The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon,

TELEPHONES. Editorial Booms 106 | Business Office 65 REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Weekly, per year

7. Der week, delivered. Sundays excepted.15c p. Der week, delivered, Sundays included.20c

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Paget Sound Bureau-Captain A. Thompson, office at 1111 Pacific avenue, Tacoma. Box \$55,

New York city: "The Rockery," Chicago; S. C. Beckwith special agency, New York. For sels in San Francisco by J. E. Cooper, 766 Market street, near the Palace hotel, and selv in San Francisco by J. K. Cooper, at Goldsmith Bros., 236 Sutter street.

For sais in Chicago by the P. O. News Co.,
217 Dearborn street.

TODAY'S WEATHER -Pair, with southerly

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, FEB. 10.

CONGRESS AND THE NEW POSSES. SIONS.

The minority report on the Puerto Rico tariff bill makes a case which the advocates of robbery of our new insular possessions will find it exceedingly dif-

We have no right to hold Puerto Rico or the Philippine islands, unless we allow free interchange of their products with those of the United States. If we adopt this policy of excluding them from the benefits of trade under the flag and sovereignty of the United States, they will have the continuous right of rebellion.

If we do not attach them to us by interest, but on the contrary discriminate against them in trade, we have no right to expect anything in them or from them but discontent, protest, turbulence and insurrection.

The proposal to keep these Islands without allowing them the advantage of trade with the United States is the very top, the height, the crest, or crest unto the crest, of protectionist greed

It is gravely argued by the majority of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives that the mandate of the constitution that duties shall be uniform throughout the United States has no application to territories, but only to the states. But this power to exclude the territories from the benefits of trade was never before asserted. It is not only preposterous, but We reprint this passage from the minority report:

If the position taken by the majority of the committee in recommending the passage of the If the position taken by the majority of the committee in recommending the passage of the hill be the correct one, and congress has the passes to govern territory of the United States, "independent of the limitations of the constitution," it must follow that congress is not restrained by this instrument from passing laws imposing customs duties on the minerals and cree of the territories of Arisona and Mexico, the firms and fish of Alanka, the lumber of Oklahoma, and on all other resolutes of any kind home, and on all other products of any kind imported into the territories from the states or any one of them. The power to pass such have was never before claimed in our land. It is wholly inconsistent with the theory and form of our government. The exercise of such power pure and simple imperialism, and against it We enter our most solemn protest. We never have held and cannot hold territory as a polit-ical dependency and subject to unequal taxa-tion.

This is sound doctrine. It is the doctrine that must in the long run prevail. Protectionist greed has gone mad. cannot hold Puerto Rico and the Philippines under the doctrine set forth by the majority of the committee ought not to hold them. Very properly does Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, one of the republican members of the committee, dissenting from the majority, say, in a special report:

I receptible our full duty to do our utmost to secure the welfare and happiness of the people of our new possessions. But I regard it as a most insinguishes owner that our first legisla-tive act should be framed on the theory that freedom does not follow the flag. Is it not clear that the content were the content of the conclear that at the outset you are paving the way for a more hideous extortion and robbery than

That is just the significance of this extraordinary report. The naked question is whether our dealings with our new possessions are to begin with this are of "extortion and robbery." This is the way to make the flag of the United States a symbol of oppression and tyranny to the inhabitants of our new possessions. It is the way to stop at once the growth of loyalty among them, and to convert them into unappeasable and vengeful enemies. This means maintenance of vast military forces, enormous expenditure of money and steady sacrifice of the lives of our pectation of establishment of profitable industry in the islands, and of mutually profitable trade between them and the United States. Under such policy Cuba will seek other connections, and the Philippines will be lost. Are we about to show that our country is under control of a spirit more sordid and narrow, and less enlightened, than that of

A gentle friend who "operates" one of the populist journals of Oregon reprints with gibes and fleers certain remarks made by The Oregonian about the Philippine islands, immediately afor Dewey's fleet had entered the haror of Manils. He finds that The Orecomian then said: "We are not about conter on a career of foreign conquest, but our position in the world regulres us to have naval stations distant from our own shores. We do not want to keep the Philippine islands, but we should keep a naval station there." ell, what if The Oregonian did say that upon the announcement of Dewey's victory? Everything has hanged since then. At that time no one could know but we should leave the Islands to Spain. No one could w that the Filipines would rise and try to expel us. Development of events zints the time when that statement appeared in The Oregonian has made it next to impossible for us to quit the slands. Least of all were we to be driven out by force. We were attacked, and it became necessary to prove that we could stay. That proof has been established; and we could now retreat, If we chose, when we could not have retreated under fire. The question whether we should now withdraw is as difficult. Still, we shall not with-

draw, rather, should not, unless the

policy of oppression, through obstruction of trade, be forced by the extreme protectionists in congress. We ought wever, to withdraw even yet, unless a rational policy be pursued, under which our rule over the islands will be beneficial both to them and to ourselves.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

The Puerto Rico Issue in congress affords the republican members from the Pacific coast a great opportunity to establish justice to the new dependen cles and incidentally to render signal service to their own section. The real and vital issue involved is not mentioned in the ways and means committee's report. All their talk is Puerto Rico; what they are thinking of is the Philippines.

