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TODAY'S WHATHER -Pair, becoming cloudy and threatening rain; southeast winds.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1

NEED OF A MAN.

The Salem Statesman presents an argument to show that Senator McBride is a great man. It says that in making appointments to office he has looked out for the interests of his friends. He has, infised. He has put them in, wherever possible. And not only his political supporters, but members of his family, over twenty of whom are said to be well or fairly well provided for. Some ten or more are reported to be drawing salaries in Alaska. McBride is great in these little ways of nepotism. It indicates his caliber. But who has heard a word from him, during his five years in the senate, on any of the important affairs of the country? At what time, on what occasion, on what subject, during these five years, has he spoken the voice of Oregon on any subject of importance, or indicated that Oregon had any voice to be spoken? It is mere presumption in a man of

such caliber to seek a seat in the senate of the United States. The country has large questions to deal with-large questions of domestic and foreign policy, of trade and commerce, of interna-tional relations-matters of large import to be studied and treated in the light of universal history and general experience. What word has the country heard from McBride on these subcts? The mere suggestion of such a thing in connection with his name causes amusement or provokes derisjon. Here are the new conditions opening to Pacific commerce. Our relations with the Orient-what can he know or care about them? It is a subject wholly beyoud his range. Of the large questions, ethnic, political, geographical, with which we have been brought into contact through the events of the last two years, no word that he has spoken shows that he has the slightest con-ception. Though the length of his term gives him the right to speak, Oregon remains dumb on questions of highest importance to her interests and fame, There is nothing from him about the Nicaragua canal, nothing to show the country and the world that the commercial interests of the Pacific states deserve national attention. Or if perchance a word be spoken, the poverty or power of illustration. And yet the

places on committees, and therefore must be an able man. His committee places are those which are assigned to the small men of the senate, among whom he is of the smallest. He has, indeed, a certain kind of industry. which is devoted to getting places for his personal supporters and members of his family. But this fills his range. Great place cannot make a small man great. Pigmies are pigmies still, though perched on Alps. And pyramids are pyramids in vales.

It will be a pity, indeed, if Oregon do not improve this opportunity to send to the senate some man in place of George W. McBride. The need of Oregon will not be questioned

ANABCHY IN MENTUCKY.

Goebel is dying. The deplorable thing is the assassination. It was Goebel who set in motion the revolutionary proceedings, for partisan and personal objects, which have brought Kentucky to the threshold of anarchy and civil war. It was Goebel who has led or driven these proceedings from the first, tion in Kentucky is but a farce, since it gave his partisans authority to set the results of election aside, upon any pretext. It was he who, as a next step, led a turbulent mob which intimidated the convention of his own party and brought about his own comination for governor in a body where a large ma-"arried his plan through to the end.

Then his cureer was stopped by asby assassination, but Goebel is entitled | the effect on the government. We unto a place among the worst who have derstand: perished by it. It was his deliberate purpose that the government of Kenfority of its citizens, but by his own faction, under his own leadership, of the people. If this argument ap-Moreover, he who now has perished at peared in the Denver News, we could the hands of an assussin himself hore the stain of blood-guiltiness. He had simply ridiculous.

killed his man." If the anarchy of which he was the main cause could end with his own pareer, the state of Kentucky might congratulate itself. But the conspiracy has gone so far that he was scarcely esary to its further progress. The pevolution be proposed, under the forms I law iniquitously made for revoluthomary objects, has gone so far that a substitute and successor may take up the leadership. His faction stands in an aggressive and revolutionary atti-

violence. A faction in such a situation is almost always ruled by its impetuous and incendiary spirits. Possibly no one may be found to take the place of Goebel in audacity, cunning and resolution, If so, his state will gain by his taking

The action taken by Governor Taylor is the response to be expected to the aggressive conspiracy led by Goebel. One revolutionary act is met by another. Now if both parties will stop where they are, and let the result of the election stand as the voters declared it, peace may be restored to Kentucky, and this disgraceful episode may stand as a warning to unscrupulous personal and partisan ambition.

WHY THE BOERS HAVE WON.

President Kruger sent his famous ultimatum to Sir Alfred Milner October 9, 1899. So ill-informed were the British authorities of the strength and reources of the Boers that Sir George White was expected to hold Natal with 16,000 British regulars of all arms, while the extensive borderland of Cape Colony was under the protection of only 8000 troops. Sir George White had altogether six batteries of field artillery and one mountain battery, making a total of forty-two guns, while in Cape Colony there were only eighteen guns, exclusive of garrison artillery. The The Natal force was equipped with cavalry, the most useful arm of the service for Boer fighting, but in Cape Colony the Ninth Lancers were the only mounted troops on the border except small bodies of Cape mounted police. This was all the preparation that England had made to resist the invasion of Natal and Cape Colony by the Boers. Sir George White is a very gallant soldier, for he wears the Victoria cross, but he cannot be a man of superior military talent, or with 16,000 regulars of all arms, the flower of the British army, he should have stopped easily the in-vasion of Natal by an army of 20,000 Boers. But he divided his forces, was badly beaten in detail, and finally cooped up in Ladysmith, a gallant and stubborn soldier, but clearly a man of no superior military talent.

