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TODAT'S WEATHER .- Occasional rain, with

PORTLAND, PRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9 THE NEGATION OF EXPANSION.

There is grave danger that at the very beginning of our policy in dealing with our new insular possessions we shall make a mistake. Protectionist greed is the source of the danger. Disorimination against their products in our markets is the most potent of all the agencies that could be employed treme protectionist is the most effective anti-expansionist. The new posses

to allenate them from us. Your exsions need our markets and we need theirs. We shall impoverish our new possessions if we adopt and pursue the policy of discrimination against them by tariffs. They will gain nothing by their deliverance from Spain, if we put this system in force against them. Moreover, it will be burdensome to

ourselves. The protectionists who want to adopt this policy of discrimination and exclusion against the products of the islands assume that it would be huriful to the people of the United States if the cost of sugar, rice, tobacco and tropical fruits were reduced to consumers. They may, indeed, deny that this is their contention; yet it is the underlying motive. The basis of the argument is that our own producers will be injured by admission of sugar and rice, tobacco and tropical trults from the islands, free of duty. But what of our consumers? Will these cheaper products ruln them? And the islanders—if we shut them out of our markets, what profit have they from their connection with us?

If we are to build up any commerce with our new insular possessions, and give them prosperity and contentment, we must have free interchange of commodities between them and ourselves. If our sovereignty over them is to be anything more than a growing burden and curse, both to them and to us, commerce must not be trammeled. If we do not buy from them, they cannot buy from us. If we do not take their commodities, they cannot take ours. of buying what we offer them. The expectation of commerce, then, will be stiffed in its birth. We shall fall to attach the islands to our country by mny bond of interest, and will have no resource but to rule them by a milltary despotism, which will be enormously costly, both in men and money. Prohibitive tariffs will effectually prevent the growth of any community of interests between the islands and our nelvan. It is a policy that will establish conditions of vassalage for the people of the islands, worse in its results than any picture of "imperiallum" yet drawn.

These advocates of prohibitive tarlife, or of tariffs virtually prohibitory. against the products of the newly acquired islands are the most effective of all protesters and workers against national expansion. Men like Senator Hoar and Colonel Bryan must take back seats on the "anti" business while our members of congress who hitherto have been ciamorous for expansion now come to the front to formulate a policy for prohibition of trade, which will more effectually kill expansion than all the sentimental arguments about "consent of the governed" that could be framed from now till doomsday.

If trade between the United States

and our new insular possessions is thus to be obstructed, better would it have been to leave them to Spain. The union will be burdensome to both parties-costly to us and hateful to them. On the other hand, free movement of will open the way to boundless com-Stated. To moral and patriotic sentitage of hatred. It is incredible folly. Expansion is the logical negation of the narrow and medieval notion of proprotective tariffs against any people our minds to deal with them always as to which no people under our flag nught to submit. It is tyranny and oppression incomparably greater than any other which could be devised. On

A burly blacksmith of Vancouver, having been convicted of wife-beating a day or two ago, was fined \$15 for the indulgence, and in default of payment was sent to full. Now let his complaining spouse betake herself to the washtub to earn a living during her the Goebel party. ford's incarceration, or maybap to se-

such basis there can be no union of

the "colonies" with the United States,

and all the benefits expected from ex-

pansion will turn to dust and ashes.

On such basis we have no moral right

to try to hold the islands. Their con-

dition will be worse than that against

which our own forefathers rebelled and

declared their independence.

cure his early release by paying the plaint by testimony that carries conviction and penalty with it. Clearly it is enough to suffer stripes without having to undergo the pangs of hunger as

TWO VIEWS, AND THEN A THIRD. Such is heredity, such is prejudice and such is the influence self-interest exerts upon the judgment, that promulgation of exact and uncolored truth is one of the most unwelcome things in the world. Every man's hand is against it. You must be all one thing or all another. If a friend to a man or a cause, you must be blind to any blots and must make oath they do not exist. you, merits in either man or cause must be treated as an impossibility. and he who offers to point them out should be shown the door sans ceremonle.

Yet there are those in increasing numbers to whom no man is quite so perfect as the ideal character, and in whose eyes no cause is quite so clear as that of truth itself. It is better to London are preparing to make a fresh know the worst than fail through false hopes; it is better to see the strength of an adverse cause in time, rather than to be overwhelmed by it when it is too late. No exploitation of weakness can make it strong, no gloss upon error can make it wisdom, no shafts almed at the truth can ever make it is now given at about £5,500,000, of the wrong cause or the losing one.

