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TODAY'S WHATHER .- Fair; continued coid; PORTLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

THE RIGHT OF EXPANSION.

Expansion has ever been a principle with every nation that has had oppecially so with the United States of Professor Albert Bushnell Hart in Harper's Magazine shows that the expansionists and anti-expansionists of this day are threshing over old straw; that the whole field of annexa-tion and colonial governments was covered thoroughly by the founders of the Union in the first thirty years of our history, and that the constitutionmakers of that day believed they had settled all the territorial problems his associate anti-expansionists so much trouble.

Jefferson, whose notions of constitutional limitation inclined him to side with the opponents of expansion, nevertheless, under stress of circumstances, became the most effectual expansionist in our history. Yet he shot far below the mark when he said, after the acquisition of the vast Louisiana territory, that the country now "had room enough for our descendants to the thousandth and thousandth Only three generations have elapsed; yet much of the country is filled, even so-called waste places are being largely occupied, and our people begin to want and need

The main argument against expansion always has been distance. Loutoo far away. Now the Philippines are too far away. But distance didn't count even when it took six months to reach Oregon and a large percentage of those who started perished on the journey. Is distance formidable now, when you can reach the Philippine islands in thirty days, with no fatigue, danger or privation?

But, as to governing people without their consent. This dectrine or dogma of abstract liberty has never given our people any trouble. They have gone the Asiatics. As Dr. S right shead, always, regardless of it. It, the outcome is this: Professor Hart shows that our fore-fathers had strong convictions on the subject of territorial conquest, and acted upon them. The discussions in congress and the newspaper and pamphlet literature of the day show a prevailing belief in the right of the and ours, en United States to purchase territory or to take it by the sword and hold it under a colonial system. In short, they assumed for the United States the right to decide the status of ceded territory, the relations of the government to the native inhabitants, the suppression of disorder, the administration of the government of dependencies, and all questions which our "anti" people now dispute. How far expansion may be exno nation limits its own right of expan-It is, however, an essential conevery mevement shall be justice and freedom. National expansion, so controlled and directed, is the great civilising force of the world,

A FEW BRYANISMS.

Two weighty reasons are advance why the United States should not not declare for the gold standard.

1. The gold standard would ruin us, and w We are on the gold standard now, so the

This would be awkward to a statesman or a party with a sense of humor. But to Bryanism there is nothing inthe gold stangard if you are broke, but on the double standard if you have money in your pocket. Four years in the time of need, he hears his counago we learned from the Bryan crowd that the gold standard caused the low

prices and hard times, and now we cars from the same unruffled authority that we have bimetalism and must eschew the gold standard. Another disconcerting utterance is

is needless, because there has "never elightest doubt that greenbacks would nay have thought, or thought he thought, is of course inscrutable; out statesmen who took themselves very seriously have been asserting that the the gold dollar, and quite as fair a that the secretary of the treasury should pay the government's notes in gold or sliver, at his pleasure. If Teller is right, numbers of Bryanite agitators have been wrong, and many professed patriots have thought themselves in doubt at a time when. Teller says, there was no doubt at all. This remark of the senator's is rather a severe reflection on the intelligence of his he offers the insinuation that there is

When Bryan accepted the nomination of 1896 in a speech delivered at Madben-Square garden, he said that free colnage would instantly raise the price of silver all over the world to \$1 29 an The speech was printed next morning in all the papers of the counbut this did not prevent Bryan's highly intelligent followers from deny-Ing that he ever made the assertion. They thought R was ridiculous, as It was, and so they were assured he never on inquiry. The subject is one that

said it. When they could no longer deny its authenticity, they turned around and said it was gospel truth. Something like this, it is to be feared, is in store for the chastened Bryanocracy this year; for Cockrell, speaking in the senate to the reform bill,

All the sliver that could come to this co under a free-coinage law would be easily ab-sorbed by the United States, and not the slight-est difficulty would be expertenced in maintain-ing the value of the aliver dollar.

We reproduce Mr. Cockrell's words now, because we shall probably have occasion to refer to them in June and also in November. He states the freesliver doctrine Just as it stood in 1896. If it is true, there is no reason why Bryan shouldn't be elected president in preference to McKinley. If it is contrary to all experience with money, he will deserve election by the same majority he got in 1896.

SUGGESTIONS FROM SCHURMAN.

