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ALL THE WEATHER.—Rain, fresh to brisk southeast winds.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

CLOUDS ON THE HORIZON.

Every patriot who understands the direful effects bound up in the triumph of silverism in the United States must regret the difficulties that seem to be gathering in the way of President McKinley, not as the president, but as the head of the republican party, and the generally conceded nominee of his party for the ensuing presidential term.

Everything that sets the republican organization back and helps Bryan on, is in greater or less degree, calamitous. Yet everything must be looked squarely in the face. The poorest advice is to who underestimates difficulties and makes the outlook appear more favorable than it really is.

First.—The South African war will cost McKinley a great many votes. It is unfortunate that he, both for his aid to Bryanism and for the simple trust that McKinley is in no way responsible for it.

Second.—Republican difficulties may be read in the tariff policies of the administration. Reciprocity treaties with France and the Argentine, and Mr. McKinley's persistent advocacy of free trade with Puerto Rico, seem certain to offend some of the sturdiest supporters of republican policies in the past.

Third.—It will not be possible in 1900 to arouse the energetic support given at the state elections in 1898 to two things to which the present administration is committed, namely, the gold standard and retention of the Philippines.

Fourth.—It will undoubtedly have a tendency to gather discussion and concentrate an issue about the money standard; but it will also afford many democrats who voted for McKinley in 1896 a chance to say: "The gold standard is settled, and silver is dead; I will vote against McKinley this time."

And as regards the Philippines, many who resented proposals that we should surrender to armed Tagals will find their anger against anti-imperialism subsiding when the question is no longer one involving national dishonor, but only one of expediency.

There are not very comfortable reflections for the man in the White House. Perhaps they afford one reason why Webster Davis is hurrying to Kruger's camp. A peaceful settlement of the Transvaal controversy would not only advance Mr. McKinley's ambition but would also enable him to hold a good many votes next November which he will otherwise lose.

tion of the torch in this instance would hardly be considered justifiable. Under the circumstances, citizens of Honolulu may be congratulated that but twelve blacks were swept clear of buildings by the fire, and that the same fire they are fortunate in the certainty that even the rats in the infected district lately covered by the buildings consumed were "stamped out."

THE PROVOCATION OF POLITICAL CRIME.

The Kentucky assembly is correctly described as having exercised its constitutional right in deciding to unseat Governor Taylor; nevertheless, it exercised this constitutional right unjustly. Under the Goebel election law the general assembly elected a board of three election commissioners, a majority of whom may legally act. This board was composed of democrats; it was clothed with the power to appoint three election commissioners in each county, and to remove them at will. These county boards, composed of party workers, are charged with the duty of appointing in each election precinct two judges, one clerk and one sheriff, and two of these officers shall be of "one political party" and the other, but the selection of the judges of one political party is committed to the representatives of the other. The county commissioners, or a majority of them, canvass the returns from the precincts and issue certificates of election.

The state board canvasses these certificates and issues its certificates to the officers it finds elected, but under the constitution the general assembly must decide in contests concerning the election of governor or lieutenant-governor. Under the law the party in power in the general assembly is given every advantage, for it selects all election commissioners from its own ranks, selects such judges as it chooses to represent the other party, and it controls the final decision. But in spite of all these advantages enjoyed by the democrats, the certificates of the county boards showed that the candidate of the republican party was elected governor, and the state board awarded him the office. The republicans hold that Taylor, governor by the so-called "Goebel" law, was shot. A condition not nearly so outrageous came near causing an outbreak of armed violence more than twenty years ago, in consequence of a quarrel over the election of governor by the so-called "Goebel" legislature of Maine. Moderate counsels and the presence and firmness of General Joshua E. Chamberlain prevailed over the counsels of political passion, and an attempt at revolution was strangled in its birth. But Kentucky is not Maine, and whether Goebel lives or dies there will be political and personal reprisals for many years to come.

It would have been far wiser to submit peacefully to Goebel's "constitution" of usurpation than to have resorted to assassination for the murder of Goebel will not restore Governor Taylor to his rights, and is nothing but an act of passionate political vindictiveness. But such a condition of affairs is but the natural outcome of political crimes among a hot-blooded people, who in many sections of the state are habitually lawless.