The republican party has its good points and its bad. President McKinley has his strength and his weaknesses. There is no way to please most republicans but to recount the party's and the president's merits and suppress the defects. There is no way to please most democrats but to excoriate the defects and deny the merits. These are methods that commend themselves to those whose existence and the support of whose families depend upon capture of offices through activity in partisan politics. They should have to attraction for self-sustaining enen with thinking minds.

Criticism of President McKinley incenses many ardent republicans. They are enraged to see it. It may hurt the party, it may make the president mad, it may put Oregon in a bad light. But why do they not answer some of the criticisms made? Do they pretend to say that President McKinley is a leader, not a follower, in public opinion? Do they pretend to believe that as a matter of fact he selected Alger from creditable motives or continued him so long for the good of the army? Will they deny that his hesitating course in the Philippines at the crisis of February, 1899, cost us heavily in lives and treasure, and embarrassed our subsequent procedure? It is one thing to complain of such criticism, it is another to set it aside; and the only relevant matter concerning it is as to its truth

It pleases others not at all that the creditable achievements of the republcan administration and the good qualities the president has displayed should be set out with approval and admiration. But will they undertake to deny them? Almost every import-If we shut out their products by pro-hiblifye tariffs, they will have no means ularly its advocacy of the gold standard and its assertion of our national honor in the Philippines, has been assailed by democrats with every available weapon that malignity and stupidity could lay hold on. They have had their answer from the people, until there is not a democratic governor and but three democratic United States senators in the Northern states. They have had their answer in congress where only twenty or so votes can be nustered in the senate in support of "anti-imperialism." They have their answer in the consent of congress to enact a gold-standard law. Yet they are so unreasonable that now, when the president urges free trade Puerto Rico, the open door at Manila and a neutralized canal in Nicaragua, they spitefully withhold the word of praise for a policy they have always contended for, and rather hope than otherwise that the dependencies may be outrageously treated, in order to make expansion as distasteful as pos-

sible. Between these violent partisan extremes there is a discriminating course of truth and reason. It is one The Oregonian has pursued for many years, and it has yet to be shown a different way that will prove more satisfactory from any point of view.

THE KENTUCKY SITUATION.

William S. Taylor was elected governor of Kentucky, and was duly inaugurated. - After he had held office about six weeks the legislature, on a commerce will be beneficial to both. It trumped-up pretense, was about to unseat him. In the legislature as elected mercial expansion for our country, and by the people there were not votes will reconcile the inhabitants of the enough for this purpose; so by unseatislands to the sovereignty of the United ing members and seating contestants a sufficient majority was gained. The ments a door is opened through ma- high-handed action intended by the terial benefits, which otherwise would legislature Governor Taylor attempted remain forever closed. We ought not to forestall, by adjournment of the legto keep the islands, if our idea is islature from Frankfort to London. merely to pluck them. Besides, if we This he did under color of constituimpoverish them by such a policy, they tional authority. Under the constituwill soon have no substance we can tion of Kentucky the legislature must pluck; and instead of interest and sit at Frankfort; but the governor, ungratitude, we shall create in them a der certain specified conditions, may, by sense of injury and establish a heri- proclamation, convene it elsewhere. Governor Taylor assumed that these conditions had arisen. The majority tection; and if we are going to hold to Frankfort, but were not permitted. However, the majority assumed the under our own flag, we must make up right to remove Taylor and declare Goebel governor. But this was not done enemies, and to hold them down with in formal session, and its legality is the British war secretary of all responthe bayonet. For that is an injustice therefore disputed. After the death of sibility for the state of affairs in South Goebel, the lleutenant-governor, Beckham, took the oath of office as gover-

nor. But Taylor still holds on. The Oregonian thinks Taylor has been unwise in dealing with the legislature as he has done; for the fight he to the office of governor is incontrovertlble, but he has not the means to supought never to be lost. In this struggle the right, which before was perfectly clear, will be confused, and the advantage of appeal to the people, in future, to right a great wrong, will be minimized; for the arbitrary dispersal of the legislature will be pointed at for

shows a great deal of grit and pluck.

ing to the United States courts. We see no way by which this contention become a federal question. Wrong and injustice have the vantage ground a result of an attempt to punish the Right at last, doubtless, will come up-creature who inflicted them. Right at last, doubtless, will come uptill a more convenient season. Goebel law ought to be repealed,

A BRYANITE HALLUCINATION. In the hard fight the men of India have had to make for the gold standard, they have encountered no more determined opposition than in England. It is in England that some of the most demented of "bimetalists" live. There also is the Manchester "school" of cotton interests, who have hoped to pros-If a man or a cause is unfriendly to per by grinding down India's labor. And there are the London bankers, who hate to see gold going away from the Bank of England, no matter if it is to help the Indian empire. Naturally, therefore, the recent financial stringency has encouraged these opponents of the Indian programme to double their efforts. It is said that the bankers and great financial houses of and violent attack on the plan for perfecting the gold standard in India.