"We allowed Africa to be sliced up by European powers," says President Schurman, of Cornell, and "It is our national crime." This is pretty strong doctrine for a man who was accounted an "anti-imperialist" when he became the head of the Philippine commission, about a year ago. The true anti is fully persuaded now that the dismemberment of Asia or Africa is no concern of ours. What are we to China or China to us? Here is our own dung-

hill; let us sit here and crow, But President Schurman says we should have prevented the dismemberment of Africa. Whatever he means to say, his words are not lightly to be set aside. He is a learned man and an acute thinker. English lovalist by birth, he took first honors at Londs university in Greek, English, logic, philosophy and political economy at be obliged to meet and beat a very the age of 23. He has learned pretty | strong Boer army before he can exmuch all that Paris, Edinburgh, Heidelberg and Gottingen can teach. His books are discursive and profound, on philosophy, evolution, agnosticism and from such impregnable fighting ground religion. He has studied European nations from Scotland to the Peloponnesus at their seats of government, and has studied Asia in Asia. And he says which are now giving Senator Hoar and we sinned against ourselves when we permitted the dismemberment of Africa. What he says must have something in it.

The context shows what Dr. Schur man meant. He is speaking of the threatened dismemberment of China and he conceives our duties to Asia and Africa measurably identical. Why have we a duty regarding China? On two accounts-China and ourselves Our national welfare is the first consideration. When we suffer China to be apportioned among the powers, especially among powers of exclusive trade policies—Russia, Germany and France-we cut off markets for our products. Selfishness should show us that mistake. The partition of Africa shows it. Except where England Is suzerain, in Egypt or at the Cape, Af rica is fenced off by German, or islams was too far away. Oregon was French, or Italian, or Portuguese, of Dutch regulations. We can do no business if they can retain it for themselves. So it is with Africa. So it would be with Asia but for protests. made pertinent by our presence at Mantla. Because we are an Asiatic power we demand the open door in Chinese ports, and we get it.

But there is something else. Our business in Asia is part for ourselves, but part also for others. We shall serve ourselves, but we shall also serve the Asiatics. As Dr. Schurman views his strength defending Mississippi un-

Eight million people with immortal souls have been redeemed from the tyranny of ages, and our mission is to share with them our highest american civilization and liberty. They will flag and ours, their glory and ours, their pride blem of the Orient in its highest and noblest form.

This is a fitting sentiment to come from a man who knows the history of life upon this planet. It recognizes that in every organism from the sim plest form almost indistinguishable from a globule of slimy core to the complex body of modern society, to be found side by side the self-regarding function and the other-regarding function. The most rudimentary bit of protoplasm, without brain, or gans or parts, puts by a store for something else. The salmon that enters dition to the right of expansion and the the Columbia river from the ocean has teriologist for an opinion established permanence of power that the basis of but one thought, to deposit and fertilize | upon investigation to support his own his spawn far up the stream where his children will have a fighting chance for life; and in that almost insane might he dashes out his life on the rocks and shallows hundreds of miles from the sea. The father-bird comforts his mate upon the nest by singing to her from the bough. The cat will go hungry that her young may feed, the dog will give his life for his master, the thoroughbred will land his rider first under the wire though he feels that every breath he breathes may be his last. And man, in every nation whose capacity to live has not been supplanted by the stamp of decay, will leave congruous in the idea that we are on his lands and treasures, his ambitions and his family, however dear, and freely put his life in jeopardy when,

try's mustering bugles blow. So if a man thinks he liveth to him self alone, he is wrong. If a nation thinks its only concern is its own advancement, it will live long enough to earn otherwise. When it is serving itself, it is serving humanity; and if that of Teller, who assures us the bill it is not fit to serve humanity, its work done and it will go down. Nature on an hour since 1879, even in the gives strength to those who can carry severest panics, when there was the on her work, and that work is progress. She has not endowed this nation be redeemed in gold." What Teller with all its resources and power, merely for its own gratification. It has a work to do in the world, and that work does it is certain that large numbers of not consist of sitting in the ingle-nook while storms of oppression and injus tice are raging without over the heads silver dollar is just as much "coin" as of the helpless and downtrodden. It is important to be prosperous at he tender to the country's creditors, and and keep a clear conscience. But the work by which we shall be judged is what we do for the world

Ex-Consul Macrum is evidently a bumpkin, suffering from vanity and in our judgment, we advance this the-swell-head. He says that letters addressed to him were stopped at Cape Town, and other letters were opened by the official censor at Durban. Also. most agitated and vociferous followers, a secret treaty between the United States and Great Britain, His "charges" have been taken up in the house of repesentatives, and Secretary Hay is to be called on for an answer. Undoubtedly the secretary will give it. course, the insinuation, or virtual assertion, that there is a secret treaty between the United States and Great Britain is without foundation. As to stoppage of letters by the British authorities, we shall learn about that,

affords very proper matter for investigation. But it is evident that Macrum is a chesp fellow, hankering for no-toriety. This seems to explain his intense and persistent desire to leave his post and come to the United States at the public expense.

MOUNTED TROOPS WILL TURN THE SCALE.