Political and family feuds have for years desolated many of the mountain counties of East Kentucky. Tom Buford, of the famous Buford family, some twenty years ago shot the judge of the court dead because he decided a civil suit against him. In some counties it is not easy to hold a peaceful term of court; it is almost impossible to secure a jury, or elect a sheriff that does not belong to one side or the other of a family feud. In a state of such mixed composition, armed resistance to law is always to be feared. A land of moonshine whiskey and illiterate mountaineers handy with the gun is a land always fertile in lynch law, blood feuds and general social turbulence. For this reason William Goebel, an intelligent man of education and ability, knew that he was playing with fire when he deliberately contrived a machine to steal the governorship of Kentucky, and if he has exploded a powder magazine and perished because he is "hoist by his own petard," his fate ought to be a warning to equally bold men who stake their lives on their success in playing the game of politics with loaded dice. Lawless people, when they are loaded with powder, are more likely to go through marked cards or loaded dice, are dangerously likely to kill the card sharp.

THE DOCUMENT FROM TARLAC.

Senator Pettigrew, the wild man from South Dakota, was properly checked in his purpose of having a lot of Aguinaldo stuff read in the senate. It was a long document, produced by Aguinaldo at Tarlac, some time before the American troops arrived at that temporary "capital" of his "republic." The manifesto has the rhetorical flourish of the style of the semi-civilized man, of warm imagination and bombastic speech. It is a document, therefore, sure to be admired by the Pettigrew mind. Take this apostrophe for a sample:

O! beloved land of the Philippines! Thy riches and thy beauty are the cause that such overwhelming ambition has seized thy children! Thou hast aroused the ambition of the imperialists and expansionists of North America, who have buried their toms in thy streets. Beloved mother, beloved mother, here we stand to defend thy liberty to the death! We do not care war, on the contrary, we wish for peace, but on honorable peace, which does not require the color to the cheek nor cover the forehead with the blush of shame. And we swear and promise thee, that America, with her riches and power, can perhaps annihilate us, but she shall not cover us with the slave's veil!

But Aguinaldo didn't bother much about "defense of liberty to the death," of which he talked so stoutly. He cleared out, not only from Tarlac, but from every other place where the Americans appeared, without making any fight at all. He is a very cheap rhetorical potpourri, and a lying one besides; for the color to the cheek nor cover the forehead with the blush of shame, and we swear and promise thee, that America, with her riches and power, can perhaps annihilate us, but she shall not cover us with the slave's veil!

The admiral received me in his cabin, and after the first exchange of courtesies, I asked him whether all the telegrams which he had sent to Mr. Pratt, the consul at Singapore, in regard to my whereabouts had been answered in the affirmative, and added that the United States had come to the Philippines to protect the natives and to liberate them from the yoke of Spain. He said, however, that America is rich in land and money, and had no need of colonies, finally assuring me that there would be no Philippine independence on the part of the United States. He then asked me

whether I could assure the people against the Spanish and effect a quick campaign. I answered him that the events would show what could be done, etc.

Dewey's absolute denial of this statement was furnished in a letter that appeared in yesterday's telegraphic reports. Senator Lodge's protest against the reading in the senate of Aguinaldo's "inventions and lies" was altogether proper. But when Senator Sewell declared Pettigrew's conduct in this business that of a traitor, he ought to have gone further and moved the immediate expulsion of the traitor from the senate.

Aguinaldo writes that Dewey "assured him there would not be any doubt with regard to recognition of Philippine independence on the part of the United States." Dewey writes: "I never promised, directly or indirectly, independence to the Philippines. Aguinaldo never alluded to Philippine independence in any conversation with me or my officers." Pettigrew prefers to believe Aguinaldo, which is natural; for the Aguinaldo spirit is much alive in him, as in some other big-mouthed "anti."

EXTEND THE JETTY.

