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News or discussion incended for publication in the Oregonian should be addressed invariably Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of "Bollof The Gregouies," not to the name or any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any husiness matter should be addressed simply "The Gregorian." The Gregorian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to re-

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br male in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., TODAT'S WEATHER -- Occasional ruin, with

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, FEB. S.

BRYANISN'S NEW ALLIES.

Perhaps it is wholly consonant with the order of the universe that the Bryanites in their opposition to expanston should encounter aid from an influential but unexpected source. A fool for luck.

thing that is being done. What is the money standard? Let us see-gold? Then we must have allver, or anything so it is something else. Are we at peace? Then we must go to war with Spain. Are we at war? Then the war is unholy and must stop. Are we stag-nating or expanding? Expanding? Aha, then we must stop it. If the Bryanites were in power they would have fought the war with Spain, taken the Philippines, suppressed the Tagal Insurrection, and pointed with pride, Somebody else has done it, and they are violent in opposition.

This rationale of Bryanism is conwistent enough, but could not prevail alone. It is now likely to receive support from its ancient enemy-protection. The case of Puerto Rico has not only offended the protectionists; it has alarmed them for the possible consequence in Cuba and the Philippines, If we are to have free trade with Puerto Rico, or the next thing to free trade, what shall save us from free trade with the Philippines, and eventually with Cuba? On this ground can be assembled influential forces. Protested interests threatened by expansion, notably the sugar trust, have hitherto howled without much success against accession of the islands, but now they will have the basis of an audience. If the protectionists who are now offended at President McKinley's efforts for free trade with Puerto Rico miline forces with the Bryanites in congress, they can make life a burden for Puerto Rico, and probably throw away the Philippines and keep out Cuba

And if they are to have their way about the tarin, they may as well suc-We have little business in the Dood

a squalld part of the city was promptly idoned, a neat building in a respectable quarter was rented for school purposes, and Miss Venning placed in charge as principal. Her sucthe first assured. Only colored teachers were employed, and a second school In another part of the city soon became A necessity.

The two schools are still growing, and both have large, modern buildings; seven colored teachers are employed and over 200 children are enrolled. The best evidence of the success of a solu-

perimental stage, and is attracting the be dealt with.

result should cause no surprise. LESSON OF THE WHEAT LETTERS.

The cost of producing a bushel of wheat in Oregon, according to the testimony of the growers, varies greatly, ranging from a profit at 30 cents per bushel to a loss at 40 to 45 cents per bushel. The figures presented by men actually engaged in the business are

interesting, and, in the case of the higher limits named, undoubtedly explain the tenacity with which some growers have held on to their crops in the face of a falling market, and steadily accumulating stocks in the world's wheat centers. [The grower who can produce wheat it a cost of 30 cents or less will do well to stay with the

The Bryanites are against expansion, of course. They must be against every-thing that is being down. Pitter everyket his wheat at a loss or else carry it over, but they will prove rare exceptions, and all the attendant loss of a season like that mentioned will be recouped in the years of comparatively high prices, which greatly outnumber those of low prices.

The low price of wheat in Oregon today is due entirely to causes with which the Oregon grower will always be obliged to contend. The Argentine republic, one of the most formidable competitors America has in the wheat business, is harvesting and marketing a record-breaking crop, both as to quality and quantity. This crop was pro-duced by a shiftless, indolent people, who put the products of their farms on the market, or at least out of their own hands, as soon as they are harvested, regardless of the price. As the crop of the Argentine now coming on the market is conservatively estimated at 75,-000,000 bushels, it will be seen that Europe, the world's wheat market, can secure supplies from this source sufficient to meet her demands until the Southern ports of the United States commence shipping wheat of the 1900

crop. As this competition cannot be removed, it must be met, and as there is no surety of meeting it with wheat that costs 45 cents to produce, the problem must be solved by the man who can produce it at a profit, at less than 30 cents per bushel. Experiments made by a number of practical farmers have demonstrated that from 40 cents to 50 cents per bushel can be realized on wheat converted into pork, and this fact

may offer a solution of the difficulty age health and prosperity. Neverthewhich encounters the farmer who de- less, under this law of 1890 this man sires to raise wheat and yet is unable can read his title clear to a pension. to do so at a profit at less than 45 Pension for injury or infirmity incurred cents per bushel. Pork is higher, and In the military service commends itself wheat is lower, today, than for the to every right-minded man as just, but past four years, and Oregon is still imbeyond this we never should have gone orting from four to five carloads per to the extent of passing such a law as week from the East, indicating that the that of 1890, especially as under its man who has wheat to sell in the form loose and absurd construction a milof pork will have less difficulty in findllonaire incapable of support by maning buyers than the man who has the ual labor is permitted to become a pencereal itself.