The movement of Lord Roberts in force into the Orange Free State gives the color of truth to the assumption that General Buller's third attack on the Boer lines across the Tugela river was intended as a demonstration to keep the Boer force in Natal until it is too late for the Boer commander-inchief to send reinforcements to Magersfontein in time to influence events mpending there. If Lord Roberts' movement proves a success, it will compel the Boers to withdraw both from Kimberley and Natal to prevent the occupation of the Orange Free State. General Buller cannot carry the Boer positions on the Tugela, but his fend itself from attack, but to take instant advantage of any important on the Tugela.

The situation has been compared to Grant's holding Lee's attention so completely before Richmond that Sherman was able after the evacuation of Atlanta by Hood to march rapidly through Georgia to Savaanah and through the Carolinas to Goldsboro, N. The comparison is not a just one, for Sherman owing to Hood's "wild goose" invasion of Tennessee, found no enemy to oppose his march through Georgia, and no enemy in the Carolinas until he had almost reached Goldsboro. Lord Roberts, on the contrary, will pect to break the Boer grip on Natal. Nevertheless, to be able to transfer the fighting with an adequate army as the Boer intrenched line on the Tugela is a great tactical success, and from the manner of its conduct thus far Lord Roberts appears to appreciate the value of mounted troops. If his mounted troops are numerous

enough, Lord Roberts ought to be able to circumvent the Boers. Even as long ago as our civil war the army of the Potomac under Grant would probably have failed in the great campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg, had it not been for the *skillful conduct of 12,000 cavalry under Sheridan, Mc-Clellan despised cavalry in modern war until "Jeb" Stuart rode around his army and showed him the military weakness of his position, with White House, on the Pamunkey, for a base. Hooker, with all his faults, did appreciate the value of a fine force of mounted men, and it was our cavalry under Buford that began the battle of Gettysburg, and it was the absence of Stuart's cavalry on a wild goose ride that lost Lee victory in this campaign, for he lost the "eyes" of his army. The breaking up of Stuart's cavalry by Sheridan in Grant's campaign was of the greatest possible service. Had Forrest and Wheeler been launched promptly against Sherman's communications when he started from Dalton to Atlanta, it is quite probable he would never have forced the evacuation of Atlanta. Sherman had but 5000 cavairy; Forrest and Wheeler united had at least 15,000 splendid horsemen, Forrest was allowed to fritter away til it was too late to break up Sher-man's communications in Georgia, and Stuart was too weak in Virginia to beat off Sheridan's troopers. Sheridan owed all his success in the Shenandoah valley to the superior numbers and quality of his cavalry, or, rather, mounted If Lord Roberts has from 15,000 to 25,000 mounted riflemen, he

force he can hardly hope for success. A CHARITABLE VIEW.

will whip the Boers, but without that

Dr. McKechnie, of Seattle, is out in a ewspaper of that city in a protest against the prevailing style of trailing skirts when worn upon the street. His concern in the matter is based solely upon the hygienic aspect of the filthy rustom, and, needless to say, is well based. Calling upon a New York bacin the premises, he received the follow-

ing reply: ust been examining, I found germs of preu-nomia, diphtheria, typhold fever, souriet fever, ulosis, and any one of which we

Thus fortified, Dr. McKechnie contipued his investigations, and has now spoken as follows:

Half the women who walk down on a Half the women who walk down on a shop-ping tour go home with the germs of some deadly disease in their skurx. I did not know this could be an serious, or had not thought much about it, rather, until I saw the result of this analysis; but since then I have been looking into the tiny germs, that are found on the sidewalks, and, taking some observations from one of the prominent corners, where women pans whenever they come down town.

The trailing skirt upon the street is ufficiently disgusting to look upon, as he butcher shop, the cigar stumps majority rule. from the crossing and the mud from the sidewalks, literally in its train, Neither is it a pleasant sight to see it lap up the expectoration that stands in pools at many corners, much as the nopping process is needed in places. But all of this falls into insignificance when we read the story that the microscope reveals of the findings in the hem of a woman's skirt, just in from sweeping the street, "Germs of pneumonia, diphtheria, typhold fever fever, tuberculosis"-faugh! ecarlet The recital causes nausea, even as the spectacle of the whiskings and sweepings of the trailing skirt on street paade causes disgust. The only explanation of the recurrence of this fashion in cycles is that periodically there must be a decrease from unknown causes of the gray matter in the female brain. Not wishing to be unnecessarily severe

The only amendments adopted by the senate to the original draft of the reform bill are the concession to "international bimetalism" and the provision for national banks with \$25,000 capital in small towns, the minimum limit now being \$50,000. The bill defines the standard of value to be the dollar of 25.8 grains of gold, and requires all money and notes to be redeemed in gold on demand. A reserve fund of \$150,000,000 is established, to replenish which the treasury may issue I per cent bonds. Gold certificates are autherized, and the field of small paper currency is given wholly over to sliver

certificates. The chief difference between the senate and house bills is the senate's refunding scheme, which will enable the government to replace its 4 and 5 per cent bonds with 3 per cent bonds payable in gold. The bill passed by the house December 18, and this one passed by the senate, are now expected to go to conference, after formal non-concurrence by the house. It has been impossible to gain any trustworthy indication as to the probable result of the conference and the fate of the sen-ate's refunding scheme. Of the passage of a law affirming the gold standard and inaugurating the beginnings of currency reform no doubt is entertalned.