According to Washington advices, a considerable sum of money is available for river and harbor work in this vicinity at the present time. The Columbia river below Tongue point has available \$111,500, the Columbia and Willamette below Portland \$140,924, while \$220,360 can be used on the river at Three-Mile rapids and in the construction of a boat railway. Unfortunately, the project for which there is the greatest immediate need, a liberal appropriation is not mentioned. A forty-foot channel is needed at the mouth of the Columbia, and no time should be lost in securing it. When the jetty, which has already done such effective work at the mouth of the Columbia, was finished, the total cost proved to be over \$1,500,000 less than the original estimate. In effect this left over \$1,500,000 to which the mouth of the Columbia was entitled, but as the jetty when completed gave such satisfactory results that further work at the time seemed unnecessary, the money which would have been forthcoming had it been needed remained in the treasury.

The increasing commerce of the river and the larger class of vessels coming here call for a deeper channel at the mouth of the river than was thought necessary when the old jetty was built. Accordingly, no time should be lost in securing enough money to continue the jetty to a point where the waters of the big river will be so confined as to scour out a forty-foot channel at low water. The fact that the old jetty was built at a cost fully 50 per cent under the estimate shows that better results can be secured for the money used at this point than at any other point where the government has made similar improvements. Every dollar invested in improving the river from its mouth to the headwaters of the Columbia, proper, and of all its numerous tributaries, will return handsome dividends on the investment. The waterways of the country are the great regulators of freight charges, and are the highways on which products of the farm, forest and field can reach the markets at the smallest possible cost.

Mention was made a few days ago of the traffic on the Long Tom river, a small stream tributary to the Upper Willamette. The government spent a few hundred dollars on this stream last fall and summer, and by removing a few snags and straightening out some of the bends, placed the river in such a condition that steamers went up as far as Monroe and brought out several hundred tons of wheat, flour and other produce. Not only on the Long Tom, but on the Yamhill, Lewis, Lake, Clatskanie, and a number of other small rivers in this vicinity, is government aid of direct benefit to the farmers along these streams. In many cases all of the profits of production would be lost in getting the products of the farm to market, were it not for these natural highways, which nearly always turn handsome dividends for the money spent in improvements. The good work of the government at the mouth of the Columbia within the past dozen years has resulted in reducing charter rates fully \$1 50 per ton.

Until the entrance of the river was deepened, there was a differential of \$2 50 per ton between Portland and San Francisco, and every year a great many thousands tons of wheat was sent to the Bay city from Portland loaded on ships for the great run to Europe. Now the two ports are on practically the same basis, the only difference being that of distance and a surplus of cargo tonnage at San Francisco. Government work has thus added \$1 50 per ton to all of the products exported by sea from Oregon. The work done on the Long Tom and similar streams has added proportionately to the value of the products raised along these streams, and it is safe to say that the direct benefits arising from appropriations for the improvement of internal waterways are greater than can be shown in any other branch of government expenditure. No corporation can ever secure an exclusive franchise for the operation of steamers on a river, and if a navigable stream is kept in proper shape there will always be enough competition among boatmen to enable the farmer to get his freight to market at the lowest possible cost, thus insuring him the greatest possible profit on his labor.

THE BLUNDERS OF THE BOERS.

The British blunders in the opening of the Transvaal campaign were so notable that public attention has been withdrawn from the blunders of the Boers, who neglected to avail themselves of the advantage given them by Kruger's ultimatum as promptly on the Orange river as they did in Natal. Why the Boers did not instantly descend upon Orange River station and capture the great railway bridge at Hopetown and capture De Aar Junction is inexplicable. The Hopetown bridge over the Orange river the last of November and as late as the 19th of that month was held by 500 men of the Lancaashire regiment, while De Aar Junction, with \$5,000,000 worth of provisions, had a garrison of less than 2000 men, with only one piece of serviceable artillery. It would have been very easy work for the Boers to cut off De Aar or Orange River station, as they did at Coleberg, but they missed the opportunity, and the British line of communication, by rail from Cape Town to De Aar and on to Orange river is practically secure.