enjoined from preventing unvaccinated |shed had not this officer, with the aschildren from attending school, Indiana has been the scene of similar stu- their pocket tourniquets and stopped pld crusades against vaccination, and in Utah there has been much opposicess and that of the venture was from | tion to vaccination, and these are the states that now suffer most from small- | Hancock with a shower of the profane pox. The authorities of Pennsylvania pyrotechnics which that great soldier took vigorous measures in favor of vaccination last autumn, when there

were fears that the disease might gain a foothold in the state, and as a consequence Pennsylvania has been almost free from the disease. Wherever there is eternal vigilance tion made possible by the courage and and vaccination is despotically enforced, as it is in New York city, you

find little or no smallpox, but wherteacher of children of her race is seen ever ignorant opposition to vaccination in the fact that as a rule the colored nullifies or evades all efforts at exclusion, there you find smallpox raging. one of the two schools, even though Smallpox lives on the ignorant neglect there are other schools with white of or stupid opposition to vaccination, teachers considerably nearer. The Where boards of health have absolute matter has long since passed the ex- sway, as they do in the great cities of the land, smallpox has no chance, but attention of educators in other cities it finds its place of multiplication in where a large colored population is to the states of the South and Southwest, There is so much of where the ignorant, illiterate opposition human nature in the solution that the to vaccination is the strongest. Of course, "Christian Scientists," and all other quacks and cranks, are conspicuous for their opposition to vaccination, as was recently in evidence in Georgia. When a man or woman once leaves the firm earth of fact and reason for the fogiand of assumption and speculation, he is always ready to make

a full meal of any new kind of "flapdoodle," the diet upon which fools feed and thrive. FINANCIAL DEATH IN ITS CLOTHES. Controller Coler, of New York city, disapproves of the bill introduced into

the Albany legislature for pensioning of city employes who have been in office thirty years. His reason is weighty: "If you open the door to relleve men who may be worthy of a pension, you will have to let in a crowd of unworthy men later." Amendments to include those of twenty, fifteen, ten years' work would not be difficult to pass in a politician's state, like New

York. The truth of Mr. Coler's conclusion is illustrated by the history of our pension legislation to military veterans. Up to the passage of the arrears of pension act, our pension roll was not burdensome. As late as 1878, twelve years after the war, the annual pension disbursements were but \$26,844,415, and the number of pensioners was 223,998, of

whom 92,349 were widows and minor children. Between this date and 1890 the annual pension disbursements rose to \$106,493,890, and the number of penmers for the last-named year was 537,944. This increase was due something to the Mexican war pension act, which added some 20,000 to the roll, but much was due to the effect of the arrearsof pension act, because many men who had not cared to apply for a pension were tempted to secure the very considerable lump sum that became

theirs under this act. Under the act of June 27, 1890, the annual pension disbursements rose in three years to over \$358,000,000 and the number of pensioners to over 965,000. This law of 1890 provides pension, not for injury or infirmity incurred in the military service alone, but for injury or infirmity wherever incurred, provided the recipient was in

the military service in the civil war for ninety days. To illustrate: A veteran has rheumatism today in 1900, but since his service in the Union army, at some time between April, 1861, and April, 1865, he has enjoyed thirty-five years of aver-

sistance of his men, promptly applied the great flow of blood before the arrival of a surgeon. When the surgeon did finally arrive, he was received by always emitted when he was excited.

The range horses of the great table lands are having their innings this year in plenty to eat. Despised as worthless, pursued for the purpose of extermination, rounded up and loaded upon crowded cars and sent to the slaughter-pen and cannery, grudged the scanty mouthful of grass dug with bleeding feet from under the deep, icecrusted snow, these animals have for a number of years past been objects of pity to humane people. No one should grudge them the respite on the road to extinction furnished by a moderate temperature with plenty to eat. With February and March still to hear from, it is perhaps too early to congratulate the range horse upon his good luck in securing this stay of proceedings, but he has at least escaped the biting blasts and cruel hunger that have often been his lot in December and January.

The currency operations reported from India are very simple and inconsequential. Some 5,000,000 rupees, of a nominal aggregate value of \$2,300,000, are to be recoined, and twice that amount coined out of new bullion. The 10,000,000 rupees of new coinage cost the Indian government probably \$2,000,000. and will be maintained at a currency valuation of \$3,600,000. Under free coinage they would be worth 23 cents each: under the gold standard they will keep their uniform valuation of 32 cents. Abolition of free coinage, it may be coincidentally observed, does not militate against the use of whatever silver is necessary for use as coins. The dif-

definite basis.