The Boers had men enough success fully to invade Natal with at least 20,000 men, to invest Mafeking and Kimberley with at least 6000 men, and also to advance across the Orange river into Cape Colony, destroying miles of railway and sweeping up hundreds of recruits. Sir George White's incapacity as a general resulted in the locking up of his whole army of at least 10,000 men in Ladysmith, and the occupation of the line of the Tugela river in his rear by General Joubert. In other words, the Boers won the initiative in the campaign, not because the British troops were not brave men, but because their general was a very gallant soldier without any superior military brains in particular. The Bosrs won the first "blood" and the first "knockdown," not because they were braver men, but because their generals had the most military brains.

The stupidity of the British campaign in Natal is evident when we remember that Natal and Cape Colony are so far apart that in order to get from Durban, in Natal, to anywhere in Cape Colony you must embark at Durban and go by sea to East London or Port Elizabeth, and go by train to your destination. De Aar, in Cape Colony, is as far from Maritzburg as New York is from Havana. The British were so weak at the outset of the war. October 11, 1899, that they were not strong enough to seize the two rallway bridges, which cross the Orange river into the Free State. This was a sad situation; and yet, if Chamberlain had forced Kruger's hand three months sooner, and put an army corps on the sea in July, Natal and the of intellect is manifest through poor. Cape would have been worse off than meager speech, without range of ideas they are now, for Kruger was completely ready, and would have at once sonate of the United States is our one invaded Natal, and Joubert would not forum from which the word may be have found 16,000 British regulars uttered to the whole country, and if the north of Maritzburg when he descended upon Dundee. As a matter of fact, But it is said that Mr. McBride has Chamberlain was clever in getting as many men into Natal as he did before the issue of Kruger's ultimatum.

Within two months after that ultimatum over 54,000 British troops were landed at Cape Town as a reinforcement, so that by the 1st of December General Buller had an army of \$0,000 British regulars, exclusive of irregular and colonial troops, in his hand. What has he done with them? Events have answered. He has frittered away his strength and accomplished nothing, From the standpoint of a sound, superior military mind, he could not pos sibly expect to accomplish anything. His frontal attack at Colenso was utterly reckless and disastrous; his cent turning movement was absurd. He started out January 12 with a corps of ome 20,000 men, which included a alry division of 5000 men. The infantry was about 12,000 to 15,000 strong, accompanied by forty-five guns and a heavy train of army wagons. Buller's flanking movement falled, of course, as every military movement of this character falls when an army corps has 5000 wagons and is a full week in getting to its striking point. General Buller cannot with unrelenting purpose. It was he expect to break the communications of who made the law under which an elec- an intrenched enemy, at least as well armed as he is and completely surpass-

A DIVIDED OPPOSITION.

An unaccountable opposition to the senate's refunding scheme has arisen in influential quarters at the East, and ority opposed him. He proposed to may defeat it. The term unaccountahimself counted in as governor ble is used advisedly, because all that though the plurality of the ballots was is said against the plan only serves against him, and he had just about to prove that the utterances of its opponents are insincere, and that whatever the reason for their opposition is, In this crime, abhorrent it is not the reason put forth, These and detestable as it is, there sometimes objections may be divided into two nevertheless is some quality or touch classes, those pertaining to the effect of retribution. Good men have perished on the banks, and those pertaining to

1. From the New York Evening Post, that this is a bad bill, because it tucky should be directed, not by a ma- is in the interests of the banks, and must therefore be against the interests consider it sincere. In the Post it is

> From the New York Tribune, that this is a bad bill, because the banks are opposed to it. The Post says they want it, the Tribune says they are down on it. As easy and natural an explanation of the situation as any is that there is an unexplained desire to beat the bill, and each paper clutches at the declaration which it thinks will best

support its argument. Now as to the effect on the govern-

1. From the Philadelphia Press, that jubilant housewife into spring house-

them on the government's hands un-112, and perhaps 117%.

2. From the New York Tribune, that peril, not only for the country, but for that bonds bearing only 2 per cent in-terest may not command par in the market,"

What Wall street's objection to the refunding bill is, we do not know. It may be that it hates to see a 2 per cent interest rate established. It may be that it looks coldly upon a measure Ohio president and a Chicago secretary of the treasury. It may be that it fears the new bonds would defeat the cherished scheme of an asset currency. We do not know. We only express the wish that, out of respect to the comparavelopment reached by the species homo, such gauzy arguments might be replaced with something approaching intelligence.