If a protective tariff is put in force open Philippine imports to the United States, what will be the result? The islands will trade elsewhere. They can do better. There are the British ports, from Hong Kong to Liverpool. Sugar, hemp, silk, fresh fruits, dutiable under the Dingley law, are free in the ports of Great Britain. There, then, is the manifest destination of Philippine products. Thence is the natural source of Philippine supply.

Commerce cannot altogether ignore sentiment. The Philippines will not feel like doing much business with a professed paternal power that wel-comes them by a blow in the face. If when Puerto Rico asks for bread we give her a stone, the effect will not be confined to her. By her example Cuba and the Philippines will be warned. Puerto Rico, certainly, can be bayoneted into submission; the Philip-

pines, perhaps; Cuba, not at all, The democrats, in house and senate, will stand for justice for the dependencies. Not that fustice is agreeable to them, but their natural repugnance to justice can be overcome by the desire to put the republicans in a hole. They will, in this emergency, hold their noses, shut their eyes, and do a good deed. Representative McCall must stand for other Eastern republicans who have some gleams of intelligence on the tariff question and such promptings of justice as will forbid the proposed rape of the dependencies. The republican majority in the house is small enough to put the outcome in doubt. The republican members from the far West can turn the scale. It is a great opportunity.

TWO GOOD SOLDIERS.

General Elwell S. Otis, United States army, is soon to return to this country. He has earned a rest, and probably will receive a flattering reception. General Otis has been the military commander and administrator of the Philippines during all the severe time of trial since the departure of General Merritt, in the autumn of 1898. Whatever is creditable to the American government for its successful solution thus far of the Philippine problem is due to General Otis, who has exhibited the powers not only of an able soldier, but a very able military administrator. Admiral Dewey and all the members of the Philippine commission testify in the strongest terms to the remarkable ability of General Otis, not only as a soldier, but as a military administrator. He seems to have been to Manlia and to Luzon an abler because wiser and more conservative military executive than General Butler was to New Orleans and Louisians.

When Brigadier-General Gilbert S. Carpenter, then colonel of the Eighteenth United States infantry, who was stationed at Vancouver barracks as senior captain of the Fourteenth United States infantry from 1885 to 1894, passed through Portland last autumn on his way to Manila to join his regiment, he expressed to his many personal friends here the most flattering opinion of General Otis, not only as a fine soldier on the battle-field, but as an exceptionally accomplished military administrator. Otis, he said, was a lawyer of ability in 1862, when he entered the Union army as captain of the One Hundred and Fortieth New York whose colonel, O'Rorke, and lieutenant-colonel, Ryan, both West Pointers, were killed in battle. Otis came out of the war a brevet brigadiergeneral; was made lieutenant-colonel. Twenty-second United States infantry in 1866; colonel of the Twentleth United States infantry in 1880; brigadier-general in November, 1893; major-general of volunteers in May, 1898, General Otis will be retired for age, March 25 1902, and on the retirement of General Wesley Merritt, in June next, will doubtless be promoted to the rank of

major-general, United States army, General MacArthur, who will succeed to the military duties of General Otis, is a soldier of gallantry and ability, as is attested by his career in the civil war and in the Philippines. He entered the Union army in August, 1862, as first lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth Wis consint rose to be lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, and was brevetted colonel for gallantry; he entered the regular army as second lieutenant in 1866; beame captain in the Thirteenth United States infantry in 1870; major and assistant adjutant-general in July, 1889; lieutenant-colonel in 1896; brigadiergeneral of volunteers in May, 1898; major-general of volunteers in August 1898. His military record as a commander in the field is excellent, and he has only to follow out the lines of military administration established by General Otis to make a satisfactory

military governor. Serious embarrassment of Harper & Bros, whose indebtedness is officially set down at \$11,500,000, shows how mis management can wreck a great enter-Twenty years ago Harper & Bros, owned and conducted successfully the greatest publishing house in the They had the "call" on all new manuscripts. Every author, known and unknown, in America and in Europe submitted his work first to Harper & Bros. For the past fifteen years, with singular density, they rejected everything of merit, including Kipling, that made other publishers rich. Their one success was Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur." Decadence of Harper & Bros. began with their opposition to the republican party, in 1884, when Blaine was the They candidate for the presidency. lost by the thousands subscribers to their publications. For example, in Portland about 400 copies of Harper's Magazine were taken regularly by mail but when it came to renewals for 1885 the list had dwindled down to less than 40. The falling off was disastrously heavy throughout the North, Harpey & Bros, appealed to the South. They spent money freely and employed the best talent at their command to exploit

but recouped only a small percentage of or more than a generation. After the death of the last of the elder Harpers, the colossal business came under the management of young men who inherited no business talent and lacked the common sense to employ men who did have it. Result: Overwhelming debt and "reorganization ommittee." The publication business, if it is to be successful, requires men of special aptitude, with genius for deall, energy that never relaxes and capacity for the hardest brain work ever working day of the year. This holds ood of newspapers as well as magazines, books and illustrated weeklies.