The vigilance of the health authorities of Portland is witnessed in the fact that the city is entirely free from smallpox, though that disease is very prevalent in the cities and towns of the great mining belt to the north and east of us, with which we are in close railway communication. There has not at any time within months past been more than two or three cases of smallpox in the city. Each case has, upon discovery, been promptly sequestered and treated, and no deaths have resulted. The latest case, a very mild one, will be discharged from the pesthouse in a few days, leaving the city absolutely free from the disease-a condition which, under the circumstances, would be considered wonderful, were there any longer wonders in sanitary science.

The withdrawal of British steamships from various ocean routes to serve the purposes of the government in the South African war has been of no little profit to steamers flying other flags. The American liner New York carried on a recent trip across the Atlantic 1200 sacks of mail, the largest load of that class of freight ever carried by a trans-Atlantic steamer. Other freight carried was in the same proportion. The German and French steamers are also doing an enormous business at the time of year when dullness in traffic usually is expected. This feature of trans-Atlantic traffic will continue while the war lasts, and to a greater or less extent beyond that time, as it is always easier to retain than to secure trade.

General Miles was colonel of the Fifth Islature from declaring Goebei elected gov-United States infantry in 1873, and became brigadier-general, United States army, De-cember 15, 1856, and major-general. United States army, April 5, 1890.

The plague which is now agitating cities and putting to test the knowledge and skill of men learned in medical and sani-tary science, is propagated by a microbe

tary science, is propagated by a microbe so small that, we are told, 250,660,600 of them would be required to cover a square inch of surface. It is to the infinitesmal character of this microbe, its excessive fertility and the fact that animals as well as human beings are its carriers, that the Black Death has become so formid-ble a foe to human life, even though em-battled hosts of sunitary and medical scibattled hosts of sunitary and medical science stand firmly in the path of its prog-ress. The situation in Honolulu, while by no means desperate, is serious, and everything possible is being done to resist the scourge in its beginning, prevention being the first principle of sanitary law. The immunity of Pacific coast ports in relatively close touch with those of the Orient and mid-Pacific, rests upon the vigilance of quarantine officers, and this, we are assured, is unceasing.

The American museum of natural history has received from Kansas the skele-ton of a monster lizard, that dwelt in the ancient sea that covered that state. The bony structure is complete, and as re-stored presents a specimen of a once mighty but now pigmy race. Proof exists In its structure that the creature was a very powerful swimmer, about 29 feet long. The degeneracy of the species in size and strength, as represented by this fossil lizard, of a prehistoric age, is marked; but it is withal a matter of congratulation rather than of regret, since he must, indeed, be an enthusiast in animal history who would be pleased to en-counter a prototype of this "ram-nosed tylosur" instinct with life and energy.

The test of speed required of torpedo-boats by the United States naval author-Itles is an extremely severe one-unneces-sarily so, it is claimed. It imposes a strain upon men that is simply terrific, and subjects them to dangers that, at the best, it is impossible to minimize, while the emergency that calls for such speed, is strictly speaking, a remote contingency. This speed requirement is an expression ference is the coins are kept uniform This speed requirement is an expression of the delirium, so to speak, caused by the high faver induced by the possibilities that have opened up before naval power under its modern interpretation and equipment, and it will probably be modiin value and business can be done on a

fied when this fever has had time to abate. In the meantime, since the bu-reau of naval construction has decreed a 30-knot gait for torpedo-boats, it is a matter of pride that our local builders have come up to the requirements of con struction in turning out these hissing. stanling flyers as adjuncts to the power of the new navy.

THE GERMAN VIEW OF IT.

Criticism on the English Management of the South African War. Since the Franco-Prussian war, Germany speaks with a certain authority on milltary matters, and will continue to do so till she shall be pulverized in her turn. Her opinion on the South African war is now somewhat interesting. A dispatch from Berlin, the other day, quoted the opinion of a German general, eminent as a military writer, that the campaign in South Africa had already greatly damaged England's standing. The opinion conceded that England was still a first-class power, and would be while she had her naval supremacy, but that her army reputation was gone. He admits the bravery of the British soldier, but condemns the incapacity of the leaders, whose lack of topographical knowledge he mentions as specially amazing. This criticism appears to be just. To a layman, it would also appear to be just to pronounce amazing the paucity of scouts and the lack of mobility. The German press has been even freer than the military critic in writing Ichahod on England's doorposts. Many of them agree in thinking that Spionkop was the turning point not only of the war, but

lalature signed a writing to the effect that these men were elected, and the chief justice of the state administered the oath

EIGHTT-FOUR KINUS OF THEM.