NOT REPEAL, BUT AMENDMENT. The national bankruptcy act has been in effect since July, 1898, but no proceedings were had under it until four months later. An experience of fifteen months with a law affecting an immense diversity of interests and touching almost every relation of business life has been hardly sufficient to develop all the perfections and imperfec tions of the act. Two points are well established:

1. A national bankruptcy law is a national necessity, 2. The present act is deficient in important respects.

It is far more satisfactory than the cankruptcy law of 1887. It is not so good as the Oregon assignment law which it superseded, but is a great improvement upon the old assignment

vs of Washington and Idaho. The present law is defective in sevconstitutes insolvency. In a roundabout way it declares a person to be insolvent whenever his property shall not, after a fair valuation, be sufficient to pay his debts. This causes confusion as to what constitutes a fair valuation, and raises a multitude of technicalities. Lawyers prefer the old-time definition, that a person is insolvent when he is unable, in the ordinary is not sufficient. The act names five of property with intent to defraud creditors; (2) permitting, when insol-vent, any individual creditor to obtain preference through legal proceedings. The act of 1867 was more definite on this point. It enumerated as acts of bankruptcy: (1) Leaving the state with intent to defraud creditors; (2) being absent, to remain away with intent to defraud; (3) hiding to avoid service touching any demand provable in bankruptcy; (4) concealing or removing property to prevent its attachment by legal process; (5) fraudulently to stop payment on an obligation. These feat-ures would strengthen the present act if incorporated into it. Flight to defraud creditors is a cause for arrest

under Oregon laws. A grave defect lies in the few grounds for objection to the discharge of a bankrupt. The act names two grounds and they are full of loopholes. were seventeen grounds for objection in the law of 1867, and one of them was that concealment of books, papers and documents by the bankrupt, no matter what the intent, was a bar to discharge. The present law does not offer forces creditors to prove that the act of concealment of financial condition and destruction or concealment of records to have been done with fraudulent intent and in contemplation of bank-

And a limit should be set to exemp tions. Congress cannot abrogate or modify state law regarding exemptions, but it can limit the bankrupt's exemption to a specified amount, say \$400 worth of personal property and a \$1000 homestead. If an insolvent does not desire discharge from his debts on this basis, he has the alternative of staying out of the bankruptcy court and making private settlement with his creditors. By no rule of equity is he entitled to discharge from debt in a United States court and at the same time be permitted to save a good lump of his property under state exemption. "He who seeks equity must do equity" is a famillar maxim. Strength would be added to the law by a provision giving the court jurisdiction over the property of an insolvent in a state other than the one in which the proceeding is held. This would avoid the apparent necessity for ancillary proceedings, which are cumbersome and costly.

Nobody was sanguine enough to think that a perfect bankruptcy law could be made at one enactment. Therefore, it is not surprising that defects have cropped out. Judiclous patchwork will improve the act and make it what it was intended to be-a protection to the country's business interests.

Bacon cries out against expansion without complete extension of our political system to all acquisitions. What is his warrant for assuming that acquisition of territory is inherently commensurate with extension of statehood? There is none. The acquisition of terri-tory is one thing, and each individual accession will be accepted or rejected on its own merits. The administrative machine adapted to these acquisitions is quite another thing, and will vary with differing circumstances. and this must also be determined on its merits. We are trying to do this with Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, etc. The chief obstacle encountered in the task is the effort of obstructionists to insist that the only course to be pursued is an impossible course

The weather record for February, overing a period of twenty-eight years, on file in the signal office in this city, does not confirm the hope that winter is over. While memory recalls vanished Februarys the balmy airs of which coaxed meadow larks into bursts of melody and set the brown wren to gathering sticks for her bulky nest; brought peach trees into bloom and dust upon the highways; sent the gardener out with his seeds and lured the

available for bank circulation and leave school work drudgery to even the most studious, it also recalls other sold. The Press says they would reach Februarys which, through the records of the weather bureau, tell of snow and low temperature, cloudy days this is a bad bill, because the bonds and rain, and sharp, biting frosts. Of will not bring p.r. To quote: "The course, whatever is is right when it comes to Oregon weather, and, though congressmen also, it may be urged with some types are preferable to others, all frankness, lies in the probability wise people take what comes, even if it wise people take what comes, even if it be the east wind, without wasting their energies in complaining. The most generally reliable weather prognosticator at this season of the year is he who, after the manner of the weatherwise almanae that hung over his grandfather's mantelpiece sagely distributes his mild warning impartially that will write an honorable chapter in over the months of February and American finance to the credit of an March, saying, Look out for stormy March, saying, "Look out for stormy weather about this time."

