

The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter.

RECEIVED TELEPHONE RATES: Daily, by postpaid, in Advance...

By Mail (postpaid), in Advance: Daily, by postpaid, per month...

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New or corrected notices intended for publication in this paper should be addressed to the editor, The Oregonian, 222 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 211 Dearborn street.

TODAY'S WEATHER: Fair; continued cold; westerly winds.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

THE RIGHT OF EXPANSION.

Expansion has ever been a principle with every nation that has had opportunity to expand. It has been especially so with the United States of America.

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 annexation and colonial governments was covered thoroughly by the founders of our country, and that the constitution-makers of that day believed they had settled all the territorial problems which are now giving Senator Hoar and 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.

But, as to governing people without their consent. This doctrine or dogma of abstract liberty has never given our people any trouble. They have gone right ahead, always, regardless of it.

Eight million people with immortal souls have been redeemed from the tyranny of ages and our mission is to give them the same rights of American civilization and liberty. They will accept our flag, our education, and then our mission will be accomplished.

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 simplest form almost indistinguishable from a globe of slimy ooze to the complex body of modern society, are to be found side by side the self-regarding and the other-regarding function.

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

The gold standard would ruin us, and we need it, think of it. The gold standard would ruin us, and we need it, think of it.

Another disconcerting utterance is that of Teller, who assures us the bill is needless, because there has never been an hour since 1873, even in the severest panics, when there was the slightest doubt that greenbacks would be redeemed in gold.

Ex-Congressman Macrum is evidently a bumpkin, suffering from vanity and small-head. He says that letters addressed to him were stopped at Cape Town, and other letters were opened by the official censor at Durban.

aid 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, said:

All the silver that could come to this country under the free-coinage law would be easily absorbed by the United States, and not the slightest difficulty would be experienced in maintaining the value of the silver 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 free-silver doctrine just as it stood in 1858. If it is true, there is no reason why Bryan shouldn't be elected president in preference to McKinley.

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.

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.

His next shows what Dr. Schurman 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.

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affords very proper matter for investigation. But it is evident that Macrum is a cheap fellow, hankering for notoriety. 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-in-chief to send reinforcements to Magerfontein in time to influence events impending there.

It is scarcely less than appalling to see 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 increases the income of the state treasury.

Neutralization of the canal will certainly make it easier to enlist capital in the enterprise, and with an international 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 belligerent in the vicinity of the other belligerent 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.

Colonel Bryan made some remarks at Carnegie hall, New York, on the 7th inst., that have been construed by many as evidence of his willingness to "ride" on free silver. He said: "However positive I may be, I recognize the fallibility of the human intellect. I recognize 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."

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 was in his devotion to silver. New York is not for him, and when he attempts 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.

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 twenty-five years to throw it off that basis. Now at last congress has reached the point of giving an emphatic negative to the silver forces. 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 700 years ago the spice-dealers of London organized a trading guild, or fraternity, known as "The Peppercorns," whose members showed about as keen a degree of self-interest as our modern combinations.

The recorder of the Dalles has inquiries 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 per 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 is seeking to overthrow the right of majority rule.

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

Now Kentucky is beginning to experience the day-after feeling. That Fenian raid into Canada seems to have gone the way of Penney'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 popular determination to lynch the author of "Beautiful Snow" is revived.

Bryan would have not dared to denounce New Jersey in the summer time. They would have staked the mosquitoes on him.

On Wednesday the dry goods store windows were full of spring dainties. Yesterday they were replaced by sanitary underwear.

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 13, 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 information as to the probable result of the conference and the fate of the senate's refunding scheme. Of the passage of a law affirming the gold standard and inaugurating the beginnings of currency reform no doubt is entertained.

It is scarcely less than appalling to see 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 increases the income of the state treasury. There is also a franchise measure which will add another large sum to this income, yet the cry is "more, more," and to satisfy it is now proposed to tax mortgages and the deposits 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 lawmakers to encourage.