BRYAN'S NEW ENGLAND TOUR. Bryan's political passage through New England in midwinter, from New York to Central Vermont, is not easy to understand from a practical standfor Mr. Bryan cannot seriously doubt his renomination by substantial unanimity by the national convention of his party. Mr. Bryan knows perfeetly well that his strength today in the South and in the whole country west of Buffalo is so great that it needs no recruitment from New England and the Middle states. The democratic masses that nominated Bryan in 1896 are behind him today, because they continue to believe in free silver and the populistic Chicago platform; and Bryan has no thought of dropping "free silver" or consenting to any such financial armistice as that suggested by Mr. Bourke Cockran. Bryan knows that the democratic masses, to whose support he looks for his sure renomination, would "drop" him if he was even seriously suspected of an inten-tion to drop "free silver." Bryan knows that he is absolutely without rivals in his party: he knows he is sure of renomination, even if New England and the Middle states were sure to send a solid anti-Bryan delegation to the national convention. Since he is sure of renomination, why

then did Bryan revisit the glimpses of New England's winter moon? Doubtess for no other reason than to keep his picturesque personality unceasingly before the public through the news-papers and to judge by experiment how nuch popular sympathy existed for his "anti-expansion" homilies. Bryan is no idealist, but a pretty shrewd, practical politician. He knows that to be renominated he must favor the reiteration of free silver and the rest of the populistic Chicago platform, but he does not feel entirely sure whether it would weaken or strengthen his vote text November to add to the Chicago datform an uncompromising anti-expansion plank. Bryan knows that there are thousands of simple-minded voters who find no difficulty in swallowing free silver and populism, but who have a native-born repugnance to "going ack on the flag" when it has once been planted by American valor and through the expenditure of American blood. Commodore Decatur's impulsive utterance, "My country, right or wrong," is a sentiment very strongly cherished by the simple rank and file of both parties, and Bryan, as a shrewd demarogue, who, whether he is beaten or not, desires his popular vote to be as trong as possible for future influence is carefully feeling the public pulse of the people before he commits himself to an aggressive anti-expansion plat

That is, Bryan does not mean to forge a weapon for the hand of the nemy if he knows it. Of course, Aguinaldo "aunties" of New England, oiced by political shrimps like Gamaliel Bradford, of Boston, are confident that "Mr. Bryan has only to be nominated on an aggressive anti-evpansion platform to be elected," but Bryan is too shrewd a practical politician to mistake the ceaseless howling velping and barking of the lone mugwump coyote on the prairie for a mass meeting of republican anti-expansionists, Bryan vill ask himself whether he is not likely to lose more democratic votes among simple, unlettered men who are always for the country, right or wrong than he can possibly gain among the hypercritical, scholastic political docrinaires that are the periodically balky horses of the republican party, Mr. Bryan knows human nature a deal better than Gamaliel Bradford, of Boston, or Professor Norton, of Harvard, or Senator Hoar; and if the only reponsive applause to the notes of his anti-expansion cornstalk fiddle sumpkin-vine trombone proceeds from few vociferous republican anti-expansionists in dress suits, he will think twice before he orders the Chicago platform enlarged by an uncompromis ng anti-expansion plank

In this hesitation Mr. Bryan would

e most wise. There are thousands of emocrats in Oregon, Washington and California who would swallow Bryan tanding on the Chicago platform of 1896, who would be deeply disgusted if that platform were enlarged by the addition of an anti-expansion plank; irst, because territorial expansion is and always has been democratic doctrine from the days of Jefferson; and econd, because the rank and file of the Pacific coast democracy are in favor of etaining the results of the war. Bryan ould lose more votes than he would gain in any states that he has a fighting chance to carry, by declaring stiffly against expansion. It is noteworthy that the announcement of Mr. Bourke Cockran that he is ready to support Mr. Bryan this year, with the suggestion that Mr. Bryan "reaffirm the Declaration of Independence and go to the people on that alone," meets with no response save from Irish gold demcrats, far less able, less eloquent, less ersatile but quite as volatile as Mr. Cockran, Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Olney, do not follow Mr. Cockran over to the Bryan camp in obedience to this functful suggestion of a finandal armistice for four years, and ex Mayor Hewitt, perhaps the most influential mind of them all, save Olney, says that, while it may be that the silver issue is dead beyond possibility of resurrection in a successful measure of legislation, nevertheless "the Chicago platform was otherwise objec-It attacked the supreme pourt, and we are to vote for princhples and not men in the coming elecion. I do not see, therefore, how sound democrats can accept the candidacy of Bryan unless he repudiates the Chicago platform, which he is not will-