The original scheme for invading the republic was as follows: Sir George White, with 15,000 British regulars, exclusive of the Natal colonial force, was to hold Natal; Mafeking and Kimber-

ley were considered more or less impregnable, and so the army corps, with its cavalry, was to advance on the Free State in three divisions, from Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and East London. From each of these ports there is a railway line running in a northerly direction, and the three converge upon Nauwpoort, some sixty-odd miles from Norval's Pont, where the railway crosses the Orange river into the Free State. Here, at Nauwpoort Junction, the three divisions were to unite and advance on Bloemfontein, passing through Coleberg and crossing the river at Norval's Pont. This movement would have drawn off the Free State Boers from Natal and Kimberley. The rollef of Ladysmith and Kimberley would thus have been accomplished; the fall of Bloemfontein would have meant the surrender of the Free State, and General Buller would then have been free to march on Pretoria by way of Kroonstadt and Viljoen's Drift, keeping the railway with him all the way. It is clear that if the Boers had not blundered as badly as the British they would have captured Hopetown and De Aar Junction, with its enormous supplies.

While occupied largely with the military situation and plans for improving it, Lord Roberts is devoting particular attention to the work of fostering the loyalty of the British subjects in Cape Colony. Finding in the British authorities a disposition to treat the rebellious Boers of the Colony with the full rigor warranted by military law, he has taken measures to mitigate this rigor by the most liberal construction of existing laws wherever it is prudent to display such generosity. He has also issued the most stringent regulations for the guidance of officers in command of expeditions marching through disaffected territory, to the end that unnecessary and avoidable hardship may not be inflicted upon the non-resistant class. All supplies for the army are to be paid for in cash; in the most extreme cases, and when the Boers absolutely refuse to furnish food and forage, are supplies to be furnished by main force, and even then the officers are to exercise the greatest supplies so seized, with a view to future payment by the imperial government. This policy of the commander-in-chief is formed with the purpose of removing to the greatest possible extent the resentment of the Boers when the British empire in South Africa includes within its limits the South African republics. The effort commends itself not only for its far-sightedness, but for its humanity.

It is well to remember that after peace is concluded the problem of governing the people in arms in their own and the nation's interest is yet to be solved, and he is a wise military commander who takes this fact into consideration to the full extent that military necessity permits during the season of actual warfare that precedes victory.

Bryan lamented in his Boston speech Tuesday night that the republican party had changed its principles since the days of Lincoln. What the boy statesman meant to say was that McKinley is more lenient with copperheads than Lincoln was. In civil war times the nation was divided by a number of traitors, of whom one Valandigham, of the same political faith as Bryan, was the most conspicuous. When Valandigham became too noisy, he was sent, by Lincoln's order, into the Confederate lines, where he belonged. In answer to the denunciations of Governor Seymour, of New York, and others, that the punishment of Valandigham was "dishonourable," Lincoln wrote this noble sentiment, which applies to the Philippines today with the same force that it applied to the South thirty-seven years ago:

Long experience has shown that armies cannot be maintained unless desertion shall be punished by the severe penalty of death. The case requires, and the law and the constitution require, that a deserter, whether a private, a plumed soldier, or a general, who leaves his post, or a friend to a public meeting, and there working upon his feelings, he is persuaded to write the soldier by that he is fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked administration of a contemptible government, too weak to arrest and punish him if he shall desert. I think that, in such a case, to silence the agitator and save the army, is only constitutional, but withal a great mercy.

Bryan, Hoar and Bacon are committing the same offense today that Valandigham had committed when General Burnside arrested him.

It is officially announced that, at the coming session of the Canadian parliament, the government will propose the expenditure of several million dollars in deepening the canals to a depth of eighteen feet and making other improvements in the navigation of the provinces. The object is to bring the enormous grain trade of the Great Lakes, and to pass it down and out through the St. Lawrence river and gulf instead of letting it go through the United States. Most of the grain is grown on the American side of the line, and would naturally go to market over United States soil, if the needed facilities were provided. Commerce, however, being a most unpatriotic element, will go where profitable and easy ways are made for it, regardless of sentiment. This is a lesson which our nation must learn, and it cannot put itself under tutelage in this line too quickly for its own good.

Some tangible evidence that opposition to the refunding scheme has special private purposes behind it has hitherto been lacking. This is now supplied by the labored effort of the United States Investor to show that special private interests are behind its advocacy. "Stop, thief!" is a useful cry when it discovers the pickpocket.

WAYS OF OUR POLITICIANS.