The immediate concern, of course, is danger of loss of gold. Accumulation of the metal on account of the Indian government has been proceeding for some time in a quiet way. The amount which £4,200,000 is held by the treasury in India and £1,300,000 by the India council, in London. This latter sum, though lodged at the Bank of England, does not appear in its accounts as "earmarked." It is over and above the gold recorded in the weekly returns. One can well understand that during the last few weeks-a very anxious period for London bankers-they have not become more reconciled to a policy which has deprived the financial markets of a sum so large and so much needed during the recent "squeeze" as £5,000,000, not to speak of the prospect of its further indefinite increase. It is not improbable that as soon as the distraction occasioned by the war in South Africa has materially abated, some influential representations may be made to the government on the subject of the Indian gold-standard policy by the Lon-

don bankers. Their protests are not likely to succeed. The men of India will probably prove as determined as ever. Mean-while, the incident is worth noting, for its bearing on the Bryanite hallucination that Lombard street is trying to ensiave India by means of the gold standard.

A RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

Against the declaration that all things come to those who wait stands the equally positive assurance that "them as has gets," Whichever contention is true, or whether both are true, may still be a matter of opinion even after Russia, exemplifying the latter, has reached out and taken what she will of Chira, or crowns the waiting of years by the occupation of Per-

Ever since the time of Peter the Great, who, barbarian though he was and coarse and brutal even for a barbarian, looked well to the ways of Russian aggrandizement. Russia has been waiting for Persia and for an outlet through the Persian gulf. Czars have come and crars have gone, but the purpose of the empire in this direction has lived, delaying execution only for lack of opportunity. An important step toward the long-coveted goal was taken a few days ago, when the Russian government guaranteed a Persian loan of 2,250,000 rubles, for the payment of which the revenues of certain Persian custom-houses are pledged. Thus, while the dream of the great Peter is not yet fulfilled, it is in a fair way to be realized. Russia does not yet contro Persia, but she has made a sharp advance toward that end. The bear has one naw over Teheran, and when favorable opportunity comes, will quietly extend another farther south.

Perhaps it is England's preoccupation in South Africa that has made Russia advance this pawn on the political chessboard. The loan guarantee is merely a safe mortgage on a coveted territory. Whatever may be the extremities of Persia or the needs of Russia, this mortgage will not be foreclosed until another favorable oppor tunity arise when the British government is not in a position to resist the approach of Russia toward its Indian frontier. Having made a move, secure because timely and well defended, Russia will again serenely bide her time Unresting, unhasting and unspent, the patience and persistence of the Russian, as worked out through channels of diplomacy, are tremendous factors

in the growth of empire.

TIME FOR RESULTS. There are reports that the British forces in South Africa are in motion all along the line, from General Buller, in Natal, to Generals Methuen, French and Gatacre, in Cape Colony. These reports may not be true, but they ought to be true. The recent official statement of the under secretary of war for the Salisbury cabinet, Mr. Wyndham, that Great Britain has now about 200,000 troops in South Africa, three-fourths of whom are regulars, tried for a time to hold meetings at with 452 guns, is a confession that, owing to lack of land transportation and organization of supplies, there are 70,000 troops at the seat of war that have not been in action. This relieves Africa, for no country in Europe, save England, could so rapidly have sent by sea voyage of 6000 miles 200,000 men

to Cape Town. Nevertheless, the responsibility re-Nevertheless, the responsibility re-jected by the war secretary fails upon the military administrative system at is making is hopeless. His moral right | the military administrative system at home or abroad, or 70,000 of this army of 200,000 sent to South Africa would port it; and in great affairs the sense not have remained stalled for lack of of proportion between means and ends transportation. The war secretary suc cesafully defends himself from the charge of ignorance of the enemy's resources, for he proves that at the outset of the war the enemy's forces were estimated at 59,000 men; that is 51,000 Boers and 8000 foreigners of all sorts. The strength of the Boer artil-

fine imposed. The incident is not an He professes to be holding on chiefly acted on the information given them, unusual one in large and even in for the purpose of using every means and who do not seem to have been

if the effective blow is delayed much longer, it will not be for the lack of perience of the old can benefit the young, who must obtain experience for themmilitary jackasses.