The Oriental liner Goodwin was ashore all day yesterday just outside of Tacoma's harbor limits, and within a mile or two of where the Sir Robert Fernie contracted her \$50,000 salvage claim by narrowly escaping destruction. The scene of the grounding is also quite near where the British ship Andelana became a total wreck, four-teen men losing their fives at the time, and about half a mile away the remains of the fine steamer Kingston are lying at the bottom of the bay. The damage to the Goodwin has not yet been fully determined, but the vessel is undoubtedly severely strained, and the expense of lightering her and the attendant delays will be heavy.

The agitation over the relations between the treasury and the banks seems to demonstrate one thing pretty effectually, and that is that Secretary Gage used such powers as were legally vested in him to avert a panic in December. This is well enough as far as It goes, but he need not expect that to recommend him to the democratic party. What! Save the country from a panic that would show the evils of the gold standard? And on the eve of a presidential election? Surely, the man who does this need look for notheral of its administrative features. It ing but vituperation and wrath from lacks in adequate definition of what the apostles of 18 to 1.

When Wall street began jumping on the refunding scheme, The Oregonian noted the exceptional defense it was given by the Bankers' Magazine, and expressed the fear that in time Mr. Rhodes would join the rest in opposition. It is nothing but just to record, therefore, that the fear was unfounded. The latest issue of the magazine comcourse of his business, to meet matur- mends the plan, and again asserts that ing obligations. Another objection is under it "the government will effect a that the number of acts of bankruptcy saving of annual interest, and at the under it "the government will effect a same time the bonds will usually be situations, which may be classed in within reach of the banks as a basis two general divisions—(1) conveyance for circulation." for circulation."

As to begging, there must be one rule for all alike, and that rule is that there shall be none on the streets. Indiscriminate begging and indiscriminate almsgiving cannot be tolerated, either for the good of the beggar or for the good of society. One man cannot be exempted while others are punished. Because a man is able to hire lawyers and pay fines is no mitigation of his offense, but an aggravation.

The exceedingly valuable article on the Panama canal in yesterday's paper, reprinted from the London Times, seems to proceed on one erroneous assumption. This is that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty applies to the Nicaragua canal only. The treaty, as a matter of fact, expressly provides that its terms apply to a canal at Tehuantepec, Panama, or elsewhere.

Mr. Bacon undertakes to say that the only way colonies can be kept loyal to an empire is through the menace of a standing army. This may be believed this protection against dishonesty. It to be the utterance of a line of this protection against dishonesty. It and truthfulness by all who know nothing whatever of the attitude of British colonies in the present South African war.

> Anti-British sentiments in congress increase in direct proportion to the difficulties of the British situation in South Africa. This is one of the fruits of fail-Nobody has much sympathy ure. waste on the unsuccessful. It's a hard world.

Bacon says that an imperial republic s, in the nature of things, impossible Rome never lived then, or Venice, or the Netherlands, or France. Upon just such manufactured testimony is the brief for anti-imperialism based.

THE QUESTION OF THE FRANCHISE Captain Mahan's View of the Real Cause of the War.

Captain A. H. Mahan in New York Times. Great Britain did not demand the franchise for the Uitlanders. Sir Alfred Min-ner, her representative at the Bloemfon-tein conference last June, admitted imdeltly that the franchise was a matter of the internal affairs of the Transvaal, control of which Great Britain had formally renounced. He said only that, in view of the many complaints of injustice made by British subjects there resident, and concerning which Great Britain had to make representations—as she would in like conditions to the United States—it was suggested that an extension of the franchise would of itself constitute a rem-edy which would silence most complaints, and so remove causes of friction between the two countries. Kruger objected that as the Utilanders much exceeded the Boers in number—a significant fact little regarded by American sympathisers with so-called republics—the granting of suf-frage to all would swamp the older infrage to all would swamp the older in-habitants. This Milner at once admitted was too much to be expected; he said only that some representation, a possibility of returning one-fourth of the principal house—the first volksraad, which prac-tically controls legislation—would enable them to make their voices heard on the floor of the representation of the state, and to fuluence legislation which it is and to influence legislation, which it is and to inhumber legislation, which it is needless to say they could not have con-trolled with such a proportion. Under the pressure of the situation, the Transvanel government proposed eventual-ly to submit to the legislature terms of

nchise similar to those indicated by ner, but with the offer they coupled ditions irrelevant to franchise, which the British government refused to accept; whereupon the offer was withdrawn. It appears, therefore, that the willingness to allow a reasonable representation to the population which produced interestwentieths of the revenue, did not exist. independent of external urgency, such as that exercised by Great Britain on behalf of the Ultlanders, most of whom were her subjects, but among them many citizens of other nationalities, none of whom, of or other nationalities, none of whom, or course, were willing to renounce their na-tive citizenship so long as they could not, simultaneously with its relinquishment, obtain the privileges of Transavani citi-zens, which under the law they could