It is scarcely less than appalling to me the avidity with which new tax levies are eaten up by officialism. Within a few years, for example, the state of New York has had in operation an excise law, which greatly in-creases the income of the state treasury. There is also a franchise measure which will add another large sum to army is strong enough not only to de- this income, yet the cry is "more, more," and to satisfy it it is now proposed to tax mortgages and the deponweakening of the Boer intrenched lines its in savings banks. The burden of these levies will fall directly upon a class of people who are not supposed to be able to pay taxes, and whose thrift it is the policy of wise lawgivers to en-The opposition to the proposal is therefore strong, but since of-ficialism says more money is needed, and other classes of personal property is much more difficult to get at than that mentioned, it is probable that the effort will succeed. A stand will have to be made against this blood-sucking power somewhere, and soon, but it is doubtful whether it can be made successfully in New York, dominated as that state is to the very core by corrupt officialism.

Neutralization of the canal will certainly make it easier to enlist capital in the enterprise, and with an internstional guarantee of neutrality the canal company would collect tolls from the warships of both belligerents, if they should have occasion to use it, no one would be likely to damage or obstruct the canal, and, while the presence of the warships of one beligerent in the vicinity of it might deter the merchant vessels of the other beligerent from approaching it, there would probably not be much interruption of the canal's business from this source unless the United States or one of the nations still nearer the canal were one of the belligerents. As an investment, the canal would be far more attractive with an international guarantee of neutrality than without it. It may even be hoped some way will now appear by which government aid of the canal may be reduced to a small figure.

Colonel Bryan made some remarks at Carnegle hall, New York, on the 7th inst., that have been construed by many as evidence of his willingness to 'hedge" on free sliver. He said:

However positive, however emphatic I may be tonight in the expression of certain ideas, I recognise the fallbillty of the human intellect. I recognise the fact that I may be wrong and others may be right. I reserve the right to speak and think differently when I am convinced that I am wrong. tuced that I am wrong.

As Bryan uttered these sentences, significant glances were exchanged by various people, while the president of a gold democratic club smiled broadly and joined in the applause. But Bryan is unwise to show signs of lukewarmss in his devotion to silver. New York is not for him, and when he at-tempts to placate the inhabitants of "the enemy's country" he runs risk of weakening himself in communities that are still afflicted with the silver lunacy.

een great efforts during the twenty-five years to throw it off that Monroe doctrine which had come to stay. basis. Now at last congress has But it was enough for the crazy Chicago reached the point of giving an emphatic negative and rebuff to these efforts. It proposes to confirm the gold standard and to palter no more with the subject. This is the significance of the action taken in the senate yesterday.

The trust lacks a great deal of being a new feature of business. Nearly 760 years ago the spice-dealers of London organized a trading guild, or fraternity. known as "The Pepperers," whose members showed about as keen a degree of self-interest as our modern combinations.

The recorder of The Dalles has inquirles from nineteen different firms who want to buy bonds to be issued by the town next month. Money is so abundant and cheap that the Times-Mountaineer thinks it possible the bonds may be taken at less than 4 ner cent. And this under the terrible gold standard.

The contest in Kentucky, let it be not forgotten, is to determine whether the state shall have fair or fraudulent elections. The people of the United States know which of the political parties there t carries the sawdust from the floor of is seeking to overthrow the right of

> A long session of congress will not be an unmixed evil this year. The country needs education, and the process goes on to best advantage in connecsuch tion with debates at Washington.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Now Kentucky is beginning to experience the day-after feeling.

That Fenian raid into Canada seems to have gone the way of Pennoyer's boom for president.

Perhaps, if this winter had not been quite so wide open the cold wave couldn't have crawled in. This is the kind of a day when the pop-

dar determination to lynch the author "Beautiful Snow" is revived. Bryan would have not dared to denounce New Jersey in the summer time. They would have sicked the mosquitoes on him.

On Wednesday the dry goods store win dows were full of spring dimities. Yes-terday they were replaced by sanitary

That apricot tree which has been bloom ing across the river has no doubt discovered that there is such a thing as being

Now doth the luckless urchin Repose in hitter wee, For ere he goes out coasting He has to shovel snow. Agulnaldo's faith in the ultimate triumph

be so great that he has left the Philip-pines for it to take care of when the said triumph is pulled off.