The rumors of European intervention in South Africa have no reasonable foundation. In the first place, an offer to mediate would be sure to meet with peremptory rejection on the part of Great Britain; and Russia, backed by France, could not afford to make war of Europe, is not only determined to avoid a rupture with Great Britain, but he would not remain neutral if Russia and France made war on England. The emperor of Germany is a hostility for Russia, the natural ally of Germany, which has an enormous army but a small fleet, is a nation that has the most powerful fleet in the world. Emperor William can "see through a ladder," and he will never remain neutral and allow France and Russia to interfere with Great Britain in the matter of the Transvaal. He will say, as Great Britain said when we were on the eve of war with Spain over Cuba, "Hands off, gentlemen,"

There is good, practical common sense in the "corn kitchen" idea that it is proposed to elaborate in the interests of American corn products during the Paris exposition. Not only are the corn-producing possibilities of the United States practically boundless, but the value of corn as a foodstuff is enormous and little understood. Relatively few persons, even in the United States, know of the numerous, dainty and toothsome dishes that corn can be made to produce. It is proposed, there fore, to enlighten the world upon this subject by serving all who call at the "missionary corn kitchen" with food of which corn is the basis, free of charge. Americans visiting the exposition will be remiss in their loyal duty if they fail to present themselves at his majesty's palace, pay their respects to King Corn, and receive his royal compliments in the shape of corn dodger, hoecake, Indian pudding, pone, hominy or what not

It cost the people of Oregon \$13,595 20 to provide for the care of the insane of the state during January. The per capita expense was \$11 62, a showing that suggests good care and plenty of wholesome food for the 1164 patients in that institution, providing economy was practiced in the right places. The cost of maintaining these people is not grudged by the taxpayers of the commonwealth. They only ask that money which they pour out without stint for this purpose shall be honestly, humanely and wisely applied to the best interests of the unfortunate beneficiaries.

President McKinley, as the advocate a neutralized canal and the open door in Nicaragua, is a far cry from the Representative McKinley who proand his request for free trade with Puerto Rico. But what heavy battalions of his party the president has thus left far behind him!

There is a great deal about the Goebel funeral. Assassination is the most dreadful of crimes. But Mr. Goebel has reaped as he has sown. A victim of his private vengeance lies also in a bloody grave. And Goebel himself has perished in an attempt to murder the right of election in his state. Horrible as assassination is, there is retributton in the fact that he has perished by a crime that was a close imitation

The truth about the democratic national committee's anxiety concerning Oregon probably is that an early national convention is wanted so as to get it out of the way before the Oregon election comes along with its rebuke to Bryanism. It is impossible to believe the committee is so ill informed as to think our state conventions meet in June to nominate condidates for an election June 4.

German-Americans in sympathy with the Boers will, of course, welcome any machinations of France toward the Vaterland; for is not France a repub-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Kentucky's pugnacity is due, of course

Many of the members of the senate were elected by an extremely unpopular vote. Before General Buller goes into action again he ought to employ a new press

Perhaps if Governor Taylor were multiled by nine he would be a little more letermined.

Don't think every time you see a man unning that he is Aguinaldo. He may be a candidate.

When it comes to calling names, Kipling will be able to go the Boer witticisms several better. Cyclones are now sweeping Illinois, no doubt seeking for Senator Mason, that

they may destroy him. In a state where every political row makes a dozen new sick-shooters it will never be possible to disarm the belligerente

Now Bryan says we ought to hold the Philippines. He evidently thinks Aguinal-do owes it to him to throw the Filipino vote for the democratic ticket. A well-known Portland democrat, who is

standard populist." Let us not hurry, Senator Allen, about intervention in South Africa. We don't want to expand over Ireland, Canada, Australia, India, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Fiji. New Gulnea, New Zealand, Bahama, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ja-maica and Newfoundland until we have

There is a story about an old Yankee farmer whose son wished to go to dancing

Aguinaldo corralled.