Restatement by Professor Worcester of His Observations on Fillpinos. Professor Worceater, of the Philippine commission, makes the complaint that his remarks about the Fllipinos have been misunderstood. So he has taken occaalon to go over the ground again. The Filipinos, he says, are divived into three

instance, who, while in Professor Worcester's opinion, are unfit to maintain an in-dependent government, have good qualities that ought not to be overlooked. Taking Professor Worcester's statement in its entirety, it seems to simplify the situation. It will be impossible to make a selection among the S4 tribes on which to confer Senator Hoar's ideal independent regulitic. The sovereignty will, conse-quently, remain with the United States, which is accustomed to rule all sorts of people, from sages to savages, from pe ple with high, buiging foreheads round spectacies to those who wear

ing but a scalping knife; from Atkingons to Apaches; from philanthropists and patriots, for whom nothing is good eno gb, to crowds of people who get toge her every few days and burn a fellow creature

it the stake. The United States has all these in its jurisdiction, and gets along with them. and will do as much with the 54 different kinds of Filipinos.

A Distressed Againaldan.

Hartford Courant. William Lloyd Garrison is grieved that Julia Ward Howe doesn't share his devo-Julia Ward Howe doesn't share as devo-tion to Aguinaldo. We knew he would be. He considers it a most depressing sign of the times. His surprise and sor-row have driven him to poetry. He has composed a rhymed rebuke to Julia Ward Howe. He sends it to the Springfield Rehowe. He sends it to the spingues Ac-publican, possibly for the reason the hilari-ous gentleman gave his wife for coming home at that hour of the night-"because all the other places are shut up." Here's the begining of it:

Sing no more battle hymns, but in their place Some savage ode or funeral dirge prepare. Consistent with the slaughter of a race.— A rising mation crushed in deep despair.

Here's a little more of it: That thou who voiced the victim and the slave, Should champion now the tyrant's bloody

sway, Dabeartons all who seek to raise and save The faithful allies whom our hands betray.

Sing no more battle hymns, no nuese of thine With its traditions of a nobley day, Can wring from possy a single line To deck this war of conquest and decay.

A South Carolini Senator. Among democrats of the South who are not scared by the phantoms of "anti-imperialism" is Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina. He said in a recent speech at a dinner given by the American Asiatic Association:

I will vote for the retention of those islands (the Philippines) in some constitutional way, so as to control new markets and new commercial advantages. Nor am I to be deterred by the specter of imperialism, invoked by sentimental-ists or designing politicians to frighten the weak and timid. If this be imperialism, let them make the most of it. Hailing from the houth as I do, I say let all sections join hands in seliming this grand opportunity of axtanding our commerce, influence and civilization. With the opening of the Nicarsgam canal and the construction of deep-water harbors along the Gulf, I believe the South will be able to under-bid the world in supplying Aars with raw and manufactured cotton, and that one of the mar-vels of the new-born century will be the great I will vote for the retention of those islands

of the destiny of England as a world vels of the new-born century will be the great

GOSSIP OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7,-Every effort is being made to involve the United States government in some difficulty with England over the South Afri-can war. So far, the present admin-listration has refrained from enterto William Goebel as governor, and to J. G. W. Beckham as ligutenant-governor. Goebel is now dead, and Beckham has taken the oath of office as governor. are taking advantage of the determina-tion to declare that the United States has a secret alliance with England, and for that reason refuses to rush to the aid of the struggling Boers. It is now asserted that under the terms of The Hague treaty the president has a right to offer mediation, and by the terms of that treaty such mediation could not be considered an unfriendly act. While this may be true, there is no reason why England should expect such mediation, and the refusal of it would tend to strain the re-Filipinos, he says, are divived into three races, and these races into not less than \$4 tribes. Among the interesting peculiari-ties of some of the wild tribes are human sacrifices, child marriage, polygamy, in-fanticide and slavery. But, on the other hand, there are the civilized tribes. These are the partially enlightened Tagalogs, for hereas who will be before Worsas.

A prominent member of the senate com-mittee on foreign relations, discussing this matter today, said that while the lightweights are howling for intervention by the United States and shaking the name "republic" over the head of the administration, they seem to forget entirely that there has been no such thing as a republic in South Africa, and that when this is fully understood, no political cap-ital can be made out of criticisms because the United States does not take the side of the Boers.