Persons who will look carefully into this matter will find that the Boers doubtless are in their own opinion fighting to pre-I. From the Philadelphia Press, that jubilant housewife into spring houseserve their own liberty, but they hav
cleaning: turned the imprisoned feet of
this is a bad bill, because the bonds
which it cannot back down
would go so high as to make them unthe country boy out to grass, and made national liberty was in Mr. Kruger's mind

nseparably associated with the right of a dominant minority, sole possessors of po-litical power—in other words, an oligarchy —to opppress a majority, to tax it heavlip, and to refuse it representation. The cause of the Utitanders is in principle identical with that of the American rev-olutionists.

COST OF SUBSIDIES.

Examination of the Way the Proponed Schedules Would Work Out.

New York Evening Post. The magnitude of the fraud sought to The magnitude of the fraud sought to be perpetrated on the taxpayers of the United States by the shipping subsidy bill can be best understood by making a comparison of the sums actually appropriated by Great Britain, for example, and those proposed by the Hanna-Payne bill. By reference to recent reports of the British postmaster-general and the admiralty records, it will be found that the ships to which subvention was paid by the British admiralty as reserve merchant cruisers admiralty as reserve merchant cruisers -£3,375 -3,375 -2,438 -2,438 -7,500 -7,500 -7,500 -7,263 -7,370

To these may be added the three steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company:

For these payments the admirally have the first call on the ships, at much lower rates than they would have to pay if the boats were chartered in times of emergency, and they have also the first call on other ships belonging to these com-panies for which no subvention is paid. In consideration of this payment, the ships were constructed under admirally survey, and fitted with gundecks and the pacessary adjuncts to enable them to be necessary adjuncts to enable them to be readily utilized as armed cruisers in case of need, the subvention being paid, not only for the privilege of a call upon the lines for the boats so subsidized, but as compensation for the additional expense in construction, and for the additional expense. weight and bulk which they are obliged to carry in the shape of gundecks and other fittings. In addition to this subvention, according to the 44th report of the post-master-general of Great Britain, the total amount paid for the carriage of malls from the United Kingdom to New York during the year ending March II, 1898, was £107,584, or say about \$500,000, which, added to the amount paid for subvention, would aggregate a sum total of about

1750,000.

In the Hanna-Payne bill provision is made for the payment of subsidy to Amér-ican-owned steamers under the British and Belgian flags, which is estimated to amount in the aggregate to over \$55,000 annually. It is also an open secret that various foreign residents doing business in New York have filed notices within the prescribed time, which will enable them to comply with the stipulations of the bill in securing subsidy payments on a still greater amount of tonnage now in course of construction, to be put into the American trade later. Thus the estimated \$10,000,000 for subsidy appropriation is likely to be fully used, the lion's share going to the International Navigation Company and other owners of vessels which are foreign built, though possibly under the American flag, while the Pacific Mail, Ward Line, and other coastwise lines, strictly American, will divide among them what is left by their more greedy claim-ants for the public money. If this Hanna-Payne bill, as has been so frequently announced, is for the purpose of reviving shipbuilding interests in this country and the building up of an American merchant marine, why not confine the payment of the subsidy to strictly American-built

ships? Now let us inquire what would have been the subsidy payments under the Hanna-Payne bill for the fiscal year 1897, if it had been in force at that time. Fol-lowing the actual course of every ship during that year, the amount paid from the treasury would have been the follow-

81,808,831 57 656, TO1 44 117,800 BT 61,200 12 file Mail Steamship Co. ted States & Cubs Mail Co. I. Mailory & Co. B. Plant Steamship Co. P. Clyde & Co. therp Pacific Co.

480 13 409 53 1,254 43

in addition to this, the following extra gubsidies would have been earned: International Navigation Co. under American flag ... \$1,220,512 20 Under British and Belgian flags ... 450,768 64-81,707,289 84 Oceanic Steamship Co. ... 117,390 37 Pacifio Coast Steamship Co. and Creson Interconverses Co. oregon Improvement Co.
Atlantio & Caribbean Steamship Co.
Artantio & Caribbean Steamship Co.
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
C. H. Mallory & Co. 95,281 58 2,262 50