army officers, who do not seem to have acquaintances were going. He said he did Kinley, although no advocate of a resolute not care for oxen or horses, but wanted to enjoy himself with other young people, unusual one in large and even in smaller cities, and yet there are those who wonder that beaten wives usually neglect to inform upon their brutal husbands, and that when they do, prudence usually gets the better of their pain and indignation, and they refuse at the proper time to support the com-

> A correspondent at Rallston, Polk county, asks The Oregonian to settle a d'spute by answering the following question: "If a Sunday school has a social in a public hall, and, after the social is over and the Sunday school people gone home, will there be any harm done the Sunday school if another crowd rents the hall and dances France, could not afford to make war on England, because the German emperor, who is really arbiter of the peace with much diffidence, as there is but little prospect that any answer which can be given will setile the dispute. Besides, as neither the running of Sunday schools or dancing schools has been reduced to an exact science, it is not possible to give a categorical answer to the question. Peoman of considerable brains, and he has ple's ideas on such subjects depend large-no use for France, and while he has no ly, as the old bull-puncher remarked in regard to the choice between a whip or a gad for driving cattle, on the way they were brought up. Some people can see no moral turpitude connected with dancing. and would see nothing wrong in a Sunday school taking part in a dance, after their social was over, or even in having dancing at a Sunday school social. Others consider dancing an abomination before the Lord. Elderly people, whose dancing days are over, are especially prone to such a view, but it does not necessarily follow that either view is right. To a person possessed of common sense, which it has been said is the most uncommon of all possessions, it does not appear that dancing in a hall where a Sunday school social has been held could in any way harm the Sunday school, any more than if the dance had been held in an adjoining hall, or in the next block, or in the next county, or a week before or a week after. Those who are of a different outside will Those who are of a different opinion will continue to be "of the same opinion still." As the matter is not vital to the health or happiness of any one, it may be as well to let each enjoy his own opinion in regard to it and not attempt to settle the question definitely.

"CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED." A Rational Statement of the Meaning of This Dictum."

A writer in Education for January asks several pertinent questions relative to the application of the phrase "consent of the governed" in American history. It is now charged by the "anti-imperialists" that the present administration at Washington is subverting our form of government in so far as it attempts to administer the Philippines without first obtaining the consent of the inhabitants. This leads the writer in Education to ask what was the actual meaning of the fathers when they laid down this famous dictum in the Deciaration of Indepen-"In the year 1776 there were probably

not exceeding 3,000,000 people inhabiting the 13 British colonies, now the seaboard Atlantic states. Of these nearly 500,000 were negro slaves; 1,500,000 were of the femule sex. Nearly one-third were minors, from the cradle to II; and several hundred thousand Indises inhabited the Western wilds, afterward brought unde the new government of the United States How many of these people were referred to in this formula that 'government de rives its authority from the consent of the governed? Were the negro slaves canvassed and their consent obtained to their condition of siavery? Were the Indians, who afterward by relentless war were swept in a body from the Atlantic slope to the unsettled wilderness beyond the Mississippl? Has there been, until now, any real opnortunity given the 1500 cm. posed to make us a great commercial nation through tariffs prohibiting commerce. His new stand comports with his desire for the markets of the world question more intelligent in all matters pertaining to government than half the people now living in the world, including the vast majority of the Oriental peoples, been thus canvassed and its con-sent obtained? There can be no doubt that at the time of the Declaration of Independence a large body-perhaps fourth, a third, possibly a half-of the men in these colonies were opposed to the revolt against the mother country. Was their 'consent' obtained, either during the war or at the formation of the natio government? What proportion of the mature white men in these colonies, at the time they one by one accepted the con-stitution of the United States, were legal voters, and in how many of these new states was there a property or other discriminating qualification for suffrage? The reply to questions like these brings us down to the hard fact that Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Madison and Mon-roe, all 'fathers' and participants in the great Declaration, were elected to the presidentcy by what would today be regarded an insignificant minority of the white men of mature age.