New Treaty Is Satisfactory.

One of the appermost topics of discus-fon about Washington today has been the effect of the new ireaty in relation to the Nicaragua canal. Some of the Eastern senators have become hysterical and dechare that we have given away every-thing to England, and will simply build the cannel for the use of England. They instat that, outside of the canal being neutral, it shall not only be built, but absolutely controlled and operated by the United Stream

United States, Men who have looked into the matter carefully say that fortifications at either end of the canal would cost as much as the canal itself, and that the foreign fleets of the world could at any time make it inaccessible to the United States. They halst that absolute neutrality must govern the ennal if it is to be of comme roial mportance. There has been a great deal of talk about the value of the canal to English war fleets and English commerce, and the argument on this line is that the neutral canal will be more beneficial to Beginning than to the United States. The calmer judgment of those who have looked into the question seems that the treaty is satisfactory in some points, si-though it may be necessary to amend it before it is finally ratified.

Influence on Oregon Democrats.

Chairman Jones refuses to discuss the effect of the national democratic conven-tion upon the Oregon convention, al-though he realizes that it would be although he realizes that it would be al-most impossible to hold the national con-vention before the democratic of Oregon assemble. The belief of the democratic inders here is that the Oregon demo-crats will do what they are told, and in-dorse Bryan, free silver and anti-expan-sion before the assembling of the national interview. nollinevention.

Excluded From Forest Reserve.

The proclamation of the president ex-cluding approximately 500.000 acres from the Olympia forest reserve is still under the immediate consideration of the sec-refary of the intertor, and Senator Foster has been advised that action will follow shortly. Actual settlers will be given the first right to file on all lands excluded.

Carter's Abasics BIII.

The subcommittee of the senate com-mittee on territories has agreed to report favorably Carter's Alaska bill, giving that district all it asked in the way of legisin-tion, except a delegate to congress and municipal governments. The bill provides for three judicial districts, with three United States marshals.

Civil Code for Alaska,

One of the important features discussed by the convention which met at Juneau, Alaska, last fall, and sent J. G. Price to Washington as its representative, in the opes of having him accorded a sent la the house as delegate from that territory, was a revision of the civil code, as sed for the government of Alaska. articular feature was referred to a special ommittee, who took up the code as in-roduced in the last congress and reintrofuced again this winter, and picked out hose sections which would be obnoxious to he Alaskan people, or which, in their udgment, could be improved upon. They et forth in their report that they deem It of the first importance to secure for Alaska, if possible, now that congress is about to legislate on that subject, the nost satisfactory procedure that can be Mr. Price expects to have the code, as cassed, agree in most particulars with the views of the Juneau convention. The committee at that convention, which had the civil code in charge, were guided large-ly by the familiarity of some of the members who are practicing lawyers in Alaska, with the Oregon system, which now pre-valls in Alaska. They claim that to incorporate their suggestions into the code will greatly facilitate the transaction and timatch, and diminish the expense and lelay of judicial business in their terri-OTY. fory. In concluding their statement, the com-mittee say: "All acts extending the laws of Oregon to Alaska and making the same applicable, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this code, sho be repealed; but such repeal should abt affect any action, appeal or writ of error or other proceeding pending the date of the passage of the act. These matters, among others of importaines omitted by the commissioners, are contained in chapters of the Oregon code on the subject of evidence, which somehow escaped their notice. The chap-ter on the removal of causes from the district court by appeal or writ of strong is exceedingly vague, and not a complia-tion of the law upon this subject; and although the right of appeal in probate cases in the district court is given, no cases in the district cours is given, as time is prescribed within which it must be taken. Indeed, so giaring are the de-fects and insufficiencies of this proposed code, that it would be immeasurably bet-ter for us not to have any fresh legisla-tion whatever upon any of the subjects embraced in it, but rather to continue in-definition over meant usor and wholly inlefinitely our present poor and wholly inadequate system of juris; rudence, if it can be so called, than to allow congress to crystallize such a code into law. 'Rather ear those lifs we have than fly to others that we know not of "" -------

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1900.

Philippines any longer now, unless it is to be a paying investment. The question as to whether we should retreat under fire has been settled in the negative. The question what we shall do now is not one of national honor, but of expediency. Whether we should stay in the islands depends on what we are going to do with them. If we are going to encourage trade between them and our home ports, open our markets to them and their markets to us, well and good. Then there is a great future for us on the Pacific ocean. But if the profits of trade are to be cut off by prohibitive tariffs, we do not want the telende.