The race feuds in Austria-Hungary have not decreased in bitterness with the years of united rule. They block legislation, and at times seriously threaten the stability of the empire An example of the flerceness of the the industries of the Southern states, contention, and its seemingly trivial

ing to do."

and almost childish basis, is seen in the their losses in the wide field that had fact that it is now largely concen-given their ancestors princely support trated upon a single word. The Czech coldiers insist upon answering "zde" rollcall, in defiance of the imperial decree that they must say "hier." words mean the same thing, but the latter is German and the former Czech. and German is the official language of the empire. The contention is that of power against tradition. It involves pride and power on the one hand, and pride and ignorance upon the other, and the beginning of the end is not yet in sight, though the more astute politicians of Europe think they see it in the failing strength of the Emperor Francis Joseph, whose death will leave the empire without a direct heir to the throne.

> James J. Hill's analysis of the shipping subsidy bill is very able. He shows conclusively that it would do the producers of the country little or no What the producers want is markets. This subsidy scheme would not give them markets, but would bestow millions, drawn from taxation, upon rich shipowners. Hill's argument ias shaken the proposition of the committee to allot the greater part of the subsidies to fast steamships, and has wrung from it the concession of a larger portion to the slower freight ves sels. But he shows that the subsidies will do the wheatgrower no good, be cause the production of wheat has outrun the market for it, and all the wheat, of the world is in competition with our own. We now furnish the nations of Europe with cheaper wheat than they can grow themselves, and the subsidies that may go to the shipwners will not give better prices to the farmers. Again, the subsidy is for the distance sailed, both ways, and the shipowner is to be paid for carrying the products of other countries to the United States. The great Atlantic liners that carry passengers are to be among the recipients of the bounty, to be paid to their owners for carrying tourists to Europe to spend their noney there. Hill's criticism is unan swerable.

When Louis Kossuth came to this ountry, years ago, and appealed to the United States government to intervene in behalf of oppressed Hungary, the public was unanimous in its sympathy. His reception in New York is still re membered as one of the most notable vations ever given to a foreigner. Nevertheless, the government did not ntervene, nor was it criticised for re fusing to intermeddle in the affairs of Austria and Hungary. There is no reaon to assume that the declaration, He who meddleth with strife that be ongeth not to him is like a man who taketh a dog by the ears," has been outdated by experience since the time of Kossuth. On the contrary, its subtle warning is still assumed to be a safe guide in reckoning with human differences-individual or national.

The British army lacks mobility, be ause the British soldier must always have full meals, and have them with regularity. He is tied to his commis sariat. T. Miller McGuire's "Outlines of Military Geography" show some of the practical difficulties of handling large forces. He says:

A British division on the march along an o A British division on the march along an ordinary main road without an advanced guard would be five miles in length. . . If the modern German army were put in motion . . the whole milliary road from the Rhine to the Russian frontler would be thickly crowded with soldiers guns and transports. . . If an army corps of 30.000 men and 10.000 horses resus for a day or two preparatory to a battle or during a siege, it eats up all provisions procurable in a piece of rich country nine miles long by five wide.

A friendly Basuto chief, desirous of seing the Boers thrashed soundly and without loss of time, recently asked; Why do the English drive straight against the Boers' fastnesses?" adding significantly: "A wildcat in a hole ears the bulldogs' noses; watch the hole and get in behind." There is some evidence that the British commanders are acting upon this advice. Theories imbibed at Sandhurst are valuable, no doubt, but when they clash, in practice, with common sense, it is well to discard them for the occasion.

The action of the school board in abolishing free tuition to non-residents of the district is one that should have been taken long ago. Those who do not contribute to the district's support have no claim on its privileges. The community is under no more obligation to educate non-resident children than to support non-resident paupers.

Mr. Hepburn is ill-advised in his oblections to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. He seems to think it sufficiently discredited by the fact that Great Britain gets something in return for her concessions. He wants us to have all and Great Britain nothing. That is not the way good neighbors get along.

Kentucky would be in peaceful ensyment of an abounding prosperity but for Goebel's law to nullify the will of the voters. Every discussion of the unhappy condition in the blugrass state harks back to the conspiracy against majority rule.

There is an old saying that an army goes on its belly. But the British army n South Africa doesn't go on its belly It lies still on its belly. It doesn't go at all. But perhaps it will go after whlle.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Curiously enough, the gas never gets hot when it is turned down. General White is still at the old stand,

spite of the failures of his colleagues. Bryan didn't win many laurels as a man d the gun, but as a man behind the

mouth he is a world beater.