Minority Rule. "Our government originally made no pretense of obtaining the legal consent of any save a majority of the legal white

voters, and that majority today is expanded to a plurality. Indeed, no attempt was ever made at national life to carry into practical application this for-mula of the Declaration, either in regard to races of people adjudged inc. petent for self-government or classes like women or minors. The body of people, always the minority, which has decided the vital question of incompetency in our country, like every other, has always been a working majority of the more intelli-gent, forceful, and generally competent men of the ruling race. The only at tempt at a republic founded practically on the consent of the masses was seen during a few months in the French revo lution, when an infuriated populace atsent' by destroying all opponents to 'liberty, equality, and fraternity'; the result being a reaction to the military despotism

of Napoleon I.
"There is doubtless a sense in which this Jeffersonian formula has a profound meaning; that it is the moral obligation of every nation to educate the lower or ders of mankind in the direction of self-government, and extend full citizenship as fast and as far as the safety of so-clety will permit. In our own country, at home, that limit even as far as the male sex is concerned would seem to be already reached, both in regard to great multitudes of European immigrants in the North and of the freedmen of the South The proposition that the holding of a colions of the Oriental races, with the ultimate object of their uplift through all the opportunities of modern Christian civilization, is a departure from the Amer-ican republican order of society and government or from the American ideal i any way it can be applied in the present condition of mankind, so marked and vio lent as to threaten a radical change in the national life, when analyzed is so abso-lutely visionary that it can be only acunted for by the loose habit of though and indifference to the facts of human nature and life which are in themselves today the greatest peril of the republic."

President May Defeat Subsidy Bill. New York Journal of Commerce. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—That the shipping bill cannot be passed without friction in the party ranks is becoming clear to the republican managers. A good many amendments have already been made which have closed loopholes in the original measure, which would have been very adanswer to every charge of outrage committed against the right of election by the Goebel party.

The strength of the Boer artillack of brains and intelligence does not the Goebel party.

The strength of the Boer artillack of brains and intelligence does not seem to have been in the office of the would give up the idea. The boy very the necessary votes can be gotten to pass the bill. President Mo-

national policy, is one of the best judges in public life of the trend of political feeling, and be has already taken occasion to warn the party leaders that caution should be pursued in the matter of extrawagant appropriations. With this object the Nicaraguan canal bill has been modified. fied by both the senate and house committees, so that the appropriation for the first year is limited to \$19,000,000, and it has been decided to pass no river and harbor bill at this session. Whether the shipping bill shall be passed is becoming doubtful. An effort will be made to prevent any split in the republican ranks, and if those genators who are not in favor of the bill cannot be brought into line it may be dropped altogether for the present session. There is much disinclina-tion among the republican managers to exhibit any divisions to the public, and they would prefer to lay such a measure aside rather than have it beaten by the vote of the combined opposition and a few republicans in either house.

The Oregonian Commended.

New York Evening Post, We called attention not long ago to the president's action in appointing to the army pay department, with the rank of major, Charles Newbold, a milkman of Washington, D. C., who was over 61 years of age at the time this rank and its attendant salary of \$3500 a year were con-ferred upon him. Although this officer did not even take part in the war with Spain, he will be retired on a pension of three-fourths of his pay in 1903, as a result of serving the government for less than four years. The republican Portland Oregonian has now brought out the facts in similar case, that of Major J. A. Watrous, who was appointed to the same rank and pay in the same corps. Like Major Newbold, this officer had seen some service in the vointeers during the civil war, which ended about 35 years ago, but was content to stay in civil life until he saw the chance of getting, at the age of 60, an easy berth, with a fat pension attached, as a reward for four years of office work. Major Watrous answered the charge of The Oregonian, but could only say of his alleged use of a political pull in getting his appointment that "there are others." Aside from the total lack of patriotism in men who can thus abuse and take ad-vantage of the governmental service, there have been few worse appointments in the history of the army than these two. They are all the more flagrant because the appointees hold places rightfully be-longing to veteran officers of the army. who have earned them by hard service on the plains and eisewhere. And yet, in the face of such facts as these, the imperialists would have us believe that Mr. Mo-Kinley is simply aching to appoint those model and ifeal colonial administrators whom the Philippine commission has so glowingly and trustfully portrayed in its latest report.

The Oregonian is not an applicant for commendation, but sympathy is welcome in this case. It is accustomed to denounce political appointees in distant states or dependencies, and it felt consistency required mpartial application of its rule. The fact that Major Watrous is a genial gentleman a versatile writer and a man of many friends, makes the task of pointing a moral from his case less attractive than in most cases. But all these accomplishmenta are only the allies of political "pull" in impairing the efficiency of the army.