\$2,000 004 T4 This makes a total of nearly \$5,000,000 against about \$750,000 paid by Great Britagainst about \$10,000 paid by Great Brit-ain for like purposes. An interview ap-peared in the moraing papers, a few days ago, in which the president of the Inter-nutional Navigation Company was made to say that the mall contracts which now give the International Navigation Com-pany in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 per annum do not compensate for the extra expense involved in sailing under the American flag. Such statements may decelve the average member of congress but cannot deceive merchants who are familiar with the subject. We are informed that the subsidy which would be earned by the International Navigation Company under the proposed bill would in itself amount yearly to more than the gross earnings that can be made by either of the largest steamship companies now employed in the trade between England

and America from the earnings of their regular business. It is an open secret at Washington that a combination has been formed between the Hanna-Payne subwidy and the Nicara-gua canal. Senator Hanna had agreed to await the report of the Isthmian canal commission, and the president had accordingly recommended delay on the canal bill for that purpose, but there has been a sudden change in both quarters. Mr. Hanna has put his name to the report for immediate action on the canal bill, and he thinks that he has secured a sufficient number of votes for the shipping subsidy bill. It may be so, but it is not yet cer-tain. The debate in the senate is yet to take place, and it is scarcely credible that the bill should fall to be exposed in its true character as a brasen scheme for illing private pockets at the expense of

Ruskin at His Rest.

The noonday sun came slanting down the rocky slopes of La Riccia, and their masses of entangled and tell foliage, whose autumnations were mixed with the wet verdure of a thousand evergreena, were peneiraled with it as with rain. I cannot call it color-it was as with rain. I cannot call it color—it was confiagration. Purple and crimson and scarlet. Ifte the curtains of God's tabernacle, the rejoicing trees mank into the valley in showers of light, every separate leaf quivering with booyant and burning life; each, as it turned to reflect or to transmit the sunbeam, first a torch and then an emerald. Pur up into the recesses of the valley, the green vistas arched lites the bollows of mighty waves of some like the hollows of mignly waves or regardine sea with the arbutus flowers dashed along their dashe for foun, and eliver flakes of orange opray tossed beto the air around hem, breaking over the gray walls of rock atto a thousand separate stars, fading and after alternative as the weak wind lifted

and let them fall. Every ginde of grass barned like the golden floor of heaven, opening in section gleams as the follage broke and closed above it as sheet lightning opens in a cloud at smass; the motionless masses of dark rock—dark, though flushed with scarlet lichen—casting their quiet stadious across the resiliess reliance, the fountain underseath them filling its marble bollow with blue mist and fittil sound; and over all the multitudinous bars of amber marble bollow with brue mist and sixul scound, and over all the multitudinous here of amber and rose, the sarred clouds that have no dark-ness and only saint to illumine, were seen in athornless intervals between the solemn and orboil repose of the stone pline passing to have themselves in the last, while blinding luster of the manualized like when the Company and he measureless line where the Campagna meled into the blaze of the sea. Tell me who is likest this, Poussin or Turner?

A ROPELESS CANDIDATE.

Can a Man Who Talks Like This Expect to Be President?

New York Commercial Advertises.
Mr. Bryan was under visible restraint while he remained in this city, out of consideration, doubtless, for the feelings of those hard-money democrats like Edward M. Shepard who, are trying to convince themselves that he is not a totally unfit person to put at the head of the government of the first republic in the world; but as soon as he left the city limits he save his tongue free rein, and the revelabut as soon as he loft the city limits he gave his tongue free rein, and the revelation was well calculated to startle all persons of sound mind who have been endeavoring to take a favorable view of his mental and morat qualifications. His speeches in Jersey City and at various places in Connecticut show him to be not merely a free stiverite, but a cheap and rather silly charlatan, who persistently insults the intelligence of his audience by "talking down" to them. Some critic said to Disraell once that a certain English politician had no taste. "Oh yes, he nas." was the reply: "he has a great deal of tates, but all of it is hed." Think of a man, who is displaying his own qualifications for the presidency, assuming that such utterances as these will convince the people of his merita: people of his merita:

I have seen Republicans going up and down the land telling what God wants. If God knew them as well as I do be wouldn't dure to tell them what he wanted.

I am satisfied that when God gets ready to reveal his will to the American people he will shoose some one other than Mark Hanna to reveal it.

Until God sends us angels from above to conduct monopolies, no monopoly will be safe, what we've seen of the man who run them makes us think that they came from below.

Solomon has a proverb: "A prudent man foreseeth the svil and bideth himself, but the simple pass on and are punished." That is too long. I've redrawn it so that it reads: "The wise man gets an idea in his head, the footish man gets in the neck."

There are three defenses of our policy in the Philippines. They are these: Financial, or there's money in it; religious, or God's in it; political, or we're in it. It's philanthropy and 5 per cent-philanthropy chleroforms the conqueror's censcience, while 5 per cent picks the onquered's pocket.