The war department thinks perhaps Aguinaldo is in Europe. One thing is cer-tain; he is not in South Africa.

Two sults have recently been decided in aver of a street-rallway company. Isn't this a violation of the constitution?

The Prince of Wales would get more third base, as he seems likely to do now. Fair visitor-How long does a man renain a raw recruit? Lieutenant-Until he is roasted by the arill sergeant.

Stump speakers say there is no North, no South, no East, no West, but they cannot deny that there are ups and downs even in this united country. It is announced that Buller's operations

up to date form only an incident in the campaign. It is hardly to be expected that they were the whole thing. But may be the grave-diggers in Venez-

uela are striking because their employers are not coffin-up enough money, and perhaps because business is dead. Don't

Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky and the country owes a great president to his parents' judgment in getting him away before he was old enough to play the role of innocent bystander.

Consp Doyle and Rudyard Kipling are aiready in South Africa. Now, if Anthony Hope, J. M. Barrie and Ian Maclaren will run down there, the press censor will just about have his hands full.

And now there is intimation that Lester M. Wilson, of Walls Walls, may figure in the coming sensional equabble in the state of Washington. The multiplicity of Wil-sons and Joneses in Washington politics is likely to become confusing.

A Washington man, vouched for by the Waitaburg Times as "a man of his word," writes that paper that he has "taken unto himself a better baif, and she more than fills the hill." With this well-satisfied man, marriage is probably not n fallure.

Governor Leary, of Guam, is able not only to call a spade a spade, but to define some things which a spade is not. He puts a request for a library in this form: "Every other naval station has a suitable library, while this station has none, not even as much as a single lawbook; and, not wanting this command to be deprived of the ordinary facilities for plain menor the ordinary factories for plant list tal and intellectual sustenance while iso-lated from the world as though encased in an armor of coral and barnacles, I must respectfully renew my request for a suit-able library to be sent to the station."

The following is a heliograph message from Ladysmith, intercepted by the Boers, and sent special to The Oregonian:

I am waiting Buller, waiting, and the pie is running low, While the whiskers on the kepies Weirdly twang when breezes blow. And behind each whisker hiting Is the telephoto eye Of a Boar who shoots like natives Of the state where grows the rye

What's the matter with that column That you started in the chase? Has the censor marked it "mustn't"? Is it held for want of space? I am weiting, Buller, waiting, Though you still are out of eight; uickly come with ple and succor To your famished comrade,

NO MARTYR'S CROWN FOR GOEBEL

Let That Crown Be Reserved for Worthy Men.

Chicago Times-Herald.
Only charity in the presence of the dead nly detestation of the crime of assassination, only shame for the humiliation of a sovereign American state, hushes the universal verdict that William Goebel died as he lived-a victim to that Scriptural law that reads:

Whose sheddeth man's blood. By man shall his blood he shed.

It profanes the word martyr to use it in nnection with the assassination of Goe-l. He died on the threshold of an office he had sought by violating every safeguard that should protect elections from violence, corruption and fraud. His whole careet invited the foul deed in which it ended. Let Kentucky hunt down and mete ou justice to the nurderer of William Goebet, but, in the name of American honor and national decency, let us reserve the crown of martyrdom for brows that do not bear the mark of Cain.

Chicago Tribune.

After laboring incessantly for years to become governor of Kentucky, William Goebel enjoyed a disputed title to that office for a few days. But he was then stretched upon his death bed. If he had been able to read the future a few months ago, he would have decided that the office was not worth the price. If he had been able to read the future he would not have of his perseverance, advoitness and skill in intrigue-that he did make. He would not have pursued a course which has done more to demoralize and debase public sen-timent in his state, and to some extent in other states, than the deeds of any other

evil purposes as the rule of the majority by the minority, and when such laws are upheld by partisan legislatures and courts, who can have much respect for law? It ceases to have, and it has ceased to deserve, the respect of a large part of the ommunity. That is what has happened in Kentucky. There is not that regard in the state for the law and the courts that there is in other communities where couris are not partisan, and laws are not inequit-"Twist once the law to thy author ity" was the ruling principle of Goebel's political career, and it virtually brough about his own death. Goebel was working for himself when

he secured the enactment of an election law to be utilized for partisan uses by the minority at the expense of the majority He is dead, but the evil he did lives afte

SEWALL AN EXPANSIONIST, Mr. Bryan's Running Mate in 1896 Says He Would Hold the Philipnine Islands.

Following is the statement made by Arhur Sawall at San Francisco some days ago, to which reference has been made in the telegraphic reports:

San Francisco.—'I have always favored the acquisition of the Philippines after the Paris treaty. The United States should stand with the administration in all that is being done to hold the Philip plines; they are worth retaining," said Ar-thur Sewall, former democratic candidate for vice-president, today.