Goebel, His Work and His End. New York World, dem. Goebel became conspicuous by assessi-nating a man who had helped him to rise from obscurity. He plotted to make him-self governor of Kenteuky by assassina-tion of representative government under the cover of a cunningly unjust system of laws of his own devising. There was a counterplot to defeat bin in this as-sussination by the counter-assassination of that which is even more fundamental than representative government—social order itself. A few weeks ago it was rousting of a half-witted boy at high noon, at one of the oldest and most reputable com-munities in the state, the citizens squabof burnt flesh. And now Kentucky presents another spectacle of rampant pol teal and civil savagery. The disease is not local. It permeates the whole state, civilized states human beings are burned to death by their fellow-beings. In a civilized state legislatures do not pass government and the substitution of despot-ism. Is it not enough for Francisco laws to enable the subversion of popular hang its head in shame? This is no tim for apology and excuse. It is time for action. There are acores of thousands of men and women in Kentucky who know what civilization means. Let them assert themselves. Let them have done with the "gentleman of the old school," with his revolver and his bowie knife and his par sion for lynching and for all forms of vio lence and his contempt for law and order Kentucky has been putting herself further and further outside the pale of civilian Now is the time for the return

Coming Senatorial Contest. Wallown News.

Senator McBride will have to exercise all his ingenuity to be re-elected. ready forces are at work, and have been at work for some time, conspiring to de-feat his re-election. The defeat of Mc-Brids will be no great loss to Oregon, as he never was the people's choice senator, and does not possess the ability for that high office. If Judge Stephen A. Lowell were elected to the United States senate, Oregon would have at least one senator who would be heard outside his own state. Judge Lowell is a brilliant orator, a man of high and lofty motives, and Oregon would be fittingly and ably represented by him.

Would Refrain From That.

Chicago Post. "If you were rich, what would you do?" "I can't be exactly sure as to that," was the reply, "but I know what I wouldn't

"I wouldn't put in my time trying to convince the poor that they are lucky to escape the nervous strain of handling great wealth."

Washington Star. "Did you hear me sing 'Because I Love saked the young man with a oice like a lathe. "I must have mlaunderstood," murmured Miss Cayenne. "I thought you were sing-

ing because you hated us."

in the class."

Mistook the Sentiment,

Excelled All the Other Boys. Washington Star. "Is there anything in which you ex-elled when you went to school?" asked Miss Cayenne.

Interpretation. Charles W. Stevenson in Chicago Record. We long for a peace that is lasting. We plead for a rapture that's rare, Like fishermen consciensly casting. Their ness in the gulf of despair. We draw from deep waters of sorror

made more blunders than any other boy

"Yes," answered Willie Wishingto

Dark wrecks of old fallure and fear, And out of een-silence we borrow The storm that will never come near. Faith speeds past the footstops of Duty, And halts at the door of a Thought pierces the source of all beauty And returns unto dust-tie the doom of each man-child to strive and to wondar; To plan for some positive gain; And only find mysterice under

Lo. in realms of mind there is treasure For totlers who dwell in content; There is truth that no science can measure, And the fearless are never forespent; There is light when earth-shadows are failing, There's reward for the deeds that are done Where envy crowned virtues are calling, "Through faith, to the victory won,"

All life, be it pleasure or pain.

GOSSIP OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-Before the subsidy bill is reported from either the sen-ate or the house committee, it is to be amended so as to meet objections that have been made, and which it is believed will pass the measure in both houses. Some surprise has been manifested because the bill was not reported, but this can be ex-plained by the fact that its friends can-not yet see their way to a majority in favor of the bill. From principle, the democrats oppose it, being in favor of free hips. There are a number of republicans anips. There are a number of republicans in the Northwest who oppose the measure—and it is not yet a sure thing that the bill can pass. With the narrow majority in the house, democratic voies must be obtained. These are expected from Boston, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and some of the representatives from Southern parts, but a materity is not yet. Southern ports, but a majority is not yet assured, consequently the bill is held up-There is also hope expressed that James J. Hill and other powerful influences may become mainfied with the amendments made to the bill and withdraw their opposition. It is said in some quarters that the concessions made to slow vessels are satisfactory to the opposition fostered by HIII.

Hepburn Opposes the Canal Treaty. The opposition to the ratification of the canal treaty has subsided, and the gen-eral impression new is that the treaty will be ratified, as it is believed there is danger in it. There is some clamor that the United States should not only build. but should absolutely control the canal with fortifications, but the leading members of the senate do not seem to think

this is necessary.