When William Jennings Bryan first went to Nebrasks, he was hired to take the stump against Thayer, who was running for governor, and said some hard things against the candidate. "Thayer was elect-ed," Bryan said. "After he took the gov-ernor's chair he was called to be toasternor's chair he was called to be toast ernor's chair he was caused to be to as-master at a banquet at which I was set down for a speech. I did not care to go to that banquet. I did not wish to meet the governor. I remembered all that I had said of him, and I felt cheap. But I went, and sat there through the early proceed-ings quite uncomfortable. Finally it came ings quite uncomfortable. Finally it came time for the governor to call upon me. He rose from his seat, with the programme before him, and slowly said: Mr. Bryan-Bryan. Then he alowly qurned his eyes upon me and addressed me: Do you speak or sing? That is all I ever heard from Governor Thayer as to what he thought of my campaign speeches against

When the snow files, gentle Annie, When the snow lies, gents Annie,
And the walling winter wind
Contradicts one Hankespeare's statement
That there's something more unkind;
When the cook is busy pounding
At the pipe which runneth not,
And apprentice plumbers saunter
For the tools the boas forgot;
When the 'margon, weather' signal. For the tools the boss forgot;
When the "warmer-weather" signal.
To the breezes doth unfold.
When the feet crunch on the pavens
And the very stoves are coaled;
When the features of the ice man
Wear a vivid lodige,
And the beaming fuel dealer
Watches while his prices grow;
When the urchin with hus bob sled
Courts the hillside's many charms
And is brought home on a stretcher
Wearing broken less and arms;
When the merry eleigh bells jingle
With a crystalline delignt. With a crystalline delight,
And a cutter can be hired
For a hundred plunks a night;
When the column of quicksilver
Shrinks beyond the lowest notch,
Don't you think, O gentle Annie,
You could make me a hot-scotch?

Very old persons and very young persons are apt to be great stickters for etiquette. Queen Victoria is an example of the one, and Lord Beauchamp, the present British governor of New South Wales, of the other. Since the latter has occupied the government house at Sydney he has been at nment house at Sydney he has been at rreat pains to make official receptions as imposing and dignified as possible. With this end in view, he has ordained that only guests of a certain rank should be rmitted to approach the presence rough designated doors. To these blue tickets are awarded; to others, of inferior old, white. At a recent function through some mismanagement, an impor-tant public man received a blue card while a white one was sent to his wife and when the pair reached the audience-chamber there was trouble. The ludy de-clined to be separated from her husband or o abandon the aristocratic blue ranks. As aide-de-camp endeavored to reason with her, and explain the commotion that would ensue if blue and white were suffered to mingle together. But the fair one was equal to the occasion. "Nonsense," said she, as she pressed forward; "what do you take us for? A saidlitz powder?" The collapsed. And yet it is sometimes said that women have no sense of humor.

FOUR YEARS TOO LATE. Democrats Talking Now of Running a Man That Could Have Been Ellected.

Chicago Times-Herald. The intersting news comes from Indian nat democrats of that state would prefer Richard Olney to William J. Bryan for their presidential candidate, and that they are now working for the former's nomination. Much might be said for their pref erence, but they are just four years late. The time to have worked for Olney or any man of his stamp was during the four or flye months preceding the egregious nders of 1896.

At that time, however, the then secre-tary of state was only mentioned casually by a few of the more intelligent members of the party. He was thought of pri-marily, as were Governor Russell, of his state, and one or two others, because he was sound on the money question. It was also said in his favor that he was a man of strong character and iron will, and that as premier of President Cleveland's cab-The money of this country stands on the gold basis, and has so stood for more than sixty years. Yet there have been great efforts during the past been greatered by the past been greatered to be an aggressive American. People remembered bias ringing declaration, "The United States is sovereign on this continent to be an aggressive American. People remembered bias ringing declaration, "The United States is sovereign on this continent to be an aggressive American. People remembered bias ringing declaration, "The United States is sovereign on this continent to be an aggressive American. People remembered bias ringing declaration, but the past beautiful to be an aggressive american. People remembered bias ringing declaration, but the past beautiful to be an aggressive american. People remembered bias ringing declaration, but the past beautiful to be an aggressive american. People remembered bias ringing declaration, but the past beautiful to be an aggressive american. People remembered bias ringing declaration, but the past beautiful to be an aggressive american. People remembered bias ringing declaration, but the past beautiful to be an aggressive american. People remembered beautiful to be an aggressive american aggressive american. People remembered beautiful to be an aggressive american aggressive ame was the author of a modern version of the

onvention that Olney was same on the money question. He and all who thought as he did on that subject were taboo, though the ablest leaders of the party were found among them, and what a show ing the very first ballot made. Here is the list: Bryan, 119; Bland, 235; Pattison, 96; Matthews, 37; Boles, 85; Blackburn, 83; McLean, 54; Tillman, 17; Pennoyer, 8; Teller, 8; Stevenson, 7; Russell, 2; Hill, 1;

