our exports to England were only \$3,000,000. This was Canada's chance. Applying pure food laws to cheese, the Dominion in 1899 exported \$17,000,000 worth of cheese to Eng-land. Here is a striking lesson and salutary punishment.

Chicago Times-Herald.
"I wish we was all over in Kimber ley," said little Willie.
"Why?" his mamma asked.
"I heard pa reading last night that
bread cost nearly half a dollar a loaf there, so I guess they wouldn't try keep a person from filling up on cake." Mixed Those Men Up

Chicago News. Mr. Stubb-Maria, what do you think of their sending Roberts to South Af-

John. Any man that has three should be sent further than that. Wholly Inadequate. Chicago Record.
"Of course, Alice, I can't regulate your spending money; but we ought to be sav-ing for a home." "Well, Arthur, \$10 will buy me a hat,

Mrs. Stubb-They did perfectly right

but you know very well it won't buy a house and lot." Professional Ethics. Cleveland Plain Dealer.
"Of course, you never advertise,

"Sir! Certainly not. By the way, be sure to spell my name correctly in your account of that remarkable operation."

Preferable Plan. New York Weekly. Aged Admirer-Think of all the luxuries a rich husband like me could give Miss de Young-Oh, a rich father would do just as well. Marry my mother.

Detroit Journal. "She pays her butler \$5000 a year."

Daily it grows more apparent that the South grasps the value of the Asian trade and recognizes the necessity of holding the Philippine islands as the step necessary to secure a proper share of it. If her leading men continue to speak out in the next few months as in the past few weeks, the democratic convention this year may be compelled to put into its national platform an expansion plank in keeping with the party's principles and record. Editor Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution; Governor Jones, of Arkansas; ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, and several other Southern democrats early showed a clearness of vision and boldness of speech on national expansion that has encouraged other Southerners to express themselves with vigor against na-

Undoubtedly Colonel Bryan's "shift" on expansion, a few days ago, was largely due to a series of letters from enn secure Pettigrew. Southerners recently printed in the Chicago Times-Herald. These letters are from men in several states of the struggle through this term without the South-most of them from men whose guillance of M. S. Quay. loyalty to the party is unquestioned and whose standing in their business communities entitles them to speak for the South's commercial interests. They speak in behalf of the party's record on expansion, claiming the policy specifically as that of the democratic party, and demanding the spread of the nation in the interest of the South's growing industries. Some of them supported Buckner and Palmer in 1896, but by far the greater number are from the free-silver wing of the demo cratic party. Some are avowed candidates for public office, and necessarily are closely watching the drift of public opinion in their states.

tional narrowness and timidity.

Chief Justice Snodgrass, of Tennessee, finds the title of the Philippine islands to be in the United States, and "believes in establishing American authority there and maintaining it forever," as "a duty to ourselves, to the ignorant and wretched people there, to the claims of humanity and civiliza-tion." President Mitcheil, of the Chattanooga Third National bank, says "the present is no time for timidity, hesitation, or a provincial policy, and we want the Philippines and the open door in the Orient." Mr. W. L. Frierson, late candidate for mayor of Chattanooga, thinks the United States should "not hold aloof from the theater of international action, and that openings in the Orient "will undenlably give impetus to the manufacturing interests of the South."

Hon, J. J. Spalding, a prominent democratic politician of Atlanta, declares himself to be "not an imperialist, but an expansionist," and asserts that "our course in the Philippines is absolutely justifiable." He sees "an opportunity to add tenfold to our wealth and prosislands, giving the people a just and lenient government"; regards the Philippines as "the key to the Chinese and Japanese trade," and says that the South, by getting "full swing in the great Eastern trade," would "easily become the wealthlest and most prosperous section of the United States."

Editor Craighead, of the Mobile Register, declares that "expansion along present lines is inevitable"; that "retreat is not to be considered," and that the South is likely to be "benefited more than any other part of the Union." Ex-Mayor J. C. Rich, of Mobile, formerly against expansion, says that "with the passage of time his views have undergone radical change," and that, "consistently with the honor and dignity of our great nation, there is no running away from the Philippines." Hon, R. H. Clarke, of Mobile, formerly representative in congress, posed upon us duties that we cannot put away," and that we "should establish an autonomous government, if possible, but in any event must secure to all the peoples of the new territories the security of good government and

Hon. F. P. Brent, of Richmond, member of the Virginia state board of edu-South has begun to reach out for trade tions of the country, and it would be worse than criminal to shut out a market that was undoubtedly opened to us by act of Providence." Editor Copeland, of the Richmond Leader, is in 'favor of establishing order and giving of this count v demand that we retain the strategic position in trade which we accidentally secured through Dewey's famous victory in Manila bay, and improve that victory so that none of its fruits shall be lost to us so far as

Editor Knott, of the Louisville Evening Post, says that "the South, as an integral part of the republic, is the result of expansion; Florida, Louisiana and Texas were bought with blood and treasure, and the leading statesmen of the South have all been expansionists"; further, that "the South cannot be thrown across the path of progress un. The Royal State's Prosecutor wants us to der the pretense of opposition to imperialism.

a duty to itself, to the Filipinos, to the frame." world-and that the nation must not listen to the cry of poltroonery that comes from timid souls frightened by the bugbear of imperialism. As Editor Watterson summarizes the situation, "Every day brings additional indications that the South is awakening to the importance of the policy of expansion as affecting her vital interests." Bryan himself, it seems, is not blind to these indications, and finds it necessary to be no longer against expansion even though it include "territory not contiguous."

"Imperialism" bids fair to be as weak an issue as free silver on which to appeal to the country, and Southern sentiment is greatly aiding to destroy it. The nation will brook no check to its progress.