Representative Hepburn, who is one of the most enrnest friends of the Nicara-gua canal in the house, takes a strong stand against the new trenty. He says: "I think that the negotiation of this treaty is very unfortunate, and that it ought not to be ratified by the senate. I do not know that the pendency of the treaty will interfers with action by congress on the Nicaragua canal bill, but the ratification of the treaty would certainly impair the value of the canal when con-

"This treaty reaffirms the principles of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, concerning all the claims and contentions of Great Brit-ain, and surrenders the claim that Great Britain has, by her own action, given use the right at any time to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It surrenders everything to Great Britain, abandoning our contention of years that we might

abrogate the treaty at will.
"Moreover, it recognizes the right of any foreign power to interfere and dictate with reference to our negotiations with the independent governments of this continent. It abandons the Monroe doctrins, I think the treaty very unfortunate, and earnestly hope that it will not be ratified by the senate."

Test of Thorite.

The navy department is to make enother test of thorite, the explosive invented by Dr. Tuttie, of Washington, is determine whether a reasonable amount of it can be projected through heavy armorpiate and made to destroy the confined interior of a ship. If this can be done, as is claimed by the inventor, its far-reaching effect will be inestimable in naval warfare. For the test a heavy naval warfare. For the test a heavy shell, capable of piercing eight inches of Harveyized plats has been selected, and Dr. Tuttle will undertake to explode enough of it in the shell after it passes through the plaze to destroy the pro-tective deck, flooring and other surrounding material of a ship. So far no power-ful substance has been found that would not be exploded by the tremendous impact of the shell on the plate, and if these tests prove successful, thorite will make secemary a ravolution in armored ship

The Warm Springs Trouble, James L. Cowan and Samuel B; Davis,

the Warm Springs Indian agency, are in Washington, to appear before the commisdeavor to overturn, while Agent Cowan vill endeavor to have Davis transferred There has been considerable friction be-tween the two and the transfer of one or he other will probably result.

Alaska Custom-House Changed.

Senator Foster notified the shipping inrests of Puget sound today that the aplication to change the custom-house fro Mary Island, Alaska, to Ketichikan bas seen approved by the treasury department Practically all of the shipping interests perating steamers between Puget sound and Alaska favored this change.

Binger Hermann's Work,

Congressman Jones introduced a concur cent resolution today for 10,000 copies o Binger Hermann's work on "the Louisiana

Harbor Improvements Will Go On.

While there is genuine cause for regret that there will be no river and harbor bill at this session of congress, the effects of this determination will not be widespread in Oregon as in many states. The principal project that will be materially interfered with is the deepening of the channel at the mouth of the Columbia river to the 40-feet depth recommended by the engineers. There is a hal-ance on hand of over \$7000 for this limprovement, but that is a more drop in the bucket, as compared to the cost of secur-ing that depth. In the case of most of the other improvements there are sufficient funds now available to carry on the work until the bill is passed at the next session. For instance, if the secrethe improvement at The Dalles, there is over \$20,000 for the work, and by the time this is expended there would be another appropriation for the continuance of the work. There is \$140,000 for improving the Columbia and Willametta below Portland, a sufficient sum to continue the work for some time, although not sufficient by any means to secure the desired depth of channel. Still, with this fund, there is no excuse for suspending work at this point. In the case of many of the other improvements there are sufficient funds now on hand to carry the work along un-interrupted until the next bill passes and more funds are available. Then, in addition to these there are those projects which have been placed under what is known as the continuing contract system, and there will be no delay on them, as they are annually provided for in the sundry civil bill, until the project is completed. So, in spite of the fact that there will be no river and harbor bill, Oregon improvements generally will not receive any material sethank.

Boers and Congressmen

Self-interest cuts quite a figure in the sympathies which people have in the matter of struggling foreign nations or parts of foreign nations. It is recalled that long before anything was done for Cuba, Call of Florida, who represented people who wanted the annexation of Cube, kept counding away in the senate in favor of Cuban independence and Cuban liberty, Just now the most active men in favor of the Boers are certain men from Michigan, William Alden Smith, of the house, who lives in Grand Rapids, and Senator McMillan. It appears that there are a great many Dutch settlers in and about Grand Hapids and other parts of Michigan. These Hollanders have been making it very interesting for the Michigan men, especially for Mr. Smith. There are enough of them in his district to elect almost anybody a member of congress, if they get in a body for their candidate. In the past years they have been friends of Mr. Smith. This, in a measure, ac-counts for Mr. Smith's sympathies and efforts to have a minister and consul-gen-eral provided for in the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill for the Trans-vaal. Mr. Smith has also been indefari-gable in his efforts to get something done at the White House for the Born.