Sound Protest Against Drawing on the Affairs of Other Countries. Kansas City Star, Ind. In the midst of the burrah at the close of the Spanish war the prediction was made that men would walk up and down the land denouncing the acquisition of the Philippines as a crime. Ninety men out of ten laughed at this prophecy as ridiculous. The opposition to expansion failed to prove popular and has tended to make democratic success appear more hopeless than ever. Meantime the Boer war came along and enterprising democrats at once began to utilize it as an issue.

It is this condition which Captain Mahan refers to in advising his countrymen to avoid controversies over the Boer war, and then takes occasion to say that, in his opinion, the British are in the right. "Don't make sweeping statements," says the naval strategist, "which draw retortations in kind, because it won't do to draw American party lines on the affairs of other countries. Any other course than the one adopted," continues the sage strategist, "would have been incompatible with the honor of Great Britain." Thus he illustrates, in his own words, how impossible it is to avoid disputing about the Boer war when there is organized effort to boom the controversy.

Indeed, the organized effort has succeeded in starting the ball rolling, and it really shows some promise of causing a division in America resembling the definition of political lines in regard to France preceding the war of 1870. If the war in South Africa drags along there will be a strong effort to insert in the democratic platform a plank demanding, at least, the friendly efforts of the United States in favor of the Boers. If McKinley fears that the democrats can make a strong point on this plank those who know his character have reason to believe that he will consented to end the war with arbitration. On the other hand, if the Boers are beaten the new issue being nourished by the democratic politicians will come to naught.

16 TO 1 CAN'T WIN.

Bryan Urged to Drop Silver for Anti-Imperialism. Baltimore Sun, Dem. One fundamental error Mr. Bryan seems unfortunately to have fallen into. He is prone to think in fact, and in words, to state to say—that in 1896 the only persons in favor of the gold standard in the United States were the conservative handful who voted the Fairbank and Buckner ticket. The rest of the people he claims to have been in favor of bimetalism or the double standard. "In 1896," he said, "3,500,000 voters voted for independent bimetalism; the rest of the people, 7,500,000, voted for the aid of anybody, and 7,500,000 voted for a ticket pledged to international bimetalism; 13,000,000 voted for the double standard as against the gold standard, and only 132,000 supported the only ticket that ever stood for the gold standard in the United States." Nothing could be more misleading or illogical than such a deduction from the figures of the last election, and we regret to find Mr. Bryan the victim of such an extraordinary piece of self-delusion.

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Mr. Bryan is utterly mistaken when he measures the entire strength of the gold or sound-money vote by the vote cast for Fairbank and Buckner, and the vote cast for McKinley. It is shown conclusively by the change in the popular and electoral vote in the states of Kentucky, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Virginia—all states which voted for Cleveland in 1892 and for McKinley in 1896. It would be as idle to say that all the democrats who voted for McKinley in 1896 approved or swallowed the gold standard as it is to say that all the republicans who voted for McKinley in 1896 approved or swallowed the gold standard.

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THE OREGONIAN'S ANNUAL.

A Great State. Wilmington (Del.) News.

The synopsis of the address by Dr. Joseph S. Walton, printed in the Morning News yesterday, gave a brief recital of the settlement of Oregon, one of the great states in the far West. A recent number of the Portland (Or.) Oregonian, an edition of 60 pages, received a few days ago, gives a careful review of the history of that state, and presents some figures as showing the wonderful development of that commonwealth, admitted to the sisterhood of states in 1859.

The population of Oregon is now estimated at 425,000, while Portland alone is fast reaching a population of 100,000. The area of the state is 95,000 square miles, being the sixth in that respect; three territories are larger. There is thus much room for expansion, and in time the state will become a powerful empire in itself. According to The Oregonian, the business of the state last year reached proportions of an enormous value. Some of the figures given are: Farms, ranges, dairies and orchards, \$45,569,137; lumber, \$2,852,250; manufactured products, \$25,239,939; yield of gold, \$3,255,000; silver, \$13,181,000; coal, \$24,182; fisheries, \$2,411,155; which is a pretty fair showing for a state that has been built up in a wilderness, and which still has many thousands of square miles yet to conquer.