There were 178 delegates who refrained from voting because they knew it would be as sensible to take a ballot in Bedlam, and the division above the name of Russell tells the story. We find there one re-publican, one gold democrat who was in to sense a national leader and who was proposed as a compromise, and for the rest the smallest lot of politicians that wers ever given such prominence. Read against them the names of Cleveland, Bayard, Thurman, Bandall, McDonald, Carlisle and Hendricks, which appeared

in the convention of 1884.

Truly, Mr. Olney would have been a giant among such pygmies, and though no democrat could have won in 1886, such democrat as he might have held his party together in a compact, vigorous or-ganization which would have been without the deadly silver load today. But the harm is done, and it is impossible to rectify it four years after. If the Chi-cago platform should be reaffirmed a can-didate like Olney would be out of the uestion. If it should be repudiated the natability of democratic principles would neline the people to treat the party as a loke. Indiana's hindsight is good as such but it is not helpful in the present mergency.

WISD RESERVE.

The President's Statesmanlike Forbearance Regarding Kentucky. New York Times, dem. Events confirm the wisdom of the presi-

dent in refusing to intervene in the af-

fairs of Kentucky.

For any such intervention there is not the slightest justification. The request for it comes from Taylor, who has resorted to very extreme and doubtful measures secure his control of the state. It is all intents a request for partisun aid, and would not have been dreamed of if the ad-ministration had been opposed to him in politics. It is a confession that he cannot hope to attain his end through the action of the state courts and the state legisla-ture, and that confession is fatal. The ettlement of such disputes as have be fomented in this case is among the things for which the courts of the state exist It is a matter with which in its present form the government of the United States has no more to do than it has with the livorce laws of the state or the sanitati of Frankfort. The governor derives his power solely from the state constitution, which creates his office and defines the way in which it shall be filled. islature and the courts derive their pow-ers from the same source. The whole fabric of the state government is the creation of the people of the state for the conduct of their own affairs, and it must be left to them to manage unless its very existence is threatened and the United States is called on in the way prescribed

by law to protect it.

It is alleged that the laws under which Goebel was about to be declared gov-ernor were unjust and unfair, and that the processes by which the declaration was se-

cured were irregular and illegal. If this be so, the offense is not against the United States, and the United States government has no business to medile with it. It is exclusively the affair of the people of Kentucky, who have courts compelent to deal with it. It is asserted that the courts are partisan, and will not do justice. That may be true. Nevertheless, Kentucky must abide by the action of its own courts until they can be changed in due pro-cess of orderly election. It is neither the duty nor the right of the federal government to decide what is justice or legality in Kentucky. The state must settle its own difficulties unless they assume the definite form contemplated by the provisions of the federal constitution and laws. Of this there is no sign,

IN INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The Canal Is Only Susceptible of Control Through Sea Power. New York Tribune.

The Nicaragua canal will be more inti-mately associated with this country's peace and comfort than the Suez canal is with Great Britain's. It will be a high-way between our two coasts and the only waterway between them, while the Sues canal is only one of two routes between Great Britain and some of her colonies Nevertheless, in international law the two are theoretically the same, and the same rules may logically be applied to both. In brief, the rules provide that in both peace and war all ships of all nations shall be free to use the canal. If we were at war with some nation we should have no right to block the canal against its ships nor to attack them while they were traversing it. In it and in the waters for three miles around its mouths belligerents would be forbidden to attack each other. But no belligerent ship would be allowed to remain in the canal as in an asylum. It would have to pass right through, and as soon as it got outside of the neutral waters it would be subject to attack. We could not blockade the mouth of the canal within a distance of three miles. But outside of the three-mile line our navy could form a cordon or maintain a patrol that would effectively bar the canal to the foc-It is scarcely supposable that many hos-tile ships would care to pass through a canal under our inspection and run the risk of finding a squadron of ours waiting for it three miles out from the other end. Nor is it supposable that any power would try the desperate expedient of selsing try the desperate expedient of selzing the canal and holding it for its own against us. That would be to invoke retribution at the hands of the other mari-time powers of the world, whose rights would thus have been invaded and out-raged. Of course, there is always the pos-sibility of some extreme action in the exer-ciae of war powers which would override all nullify all treaty stipulations. If it came to that, he has a poor opinion of the United States who supposes that, with its advantage of position, it would be caught napping or would fall to come out ahead

in that game.