Is this Spain or the United States? is this the seventeenth century or the nineteenth? Are we going to treat Puerto Rico and the Philippines and promise to treat Cuba as a crown colony to be despoiled, or a province to be alded and built up? If we are going to deal worse with these new islands than Epain dealt with them, it will be money In our pockets and luster on our name to get rid of them.

rice diet.

or even pay expenses.

FUBLIC EDUCATION OF COLORED

CHILDREN. The recent death of Miss Miranda C. Venning, a successful teacher in the ublic schools for colored children, in Germantown, has drawn the attention to one phase of successful public eduational work among this class of puplis in cities where these are found in large numbers. The education of colared children in a place like Georgeown is a perpiexing problem. Beset by race prejudice on one side, and a retaliatory spirit upon the other, but littie headway has, until in relatively resent years, been made in solving it. The colored people, as a rule, resent the setting aside of schools for their children as an act indicating their unworthiness to mingle in classrooms with the offspring of white parents They felt they had good ground for this ntiment because in the majority of ases where separate schools had been stablished the buildings were of the ast wreiched character, and white sachers were generally placed in thirty-five counties, and in Caldwell harge. On the other hand, colored hildren attending mixed schools were metantly subjected to indignities from hich neither the board of education Indiana it is spreading rapidly, and in ar their teachers could screen them. Another phase of the situation was he fact that comparatively few colred children advanced very far in the blic school course, even when plainly spable. The reason given for this was tablished a quarantine along part of hat the authorities held out little in- the border line. There are 4000 crass cement for them to seek a higher edation, and for the parents to deny is so widespread that all the schools uselves in order that the children are being closed. ight have it. Even if a colored girl It is noteworthy that smallpox makes ere to take a full course at the nor- its worst ravages in those states where al school and receive a certificate, it there is the largest population of igas claimed she stood no chance of get- norant resistance to vaccination. o the solution of the problem.

sloner. But for this law of 1890, our The world is becoming accustomed to pension roll would not be more than cheap wheat, and insists on having it. 500,000 strong, and its annual cost would. Portland has worked up a fine market not be more than \$100,000,000. The numfor flour in the Orient, and the business ber of pensioners on the rolls July 1 is steadily growing so long as prices last was more than four times as grea are kept below a certain level. When as it was twenty years before. Yet the Leiter boom forced prices up to 1879 was but fourteen years after the abnormal heights, the demand from close of the civil war, and the number this new field came to a dead stop, and failed to get under way again until of survivors was far greater then than it was twenty years later.

the price of wheat receded to a point Not only has the number of pensionwhere flour could be laid down at ports ers multiplied more than four-fold in in China and Japan at prices which twenty years, but the average of each met the approval of the Orientals, who pension has increased more than onehad tided over the era of high-priced fourth. In 1879 the average pension wheat in America by returning to their was \$105; in 1887 it had risen to \$122 25, and in 1899 it had reached \$132 74. But this average value is reduced by the Some idea of the remarkable demand

for cheap wheat flour in the Orient can pensions paid under the law of 1890 to be gleaned from the figures showing persons whose disability was not inthe cereal movements from Northwest curred in the military service. The avports since the opening of the present erage annual value of each pension under the general law is \$165 70. This is season. Out of a total of 11.858.763 bushels of wheat shipped to all ports the proper figure to compare with the between July 1, 1899, and February 1, average values of pensions prior to 1890. 1900, 4,509,544 buthels were shipped as The average pension paid on account of flour, nearly all of it going to the Oriinjuries due to military service, then, ent. Wheat has always been, and will has risen from \$105 in 1879 to \$131 18 in without doubt continue to be, the 1889 and \$165 74 in 1899.

greatest wealth-producer in Oregon, The average pension under the law of but to the men who cannot produce 1890, which pensions persons unable to It at a less cost than 45 cents per bushel earn their living by manual labor for it will be a very uncertain and unsatreasons not connected with their miliisfactory crop. Such growers must be tary service, is now \$108 99, and this continually dependent on a crop reduces the average annual value of all failure in other big wheat countries, or pensions to the \$132 74 already given. on unnatural and in the end pernicious The average original payment in all speculation, similar to that of Leiter's, general law cases, cases growing out In order to enable them to make money of disabilities due to military service. is \$363 10. The applications rose from 89,000 in 1889 to 363,999 in 1891, and the