The Oregonian says that the only unsatisfactory condition is the slow growth of manufacturing industries, the result of sending raw material East to be made up and shipped back to the consumers. In due time that mistake will be remedied, just as it is being remedied in the South. It took the people of the South a long time to discover that it would pay to make up their cotton into goods on the spot, and to convert its iron into pigs and commercial iron and steel. But they have learned that trick, and the saving of freight on the raw material is an important factor in the price of goods put upon the market.

Oregon did very well last year in the matter of manufactured goods, yet it can do even better—and it will in due time. The Oregonian is one of the best papers on the Pacific coast, and its special edition of 60 pages indicates that the state is not lacking in enterprising newspaper-makers. The Oregonian is doing much for the state, and Portland has occasion to be proud of its metropolitan newspaper.

"Queen of the West."

Jefferson City (Mo.) Journal.

Oregon is destined to be the "queen of the West," as is plainly evidenced by the energy and enthusiasm displayed by her leading newspaper, The Oregonian, published at Portland. A copy of its annual number has reached the Journal office. It is a splendid piece of work, showing a high degree of skill mechanically and editorially, containing 60 pages, including a beautifully illustrated supplement, seven columns in width, and showing the advantages offered by Oregon in an interesting manner. The Oregonian is sound politically, and predicts great things for its state in the future, the last year seeing it more prosperous than ever before.

Highly Creditable.

Saginaw (Mich.) Courier-Herald.

The Portland Oregonian celebrated the advent of the last year in the 19th century by issuing an edition, setting forth the wonderful resources of Portland and its surroundings. One feature of the edition is over 500 illustrations of views in and about Portland, all printed on the finest quality of enameled book paper, the views being half-tones, and very handsomely grouped. The edition is highly creditable to the Oregonian, and a valuable presentation of the marvelous resources of that highly favored region, of which The Oregonian is an able and enterprising representative.

A Mammoth Issue.

Galveston (Texas) News.

The News acknowledges receipt of a copy of the special annual edition of The Portland Oregonian. This is a mammoth issue, containing 36 pages full of interesting matter on the growth and prosperity of the state of Oregon. Besides the paper proper, there is a handsome supplement, got up in pamphlet form, and containing over 500 illustrations, all printed on the finest quality of enameled book paper. These views embrace all the noted scenic attractions of Oregon, and they cover every important industry of the Pacific Northwest.

A Prosperous Year.

Allentown (Pa.) Leader.

The Portland Oregonian, always an excellent newspaper, issued on New Year's day a special and handsomely illustrated number of 60 pages, containing a large amount of statistical and historical matter, proving very satisfactorily that the year just closed was the most prosperous in the history of Oregon.

Without Regard to Expense.

Detroit Journal.

The king assumes the royal architect's. "Build me a temple," he commands, "so costly that no smoker will ever be told he might have owned it had he left tobacco alone!" "Yes," you prohibitionist? asked a bystander, taking him cordially by the hand. "No, sir," was the contemptuous reply. "I sell milk."

Colonel Bryan's Clothes.

New York Sun.

As if the hoodoo on Colonel Bryan were not sufficiently dark already, he comes to this town with crabs, the most hideous of stones, studding his capacious shirt bosom. The colonel is a fair actor, but he needs a dresser.

Not Equal to the Situation.

Indianapolis Journal.

Professor (feelingly)—When I first began teaching music the wolf was often at my door. Listener (unfeelingly)—Gracious! Why didn't you pound the piano then as you do now?

Obscure Martyrs.

Edwin Arnold.

They have no place in storied page, Nor rest in marble shrine; They died and made no sign. But work that shall find its wages yet, And deeds that their God did not forget. Does for their lives divine.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Kentucky has two governors and no government.

There is a limit to traitorism, even in the United States senate.

Backward, turn backward, cease, in your flight, And fill old St. Louis with boundless delight.

The Boers seem determined to make the Ladysmith garrison take water, willy-nilly.

Time was when New England would not stand for Bryan. But it has been Aguinaldized since then.

"Bohs" hasn't been heard from yet, but he cannot be expected to do much till he has a chance to consult with K