People ask me to drop free silver. It wouldn' weak if I did. It's bigger than any man-never made a speech where it is proper to illude to politics without speaking of silver. It is an insult to the intelligence of the American people to say that a man of this caliber is a dangerous candidate for the presidency. Whatever following his vulgar and blasphemous utterances may secure for him in any part of the country, they are certain to units against country, they are certain to unite against him the intelligence and character of all parts, and especially in the states of the East and great Middle West, thus making his defeat overwhelming.

Com Paul Compared With Tweed. Thomas G. Shearman in New York Tin The following extracts are taken sublished reports of proceedings in the

Boor legislature, known as the rand:
"July, 1889.—His bonor, Com Paul, accepts a
loan of \$85,000 from the state funds at 2% per
cent laterest." The ourrent rate was then

loan of \$30,000 from the state turce at 25 per cent laterest." The current rate was then about 6 per cent.

"May 24, 1862.—Resolved, That a farm be constructed on the president's farm, at a cent of \$22,600, at the expense of the treasury.

"The public works department reports that the road across the president's farm, estimated to cost \$7500, had actually cost \$25,000. Mr. Meyer stated that this road was of absolutely no use to any one but the owner of the farm."

"June 15.—Complaint based that of 12 tracts of land given by the government to a certain church, it had been deprived of four, which had been handed over to the president's church; and that two of these had been transferred by that church to the president was all right.

"Aug. 2.—Two years proviously an official report of a read committee had stated that of \$700,000 spent on the streets of Pretoria, vouch-\$700,000 spent on the streets of Pretoria, youch-

burg, having been sold to certain private indi-viduale, at a nominal figure, many thousands of pounds below the market value; the presi-dent offered no other explanation than that "speculation, when fairly conducted, was jus-ifiable."

close henchmen.

What was the authority, in 1870, for believing that William M. Tweed was a 'sordid old reprobate'? Not half as good as there is today about Oom Paul.

Ruskin on War.

"Crown of Wild Olives," Lecture III. When I tell you that war is the foundation of all the arts, I mean also that it is the foundation of all the high virtues and faculties of men. It is very strange to me to discover this, and very dreadful—but I saw it to be quite an undeniable fact. . . I found, in brief, that all great nations learnt their truth of word and strength of thought in war, that they were nourished in war and wasted by peace. taught by war and deceived by peace; trained by war and betrayed by peace; in that they were born in war and expired in peace.

Proof From "Holy Writ." "The Lord hateth a scold" is a line of Holy Writ which The Oregonian might well profit by.-Albany Herald.

It may be doubted whether the Lord hates a scold so much as he hates the poor, malevolent ignoramus who attributes the coinage of his own dull brain to "Holy Writ." But this literary achievement is about on a level with the intelligenue of the professional pap-sucker, In Proper Form,

Chicago Tribune.

The society editor who was acting temporarily as news editor worked over in this style a dispatch pertaining to a bat-

Colonel Thompson will be at

General Walker announces the engagement of Colonel Thompson with a con-aiderable force of the enemy yesterday aff-

me within the enemy's lines until ex-

changed."

Rarely Successful. Philadelphia Record. "I suppose you're a skillful watch-"Yes, indeed! Everybody who gets me to mend his watch is sure to come back again and again."

Unrequited. Chicago Post.
"He says he is wedded to art." "That reminds me of an old novel."
"What's the title?" 'Married, but Not Mated.'

At Present Prices. Detroit Journal.

Beconomy is the road to wealth. It is ot passable to automobiles, as yet, we inderstan L

NOTE AND COMMENT.

What we need those days is storage tanks for sunshine.

Buller is not a quitter, whatever else may be said of him.

It is extremely unnecessary just now for an Englishman to recite "Lest Wa Forget."

money in speculations, but cable bills are about as expensive as bucking the stock market. Anyway, Buller can send his regrets to

Castellane may have not sunk any

Oom Paul If he can't est dinner in Pretoria next Christmas. He is good at regretting. St. Paul is obliged to dispense with her

great celebration this year because she

can cut no ice. Her carnival would thrive on a frost. William Waldorf Astor might prove ow thorough an Englishman he is by fighting for his adopted country. He

Bryan's libertles with holy writ may eem to him to be highly humorous, but they have not made any unfathomable impression on his auditors.

van't, however.