SMALLPOX MULTIPLIED BY FOOLS In Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Utah, and in Oklahoma territory, smallpox has been epidemic for weeks past. In Kentucky smallpox prevails in county about half the population is said to be sick with the disease, while the percentage of deaths is large. In eight counties it has been found necesas soon as it was passed. sary to fumigate the mails. The discase prevails to such an extent among

the Cherokee Indians and in Oklahoma that the Kansas authorities have esin Mississippi, and in Utah the disease

In ar an appointment as a teacher. At Pine Bluff, Ark., where the smallpox a most perplexing point in this con- has been prevalent, the mayor issued thefiring line at the close of the fight. tion. Miss Venning graduated from a proclamation ordering every one to permantown normal, the first col- get vaccinated. A public meeting was girl who had the courage and de- held, at which resolutions were adoptation to do so, and in her gradu- ed declaring compulsory vaccination "a he local achool authorities saw restraint upon the liberties of the people granted by the constitution of the school for colored children in United States," and the city is to be

Dispatches from Washington, ema-

nating from different sources, naturally show some variance. One editor's tele gram says that "Binger Hermann counts on securing the Oregon legislature for senator." Another declares that "Senator McBride is cocksure of re-election." Truly, it is a benumbing alternative here offered the people of Oregon: but maybe the voters of the state will reach a happy solution of the problem by dropping both the shopworn statesmen.

The reasonable interpretation of the government's rule concerning bodies of dead soldiers is that delivery will be gladly made to all parents or legal rep resentatives proving their claims. Obviously the government cannot deliver the bodies to other claimants without authority from pacents. What would the war department be able to say on the future day when some parent asked for the body that had been bestowed elsewhere without parental or legal authority?

Senator Caffery proposes to conquer the Tagals, set up good government and give it to the first applicant. Is it too much to as., him for the clause and section in the constitution whence he derives sanction for such proceedings?

The salaries of the employes of the city of New York for the year 1899 unted to \$41,955,850, against \$34,-737,961 for 1898. The increase in one year was \$7,217,389. The taxpayers say "Tammany comes high."

The fact remains that Taylor was elected and Goebel was defeated, in Kentucky.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The directors of the wool trust are probably feeling sheepish over its failure. If Buller could get a few Kentuckians to settle a feud along the Boer front, the

country would soon be clear of enemies. Both Buller and Aguinaldo are trying to keep quiet, but there isn't an army of

correspondents on Aguinaldo's trall now. If some enterprising settler would es-tablish a ferry on the Tugela he ought to make big money for the next few

monthes.

A colored man was lately made night-watchman of a poultry show in Kansas City. That was giving the poultry a poor

As an indication of how low the Fillpino insurgents have sunk, it is reported that some of them have even been dis-persed by Spaniards,

Now York is going to have the largest office building in the world, but she will probably find when it is completed that Chicago has built and finished a bigger one.

Shoot no more, dear colonels,

Shoot no more today. Or there'll be none left in our old Kentucky

None to cart the dead and dying men away.

To the inquiry of a subscriber as to the military rank of General N. A. Miles, U. S. A., in 1875, The Oregonian replies that

mad. Another declares that nothing is

left to support her idea of a world power. The third thinks that only a few more battalions can be raised to keep up the struggle, and that England must give up her domination in South Africa and her primacy in Europe. But German judgment is probably not unprejudiced. The European continent is traditionally hostile to England, while Germany's colonial interests and trade expansion have been clashing with those of England, so that the traditional hostility has been emphasized. Germany herself has large South African interests, and if England fall, she may hope that she would be able to step

into England's place both as the great South African power and as the arbiter of Europe. It will be worth while, however, to wait

awhile before beginning to divide the assets of the British empire.

FACTS IN THE KENTUCKY CASE.

The Methods Adopted and Pursued to Set Aside the Results of the Election.

Brooklyn Eagle, dem

The state of Kentucky, by the last fed-eral census, contained a population of 1,858,635. It has been ordinarily a demogone republican. Its vote for governor and president in 1895 and 1996, respectively, were: GOVERNOR, 1805. .172.43 .163.559 . 16,915 . 4,186

Petit, pop...... Flurality for Bradley PRESIDENT, 1896. 4,781

In 1899 the votes, as cast and counted for governor-the election now in contestwere: GOVERNOR, 1899.