Mr. Sewall is among the passengers o he Australia, who have been released from quarantine. He has just returned from a visit to Honosufu, where he spent a month with his son, Harold M. Sewall special agent of the United States in Ha-

timued, "Mr. McKinley will be renominated and re-elected. Mr. Bryan, too, will be re-nominated, but I fear that he cannot win the goal. The fact is, the country has been too prosperous to warrant any hope of a change in the national administration, and people are slow to take up reform measares when times are as good as they are

"No, I am not a candidate for the vice presidency again. I believe it is poor policy on the part of the democracy to select any andidate from the East, where no oral votes may be expected; and, ver, I am not ambitious to make the race If the democrats call upon me however, I could not refuse to do my duty."

GERMANY EAGER FOR THEM. And That Is the Reason Why We Retained the Philippines.

Washington.-It is out that in executive easion of the senate. Senator Davis, of the committee on foreign affairs, stated that the reason our government took the Philippines was that during the peace nerotistions at Paris it became known to the government that if cession of the islands was not made to us, Germany would take hem, and was eager to do so. Senato Davis made this so plain to the senate that no one was in a position to dispute it. He added that it was the purpose of the United States to extend civil and free gov ornment in the islands as soon as possible, and to the fullest extent possible, and that the Filipinos would but cease their re istance they would find themselves infi-itely better off than if abandoned to themselves as an independent community. The senator added that when the purpose to turn the Philippines over to Germany was

peace commissioners, abandening the plan | GOSSIP AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

peace commissioners, abandoning the peace of partial occupation upon which they had been proceeding.

This must be a bifter pill for the so-called 'anti-imperialists,' for it knocks their argument about the "consent of the governed" skyward. It makes it clear that being over the bilancks after hat abandonment of the lalands after Dewey's victory, or later, would have been to turn the Filipines over to a monarchi-cal form of government, administered by the haughty and exacting emperor of Ger-many. There was that alternative and no

Under Germany the Filipines would have been ruled by a German military governor, under the German cotonial system, and the people would have become the sub-lects of a ration more foreign to them than even the American, with institutions to which they could conform far less easily and graciously, and with laws and regulations which, while in no sense cruel or unjust, they would have found from their standpoint harsh and crushing. In other words, the Filipinos would then have been under imperialism in its highest form and strictest sense subject to an emperor who commands obedience and submission to the letter, and has no patience whatever with the doctrine that men have a right to govern themselves.

A FRAUD ON ITS FACEL Attack on the Congressional Rebuke to Free Trade.

Chicago Times-Herald. Congress can do preity much as it wants to with our new possessions. It may in corporate them as an integral part of our territory or hold them outside in absolute dependence upon our sovereignty. But it is clear that the less of discrimination there is the better their people will be pleased and the easier it will be to gain

heir co-operation. We should aim, therefore, to give then

a territorial form of government as nearly as possible like those which we have erected on this continent, and it is a great erected on this continent, and it is a great mistake to deny them the benefit of free trade with the States. As well protect California against Florida because they both raise oranges, or Virginia against North Carolina because they both raise and manufacture tobacco. Because the power exists in the one case and not in the other makes no difference with the unwisdom of the policy. A satisfactory local tariff will never be deviated at Washington for Puerto Rico or the Philippines. ington for Puerto Rico or the Philippines.
This is absolutely certain, because it will be passed not for the good of the malives or of the United States but for the advantage of various interests in this country. Puerto Ricco might have had free trade had it not been for the opposition of the tobacco and sugar lobbyists. To placate them we who used to laugh Horizontal Bill Morrison are about feelde, it seems, on a horizontal red ion instead of kicking the barriers away

A scientific or just tariff was never framed in this way, and the general con cession is a fraud on its face, because the only duriable produce which is likely to come to this country in any quantity is sugar and tobacco. This indicates the motive of the new bill, and we have aleady commented on its infinite smalland tobacco for export, the sugar output s but a fraction of our own, and the tobacco output is hardly appreciable by comparison with ours.

If this island and the others are to have

special fariffs let us not put them at the nercy of interested schemers in this coun-ry, but rather permit the local govern-ments to frame their own bills. At the very least they should have some sort of official representation when such measures are under discussion. Otherwise protection will be the greatest impediment to expansion.

BRITISH MILITARY OPINION.