The question meems to be whother the United States is big enough and brave mough and strong enough to open this anal to the world and trust to its own idlifty to cope with whatever improbable emergencies may arise, or is so given to meing ghosts that it must line the canal with fortresses and sit up o' nights to watch lest some bad pirate enter it. To that question it should not take long to give an answer.

Two Funeral Orations by Senator Blackburn.

By the irony of fate and the exigencies of personal ambition, it became the duty of the Hon. Joseph C. S. Blackburn to pyrnounce the funeral oration at the coffin of William Goebel. And of Goebel Sen-

ator Blackburn said:
Build here over his grave a mighty towaring grantee shaft that shall defy the corroding touch of time. Inscribe upon it an epitaph that shall be worthy of the man. He samed this at our hands. In life and death he was consecrated to the people's cause. He lived an honest life, and gave his life for your deliverance. Of him no enlogy but truth may say: "Earth never pillowed upon her boson a truer son, nor heaven opened wide her portain to receive a maniler spirit."

At Covington on Sunday, April 14, 1866, ator Blackburn said:

At Covington on Sunday, April 14, 1895, little less than five years ago, the culo-ist of Goebel pronounced another funeral glat of Goebel pronounced another funeral oration. That time he stood by the coffin of Colonel John L. Sanford, who like Goebel had been shot down in the highway. And of Sanford Senator Blackburn

The slayer of John Sanford was William

No Hearsay Evidence. Philadelphia Press.

"Tes," the winess declared, "I could five further evidence against the priso-ser, but as Kipling says: "That's an-"Never mind what Kip Ling says," interrupted the mugistrate, "the Chines can testify for himself when his turn comes."

Association Chicago Tribune.
Miss DeMuir-Pape, this is Mr. Galloperno, I mean Mr. Pacer. The Young Man-I beg pardon, but my ame is Trotter. Miss DeMuir-So stupid of me, I knew had something to do with horses,

Failed as a Reminder. Philadelphia Record.

hough.

The absent-minded man paused and gazed at a bit of string lied around his finger. "My wife told me to do some-thing," he mused, "but I'm blessed if I can remember whether it was to have my picture taken or get a tooth pulled."

> Str Redvers. Porter E. Brown in Boston G ers Buller stood upon a kopje fair and

round, And gazed at Ladysmith across the valdt. And wiped a tear from out his eye, and then he heaved a sigh. mid sure have caused an iceman's heart

around him stood his gallant staff with hyphenoid names.

And medals on their cheese full two feet deep,
Who were white dressed kid gloves upon their
hands whene'er awake,
And undressed ones whene'er they went to вісер.

The buttons which they had would make a beliboy turn quite greets; Pink weather strips were wound around their And most of them were single-barreled glasses

Sir Redvers wiped a furtive tear from out his ongie eye,
And longingly he gazed at Ladywnith,
Said her. "Sometime we'll eat our Sunday di
ner in that place,
Belleve me when I say that ain't no myth.

in their eyes (They will insist on doing things by halves).

"It seems quite strange that we who each have seven pairs of punts.

And titles whileh we carry round in vans,
And sixty feet of choice gold braid around our

And white kid gloves to wear upon our han's, "Should have to duck around and dodge a lot of rustic Boers.
Whose whisters look like hay of years ago,
With only one suspender—not an eyeglass in
the bunch.

It surely is most horrid, donteberknow. 'We've often thought we'd eat our Bunday dinper there before. But Com Paul Eruger some not think it best. And surely 'twould be very impolite, and very

rade, If we did not accode to his request.

"Perhaps he'll realize how unkind his actions really are.
And let us cat our Sunday dinner there;
Until be does, we'll wander round and go and
shoot the chutes.
We'll now return to many and comb out

GOSSIP OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. - The senate as recorded itself in favor of the gold standard, and it is now definitely known that whatever else may be done at this session, or whatever may be the final wording of the bill when it comes out of conference, gold-atandurd legislation is assured. All the ranting of the democrats falled to disturb the majority. Two dem-ocrats and every republican, from even the silver states, were for the bill. Kyis, Independent, did not vote, but would have supported the bill had his vote been r sary. Chandler, ever curious, even to be-but erratic, voted with the democrate,

mg errain, voted with the democrate, populists, and silver republicant. No one attempts to explain his position.

The democrate do not know what the effect of the bill will be, Tillman's comment at the close of the session being: "They have passed a bill which will hang them in five years or the base of the session." them in five years, or they have riveted theshackies on us democrats for all time."