2,000 2,383 It will thus be seen that, in spite of the general impression that "Kentucky is na-turally and surely democratic," the state has voted the republicans into power by a plurality at the last three elections. The latest election, that of 1899, has been three times declared to be republican, once by the count at the local polling places, once again by the boards of county canvassers, and once again by the state return vassers, and once again by the state return-ing board. A large majority of the county boards are democratic. All of the mem-bers of the state returning board, three, are democratic. Two of them decided that Taylor was elected by the foregoing fig-

Under the laws of Kentucky a further appeal was possible to the state legislature, but that body was not authorized to declare a different result merely by a bare majority. A fractionally larger majority was required. As elected by the people, the legislature did not contain a majority sufficiently large to reverse the result. To be secured, such a majority had to be "made." It was "made" by wholesals unseating of elected members, who were superseded by contestants defeated at the polls. That was done. The legislature,

as thus made to order for a purpose, was about to carry out that purpose, when some unknown person shot Goebel. The governor's effort to prevent the leg-

broad Pacific to millions of gonzumers in the Orient.

Breaking It Gently. Life.

Judge Lynch's court having attended to the case of one Billous Pets in the usual characteristic and conclusive manner. Al kalal Ike was selected to break the news as gently as possible to the bereaved widow, "Howdy-do, mom," he saluted, when the lady had come to the door in response to bis knock. "I've just dropped around to sorter tell you that er-er-your husband ain't a-goin' to live very long." "What makes you think he ain't?" returned the lady in considerable surprise

uous reply. Chicago's Population.

B'cuz he's dead now," was the ingen-

"Chicago's population," began the en-thusiastic resident of the Windy city, "has increased at the rate of 100 per cent for each several decades, while the population of the United States has increased at the rate of only 25 per cent. But one conclusion can be drawn from such gratifying conditions." "And what is that?" inquired a no less enthusiastic though less logical Chicagoan. "Why, that before many years the population of Chicago will exceed that of the United States." She Got It. Philadelphia Press. "My dear," began the minister's wife, there's a bonnet down at the milis-" "There you go again," he interrupted; 'always thinking of worldly things." "But, my dear, you wrong me." she said. This bonnet is perfectly heavenly."

Not to Be Forgotten. Boston Transcript. The deep underlying question is the right of the people of Kentucky to have

for their governor the man they elected o that office at the polls in November Inst. Macrum's Mission.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Mr. Gaswell-What sort of a letter do rou suppose ex-Consul Macrum brings with him. Mr. Dukane-I think it is one of those letters that never came. Tried to Be a Hero. S. E. Eiser in Chicago Times-Herald. He longed to be a hero; he read, somewhere that 'they Are not the only heroes who go to shoot and To let him batile nobly, and with the heroes die. He rose up from his praying, and went and toiled along; He tried to make men better, to keep from doing wrong; He cheered his burdened brothers, he walked in lowly ways With never-failing courage and hopes for bet-

ter days. He scorned to gain by scheming, but kept a righteous way; He frowned upon temptations and tolled on day by day;

He craved no more than justice from humble men or proud. And missed a hundred chances to rise above the crowd.

He died among the toilers, by hardships hedged

Perhaps he was a hero, but no one found it

wesp away; frari

25. S. E. Elser in Chicago Times-Herald. If all the stones were golden And every shell a germ, Few men would take the trouble To stoop to gather them; If all the days were mutters and all the skies were fair, We'd how a lot of kiesing About the "blinding glare."

If all the weeds here rows No man would prize the rows We'd cause to crave wine if it Pitied every sizeam shat flowsf If all our sins were virtues How quickly men would find New ways to sin-new vices-And leave the old behind.

Goehel's Crime Not Condoned.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. The blackness of Goebel's atte orime against free institutions in attenuted tucky is not lessened by the fact that he has himself been made the victim of another orime. We may abbor the dasout! tardly act of an assassin and pray for the char-terdly act of an assassin and pray for the recovery of his victim, without pinc-He never bravely figured the dangers of the the more subtly dangerous acts of the political conspirator.

The Army and Navy Journal's description of the field dressing outfit for emergency cases, where men are wounded beyond prompt reach of a surgeon, is nothing new in modern war. The men of a Union brigade in the First

orps, which helped repulse Pickett's charge at Gettysburg upon the Federal left center, were each furnished with a pocket tourniquet and instructed how to apply it. The life of General

Hancock, who fell severely wounded on was saved by the prompt application of one of these pocket tourniquets, ap-

plied by an officer of the staff of General Stannard. Hancock was wounded in the thigh, and lost blood so rapidly before the arrival of a surgeon upon the firing line that he would have per-

pensions granted from 51,000 in 1889 to 224,000 in 1892. The new pensions granted in the fiscal year 1899 numbered 37,077, which is but little more than 75 per cent of the applications; but in each of the four years preceding the pensions granted considerably exceeded the number of applications. It took the pension office a long time to catch up with the enormous number of applications made under the law of 1890