Lieutenant-General John F. Owen, of the British army, has an article in the North American Review, for February, on the South African war, which sets out clearly the unpreparedness of the British government and army for the present emergency, shows how completely the military situation has been controlled by political considerations, and how the army is undergoing reformation to meet new conditions We quote these paragraphs, viz:

We have experienced so rude a shock, and the We have experienced so rule a shock, and the weak points in our armor are so plain to us, that the nation, thoroughly awakened, will in-sist on a complete reorganization of our war office, which has worked too long in ancient grooves, and of our army, to meet new condi-As to the war itself, it is taken for granted

that British arms will win, probably after much further loss. But win we must if but by the process of attrition. The British empire will stand more secure than ever, through the sur-rifices her sons have made and their blood shed or her greatness. Three words spell the principal Boer advan

Introduced words agent the principal steer arranging and our disadvantages, "mounted men" and the consequent "mobility." We shall gradually become possessed of the same, and, thought we know that every preparation has been madfor a prolonged and determined defense of the reguiditon, we shall show ourselves as stubber and stiff-necked as our enemy, and in time

and anti-necessary as our enemy, and at time rathous them.

The British nation is firmly convinced that in this struggle it is fighting the battle of civilina-tion, real freedom and individual liberty. In commy is a brave and in many ways a noble enemy so a crave and it many ways a now peasantry, misled by an griscant and peasing tuous oligarchy, who would keep civilination far from them, save where it meets their sains ends, and who, much in the hands of allen it triguers, have orneled individual liberty as for an lay in their power. Firm in this conviction we shall eventually win in the struggle-nor in we shall eventually with its description of the meantime allow any outside interference from great or small; and, as conquerors, we shall show the brave Beers that their individual liberty is as secred to us as our own, but that their petty despots must disappear from the sense, and the peace of our empire be distributed on the peace of our empire be disturbed no more from within-

Merely a Suggestion.

Chicago Newa. Nellie-Charlie says I grow more beauti 'ul every time he sees me. that's the case you ought to have him call

The False Front. Indianapolis Journal. "Those new people next door are nobody in particular." "How do you know?" They try so hard to look like somebody

Violent Supposition. Boston Commercial Bulletin What made that horse tear up the ave nue so?" "I suppose he had a permit from the superintendent of streets to do

The Isolation of England. St. James's Gasette. The wind is hushed; the darkness grows; The fainting moon is lost in flight;
Death lifts a somier handfund throws
His clouds arrows the face of night.
With parted lips, and happerd slars
That errives and strains to pleron the glood
Each nation councies in its lair,
And, breathless, waits the coming doom.

Dim, shapeless shadows pass like ghosts Along the trembling earth, that feel The distant tramp of marching hous. And hear the smotherest clash of steel; Till reaching out for friendly hands To guide them through the gloom, they p To where one stlent figure stands

They buri their taunts, their oaths, their pray ers, The scari of greed, the growl of hats; They apit upon the clock she wears, Or grasp its bem to supplicate. But still, as though she heard them not. Her anxious eyes are fixed afar Among the clouds, on one pair spot, Where faintly gleams a single star.

By that same star she chose her path For every right in variabled years; Phough screened by mists of doubt and wrath, She sees it still, as though through mans; then, glancing at the fretful hords Who call her now to bend the knee, She lars a hand upon her sword And turns her over toward the see. communicated to the president, he imme-diately changed the instructions to the

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-There is a washing to a solution of the blist that have been reported regarding Puerto Rico, which impose a duty of 25 per cent of the present tariff rates on commodities from that leiand. Senator Aldrich, who is chairthat island. Senator Adrich, who is chair-man of the finance committee, and a pro-tectionist of the most extreme type, ex-presses the opinion that when the au-presses ourir comes to deal with the ques-tion, it will sweep the tariff levied on Puerto Rican products out of existence. The president still desires free trade with Puerto Rico, but the protectionists in concress are affect that free trade with ongress are afruid that free trade with that sided will meen free trade with the Philippines and Cubs, and any bill relating to Cubs is now sure to contain a tariff provision, as the protection, and especially the sugar interests, are strong

mough to control.

In all the conversations that the president has had with members of congress he has indicated an adherence to his orig mai plan, believing that a law for Fuerto Rico will not finally bind the United States relative to the other islands. But he has been unable to restat the demand of the majority in congress, which fear that whatever is done in Puerto Rico will be the precedent for future action, and will accept any bill that congress sends to him.

Oregon's Expansion Democrats.

Leading democrats are sumewhat afreid that the expansion sentiment in Oregon will be strong amough to repudiate the and the suggestion has been made that the national convention should meet and declare a policy before the state convention could meet. This however, is desired impracticable, because the Oregon conven-tion is bound to meet long before the democrats can declare their policy in naional convention. It is hoped now to control the Oregon democrats and force them upon the Bryan platform of anti-expansion, although the reports from the state received here have been to the effect that such a policy means political suic in Oregon, Washington and California.

Although there is a great deal of oppo-

Refunding Scheme in Financial Bill,

attion to the refunding scheme in the financial bill, the general impression is that it will pass the senate, but the hope is expressed that the conference between house and senate will amend the bill so as to provide for a higher rate than 2 per cent, which is proposed by the senate. The strong opposition of Senatur Ellens and some other republicans against such a low rate of interest is having its effect, and, though the senate may you for 3-per-cent bonds to refund the debt, the conference may see it in a different like and ferees may see it in a different light, and offer a 3 per cent bond, giving discretion to the secretary of the treasury to obtain a lower rate of interest if possible.