Now that Agoncilio's occupation as an shvoy is gone, he can come over here and book Aguinaldo for a series of lectures on the art of retreat

Chicago is so busy throwing bouquets at ersoif over that drainage canal that she overlooks the cabbages and things that are being heaved at her from St. Louis. Those who are alive today will see the

beginning of a February in a year divisi-ble by 4 which has only 18 days. Few persons living have seen this happen, and few now living will see it again, for it occurs only in the last year of a century, and not then if the number of the century is divisible by 400. At the end of the next century in the year 2000 there will be a leap year and 25 days in February, as usual, because 2000 is divisible by 400, Through the act of an inectutable Providence, the earth does not make its revolution around the sun in a certain number of days, and when 35 days were allowed for a year, the year was il minutes and 14 seconds too long. This soon got things out of whack, as the overtime amounted to a day in 138 years. Finally, to put things to rights, it was arranged to add one day to February, the shortest month, every four years, and as this overdid the thing by three days in 400 years, it was ordered by Pope Gregory that this additional day be omitted on all the cen-tenary years except those which are mul-tiples of 400. Thus 1000 was a leap year. and 2000 will be a leap year. This came so near putting things atrulght that the time unaccounted for does not amount to a day in 100,000 years, which makes no difference, as there will be a new date to reckon from by that time. It took a lot of calculation to figure out this arrange-ment, which might all have been avoided if Pope Gregory had just thought in order that the earth complete its journey round the sun in an equal number of days, instead of requiring old minutes and sec-onds to do it in. While those now living are favored by seeing the 2th day omitted from February in a year the number of which is divisible by 4, which adds one day to their lives, those who live ill the highly favored by seeing the centenary year a leap year. This will be something for them to remember, but they will have the same old trouble about when the century ends.

Memorial Service.

The Academy.

This is what I saw in St. Paul's cathedral on Tuesday afternuon, at the memorial service for those who have fallen

in the war:

The fog hung over the city. The churchyard was througed. The steps of the cathedral were haden by a fense, black
mass, moving up, up. I joined them and
slowly was carried in. Then-what did I \$700,000 spent on the streets of Pretoria, voichers for \$110,000 were missing." The president
stated that nothing was wrong; the rand was
entirely satisfied, and refused to make any investigation.

"Ang. 3.—Government fand near Johannesburg, having been sold to certain private individuale, at a nominal figure, many thousands
of pounds below the market value; the president offered no other explanation than that

"Mumined here and there by a bare jet of
"Mumined here and there by a bare jet of
"Mumined here and there by a bare jet of dent offered no other explanation than that "speculation, when fairly conducted, was justified."

One Paul is reported by his own advocates to be worth to be wort cates to be worth \$25,000,000. Where did he get it? His son-in-law and secretary, in black, were wedged together, motion-less, absorbed, fading beyond into the \$250,000 house. How did he get it? He was proved in a Boer court to have taken bribes, as were 20 more of Oom Paul's close henchmen. nebre." but it so happened that when I entered, the cathedral echoed to the sad melody of a simple hymn that carried back and touched old chords. "Brief life back and touched old chords. "Brief life is here our portion" sang the choir, and as the versus slowly followed one another rising mysteriously from lips we could not see, one by one citteens took up the refrain, each singing it quietly to himself, each with his own thoughts, for we were mourners. The effect was almost unbearable, and many stole away. As I went able, and many stole away.

down the steps two soldlers were passing
by. Each carried an outlit percel. Their
brown putter-swaffled legs peeped from
hereath their long closks, and lower
There. gleamed their spurs. So it was There, in the cathedral. Grief and the past; the cathedral. Grief and the in the cather here, in the ways of war.

Hindu Arrogance.

Chambers's Journal.

I was having my lesson in Hindustani from my high-caste munshi, whom I emdoved on first arriving in India, who diployed on first arriving in India, who di-lated with great bitterness on the arro-gance of Europeans. Presently, whiching to give some orders to my low-casts sweeper about my dogs, I asked the munshi to interpret for me, and, among other things, to hand the sweeper two rupess, and to give my directions as to rupers, and to give my directions as to certain purchases. Instead of placing the money in the man's hand, the mussh threw it on the ground, and the awaper quite contentedly gathered up the coins, saluted respectfully, and withdraw. I saked the mussh how it was that he, who resented the arrogance of Europeans so much, was so insulting in his behavior to the open sevence. And he explained to the poor sweeper; and he explained that the latter quite undersided their re-spective positions, and old not expect a high-caste man to run any risk of touching him, well knowing the penalty of flue and troublesome purification which would be thereby entailed.

The Colonizing Powers.

Chicago Record.
Within the last 18 years 8 679,130 square miles have been added to the colonial emmiles have been added to the colonial em-pires of the great colonizing powers. The total, not including Earpi nor the Soudan, is as follows: Great Britain. 2,87,312. France, 1,885,581; Germany, 1,030,079; Rus-sia, 283,381; United States, 193,081; Nethers-lands, 123,577; Portugal, 36,565; Spain, 76,-811.

A Bad Fleid.

Philadelphia Press.
Asket-Back home again, sh? What was the matter, too healthy for you out there? Doctor-Exactly. There was only one case of sickness in the town the whole time I was there.

Asket—And I suppose some other doctor had that? Doctor—No, I had it. If was homestell-