Puerts Rico Turtif Bill,

The president is not going to change his position in the master of free trade with Fuerto Rico, and while he is not going to press his position sgalnet a large majority of his party in congress, he has said that if congress should pass a bill leveter a facility or had a party or seemed. levying a tariff on island products he would not feel it his duty to veto it, simply because it did not meet his views, but he thought that the majority in congress should rule in important mattern like this. At the same time he is giving encouragement, not of an insistent kind, to members who desire to stand with him and oppose the duty. The present scheme to defeat the tariff

on Puerto Rican goods is to vote down the bill reported by the committee on ways and means, and to set upon the bill

which will be reported from the committee on insular affairs for the government of Puerto Rico alone.

The point will be made in the senate bill, if it should be sent to the bouse, that the senate has not authority to initiate revenue legislation which is correct to the revenue legislation which is carried in the bill reported by Foraker. Of course, this requires a majority in the house, and the belief is expressed that at least if republicans will yote against taxing island products, believing that when the islands were annexed to the United States, the constitution are also as the Course of the Course constitution extended over them. The fact is that the president still adheres to his declaration in the message, and has lent considerable aid to those who are opposing the Puerto Rican tariff.

The friends of the tariff in the house are very much troubled over the situation, There seems to be no doubt, however, that there is a clear majority in the senate to oppose the Foraker bill.

Oregon Public Buildings.

Senator Simon saw several members of the house committee today in reference to the Salem public building bill, and also in behalf of the Portland postoffice bill. While he received no assurance that any-thing was going to be done, he believes hat there is a possibility of getting facorable action. The Portland bill will erobably be added to the omnibus bill, which will embrace all appropriations for enlarging public buildings, bearing the approval of the secretary of the treasury.

Influences Behind Macrum.

There is a well-grounded suspicion that the statement made by Macrum is a part of a scheme to force the United States government to take an active stand against Great Britain in the South African war. No one knows what influences are behind Macrum, but the statement seems cunningly devised to encourage the wave of sympathy that is going over the country for the Boers, coupled with the impression that the present administration favors Great Britain. Democrats are already seeking to take advantage of Ma-crum's statement, but some of the most renounced Boer sympathiners in the republican ranks are handling it with care, as it is believed to be a hoomerang. Even some of the pellowest advocates of the Boers are compelled to acknowledge that Macrum has made an aus of himself.

Chances Growing Stim.

Quay received a distinct knockout the senate today after the passage of the inancial bill. Chandler antagonized the Hawaiian bill, with the object of having the Quay case called up, but Chandler's proposition was drowned in a large chorus of "noes," and the senate afterward took up the Hawaiian bill, which means that the Quay case is shelved for some time to come. It is also the intention of the senators to follow Hawali with Puerto Rico, and the chances for Quay are growing beautifully less. There is no apparent great desire in the senate to conside his case while other important legisla

tion is pending. Almsica Legislation,

Senator Carter, of Montana, has been ushing along legislation for Alaska and adeavoring to have a civil code adopted which will satisfy the people of that country. Speaking of the proposed legislation the senator says that he sees no reason why there should be a delegate in congress from Alaska, or a legislature, no particular objection to a dele that the election machinery necessary makes it almost impossible to hold elections in the territory. One objection to elections is that people are not located definitely anywhere, and whole mining camps get up and move to some new loca-tion, on a few days' notice, even to some

remote part of the territory. Alaska is an example of governing the people without the consent of the gov-erned. It is said by Commissioner Hormann that 19,000 people will go to Alnaka in addition to those that are already there. Most of these will be American citizens, and they will be governed without their consent, just the same as the natives of Puerto Rico or the Philippines. And the probabilities are that they will have as good a government as is possible under the conditions existing, and probably a better government than these people could form themselves, because their interests are not so much in a government as in

securing good mining claims, Senator Shoup's Interest. Senator Shoup, of Idaho, chairman of great deal of time to all the Alaska pesple who come here, and are seeking the enactment of legislation or usging changes in the laws that have been proposed. committee-room in the sepate is filled with Alaska people a great deal of the time, and they make it their headquarters. Although Senator Shoup is not a lawyer, he gives very close attention to the legisation, and from a practical standpoint, and his knowledge of mining aw generally, is able to give good advice n all the legislation that is proposed He has also a good many friends in the senate who stand with him on the work he does for Alaska legislation, and a statement regarding Alaska bills reported by his committee is accepted by the

Cession of Fort Hell Reservation Senator Shoup and Representative Wilson, of Idaho, were before the house com-mittee on Indian affairs today, urging action on the bill coding a part of the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho. It is believed that a favorable report will be made by the committee.

Reason Enough.

Household Words.

An inspector of schools has been giving in the Humanitarian a selection of the leading "howlers" of his acquaintance. The altrewiset of all the answers came from a very small boy, who was asked to give a text which forbade a man to marry two wives. Without a moment's pause, he replied: "No man can serve two max-

Almost Human in its Egotism. Chicago Tribune

"Corses on my fatal gift of beauty?" nuttered the alligator, moving briskly toward the swamp to escape the hunters