Silver Men Who Opposed Bryan.

The democratic national convention of 1806 was not for Bryan, but was forced to vote for him because the leading silver candidate, Bland, of Missouri, was regarded by public men as unavailable. Bryan received a majority of the convention, but, lacking the necessary two-thirds, could not be nominated. Delegations favorable to some dark horse voted for favorite sons. Ohio being for McLean, Konucky for Blackburn, while lows was for Horaco Roles. Brean was nominated on the Roles. Bolez. Bryan was nominated on the fifth ballot, and many of those who went there never thinking of him as a candidate, and voted against him up to very near the last, are now his active supporters. Among those who are now active Bryan men in every sense of the word may be coum-erated the following, who voted against him on the first ballot, and some of whom

Bankhend and Tomlinson of Alabama; Jones and Berry, of Arkansas; White Foote and Maguire, of California: Thomas of Colorado: Sparkeman, of Florida; Alt-gald, Monrichsen, Fithian and Williams, of Illinois; Turpis, Overmeyer and English, of Indiana; Martin and Overmeyer, of Kansas; Blackburn, Hardin, Rhea, Elof Ransas, Blackburn, Hardin, Rhes, Ei-lis, of Kentucky; Williams, of Massa-chusetts; Cockreil, Stone, Vest, Cochrun, De Armond and Bell, of Missouri; Clark and Houser, of Montans; Daily, of New Jersey; Cummings, Sheehan, Suiser, of New York; Roach, of North Dakota; Mc-Lean, Thurman, Holden, of Ohlo; Miller and Mullinix, of Rhode Island; Gorman and Multible, of Brooks Island; Gorman and Mutchier of Pennsylvania; Tiliman and Evans, of South Carolina; Bute, Carmack and Snodgrass, of Tennessee; Balley, Hogg, Culbertson, Regan, Chilton and Pas chall of Texas; Rawline, of Utah; Daniel and Jones, of Virginia: McGraw

and St. Clair, of West Virginia. To Build Canals.

The desire to build cannis seems to have spring up in the senate with renewed ac-tivity. Senator Fester has introduced a bill which has been reported favorably for the survey of a canal from Puget sound to Gray's harbor. Senator McCom-ber, of North Dakots, has proposed the construction of a canal from Lake Superior to the Red River of the North, Some yours ago Minnesota men proposed to have a canal connecting the Mississippi river with the Red River of the North, and thus make a thorough waterway from Hudson's bay to the Guif of Mexico. The project for a canal connecting the Great Lakes, through the state of New York, with the Attantic ocean, is still under consideration, and surveys are being made. It will thus be apparent that the idea of canals seems to have possession of the American mind at the present time, and while in this mood there ought to be a possibility of constructing the Nicaragua much. It is supposed that Schator Poster will be giving his attention very soon to the con-struction of a canal at the galles of the Columbia river, which would do his state more good than the building of a canal from Gray's harbor to Passt sound. In fact, the improvement of the Columbia river would be of more benefit to Washington than would any of the proposed im-provements now on foot in the state. Of course, it might not be so much benefit to Fuget sound, and while Senator Fos-tee lives on the Sound, and has interests there, he naturally will give every consid-

eration to every other section of the state. Free Homes Bill.

The committees on Indian affairs in the sonate and on public lands in the house have reported favorably the bills that have been so lang peopling allowing free homes on ceded Indian reservations. This bill has passed the senate two or three times, but has always been blocked in the house. It is going to cost the government a great deal of money to carry out its provisions, estimates ranging between \$1,090,000 and \$25,000,000, which shows how far spart different men who consider these subjects are upon a matter of so much importance. In connection with this free-homes bill, there is pending in the house, having passed the senate, a bill ratifying an agreement with the Fort Hall Indians, is Idaho which they ceded quits a large tract of land in their reservation, and are to be paid \$200,000 for it, the money to be reimbursed by the government from the sale of lands. As a matter of fact, the government will never get all it has paid the Indians for the sale of ceded lands, either in the Slouz country. Okiahoma, Indian territory, Idaho, Montana, or any other section. Much of the land was said at the rate of \$3, \$2.50 and even \$3.75 an acre, and one piece in Montana went as high as \$10 an acre. The mineral lands, of course, are taken, but the mountainous tracts and arid lands remain the property of the government, and will mayer be taken up, so that the government will not reup, so that the government will not re-ceive one-half the money invested. Per-haps it would be as well to allow the mettlers to have gone upon the lands to so-cure free homes. The matter will be kept up until it is passed some time, and it will be better for those settlers to be the real beneficiaries and get the money, than to have it go to other persons in the distant