Chicago Tribune.
"The trouble with you, Orville," said his frugal relative, "is that you always Ardup. "All that

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A day like yesterday covers a multitude

The Boers put up a stiff front, but Buller

went around it.

Votes come high, but slience is above the price of rubics.

If Ladysmith is relieved at all, it will se immensely relleved. Mrs. Oom Paul would better put that

Christmas dinner on to warm. -0-Bryan says he is too busy to talk. He

is getting careless about his reputation for veracity. Mulvaney was evidently right in his esti-

mate of "Bobs" as a soldler who gets things going. The museum manager who fails to book

Aguinaldo need not despond. He probably It looks as if the senate would have to

Pennoyer says he is out of politics. The

wfly governor is talling the truth this time, as he will learn if he tries to get in again, There is no doubt that the courts can give Roberts relief if he goes to the right one. There are said to be very good ones

in Dakota.

Ain't no ice, ain't no snow, Ain't no freezin' winds to blow, Ain't no slush or frost or sleet, Ain't no slippin' on the street, Ain't no use for fore an' wraps, Ain't no coustin' kid's mishaps; January may have came, Ain't no winter, jest the same.

A newspaper war is in progress at Roseburg. The editor of one paper pictures the editor of its esteemed contemporary as "h Har brilliant in conception and daring in execution-the finished product of natural inclination and years of constant endeavor." The engagement promises to be as hot as any in South Africa.

---The proposed Fenian invasion of Canada la not taken very seriously by the Toronto Globe. "Arms," It says, "have been stored at Omaha ever since the Fenian raid of 1868. That is the bitterness of it-that we are to be the targets of guns 33 years old, while in South Africa the very latest and smartest things in guns are in common use. Nothing so mortifying to the national price has happened since it was suggested that our flourishing take ports were to be bombarded by that floating woodshed, the Yan-

The Sanger (Tex.) Courier publishes the following: "The editor and wife hereby extend sincere thanks to the following friends for the kindnessesmentioned below; To Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Brockman for a nice donation of ribe and sausage; to Mr. perity," and, though "it is no child's and Mrs. T. Q. Brockman for an excellent play which confronts us," does not favor our stepping aside and permitting Mahaffey for some very enjoyable sausage "some more enterprising nation to step and souse, and to Mr. Steve Wilson for a in ahead." Banker R. J. Lowrey, of nice sack of Missouri hickory nuts. The Atlanta, "favors retention of the kindness of such friends is deeply and truly appreciated, for what would it profit a man though he gain the whole world but lose his appetite for spareribs and sausage?"

Oregon's registration law, which occadonally arouses the ire of well-known foreign born citizens, because they are unable to produce their naturalization papers, also brings surprises to natives. The Corvallis Times has this: "The registration act does other things besides disfranchising honest old voters. Judge C. P. Moor ran up against it Wednesday, and got knocked out. For 30 years he has been voting in Corvallis precinct No. 1. He has officiated there as judge many a time. Everybody always supposed that he belonged there; but he didn't. When he went to register Wednesday it was promptly discovered that Judge Moor's reside is not in Corvalits precinct No. 1, but in Soap Creek precinct, and down on Soap says "the events of history have im- Creek, in the midst of the unterrified, it will be the judge's privilege hereafter to cast his ballot."

A man who has been visiting in Astoria writes that he witnessed while there a case of cruelty which he supposed would not be allowed in a civilized community. A boy stood on the wharf and threw into the river a string, to the end of which was cation, "believes in retaining what we attached a piece of meat. Presently a sea have practically obtained possession gull seized the meat and was allowed to of," because "the exigencies of the swallow it, flying away with the string trade situation demand that we have hanging from his mouth. The law is very an Eastern market." In his view "the severe with people who destroy the lives of sea guils, and doubtless, if the observer in sharp competition with other sec- had taken the trouble to inform on the brutal youth, he could have had him brought to justice. It is a common thing on shipboard to bait sea gulls in this way, but the birds usually manage to rid them selves of the strings, although not without considerable suffering. In Portland such the Filipinos a government of their an act would be speedfly punished, as it own," but says "the business interests | would, no doubt, in Astoria, if brought to the attention of the authorities,

--An international paper has been started in Mayence, Germany, whose purpose is to furnish the police all over the world with the description of criminals who are 'wanted" by the various governments. The paper is published in German, French and English, and is embellished with the photographs of villianous-looking ruffians. The English section is a marvel of original composition. For instance, a fugitive errand boy is thus described: "Height, ca.1.65, m.; darkfair hair; a beardless beard, an ordinary nose and a round chin. deliver him to the nearest Court's prison by notice-giving hither," An insurance These are sample quotations. Many agent is described as being "of broadother letters appear from prominent shouldered stature, with a full-beard democrats in the South, all voicing the beard which grows only since a short time, belief that the United States has a duty a grap tippet for derssing, and as parto perform in holding the Philippines- ticular marks spectacles in a white

After Ten Years, A. MacDonald in Chambers's Journal If I could make a poem that was full of life and

wit.
Of freeiness and of force enough to make a brilliant bit. To etereotype for ages the levely and the true, And eclipse all previous efforts, I'd make it,

If I could paint a picture with a pencil new

mapired.

Which in every part and pigment was unfeignedly admired. And sweet as morning baby from her bath of I'd paint that witching comeliness personified

in you. If I could write a novel with a wonder-working Its situations striking, and its heroes living

men. I would not have to rack my brains nor search. the world through

To find the noblest heroine; she's found, my love, in you. If I could do a valiant deed which all the world

live up to your income."

"No, it isn't!" flercely responded young days.

Ardup. "All that alls me is that I can't I would not value honors, the many or the few; would praise.

A deed to bring to life again the old heroic

I'd feel manelf ennohied by doing it for gon.