Neutralization of the canal will certainly make it easier to enlist capital in the enterprise, and with an international 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 belligerent in the vicinity of the other belligerent 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.

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On Wednesday the dry goods store windows were full of spring dainties. Yesterday they were replaced by sanitary underwear.

That apricot tree which has been blooming across the river has no doubt discovered that there is such a thing as being too previous.

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

When William Jennings Bryan first went to Nebraska, he was hired to take the stump against Thayer, who was running for governor, and said some hard things against the candidate. "Thayer was elected," Bryan remembered, "and I took the governor's chair he was called to be toastmaster at a banquet at which I was set down for a speech. I did not care to go to that banquet. I did not want to meet the governor, and I remember all that I had said of him, and I felt cheap. But I went, and sat there through the early proceedings 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 slowly turned his eyes upon me and addressed me: 'Do you speak in favor of the gold standard?' Governor Thayer said to what he thought of my campaign speeches against him."

When the snow flies gentle Annie, And the falling winter wind, Contradicts one Shakespeare's statement, That there's something more to him; When the cook is busy peering, And the housewife is busy with her needle, And apprentice plumbers snuffer, For the tools the boss forgot; When the "warmer-winner's" signal, Govern the features of the crowd, When the feet crunch on the pavement, And the feet stoves are cooled; Immerse the features of the foe man, Wear a vivid indigno, And the beaming face dealer, Watches while his prices grow, When the merry dealer has been shot, Courts the hillside's merry charms, And is brought home on a stretcher, Wearing broken legs and arms; When the merry dealer has been shot, Courts the hillside's merry charms, And is brought home on a stretcher, Wearing broken legs and arms; With a crystalline delight, And a cutter can be hired, For a hundred plunks a night; When the merry dealer has been shot, Courts the hillside's merry charms, And is brought home on a stretcher, Wearing broken legs and arms; You think me a hot-seeker?

Very old persons and very young persons are apt to be great sticklers for etiquette. Queen Victoria is an example of the one, and Lord Beaconsfield the great British governor of New South Wales, of the other. Since the latter has occupied the government house at Sydney he has been at great pains to make official receptions as dignified and impressive as possible. With this end in view, he has ordained that only guests of a certain rank should be permitted to approach the presence chamber designated door. To these blue tickets are awarded the holders of inferior mold, white. At a recent function, through some mismanagement, an important public man received a blue card, while a white one was sent to his wife, and the result was that the audience-chamber there was trouble. The lady declined to be separated from her husband or to abandon the aristocratic blue rank. An aide-camp endeavored to reason with her and explain the common 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 the white card to her forehead. "A yellow card!" The aide 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 Elected. Chicago Times-Herald.

The interesting news comes from Indiana that the Democrats are now talking of running 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 preference, but they are a little late. The time to have worked for Olney or any man of his stamp was during the four or five months preceding the egregious blunders of 1904. At that time, however, the then secretary of state was only mentioned casually by a few of the more intelligent members of the party. He was thought of primarily as a second choice, and not as a first choice, because he lived in the shadow of the money question. It was also said in his favor that he was a man of strong character and iron will, and that he was a native-born American. People remembered his ringing declaration, "The United States is a sovereign on this continent, and she holds no other power than that of law." It was also said that he was the author of a modern version of the Monroe doctrine which had come to stay.

But it was enough for the crazy Chicago convention that Olney was sane and sane as he did on that subject were taboo, though the ablest leaders of the party were found among them, and what a showing the very first ballot made. He lived in the shadow of the money question. It was also said in his favor that he was a man of strong character and iron will, and that he was a native-born American. People remembered his ringing declaration, "The United States is a sovereign on this continent, and she holds no other power than that of law." It was also said that he was the author of a modern version of the Monroe doctrine which had come to stay.

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curved 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 meddle with it. It is exclusively the affair of the people of Kentucky, who have courts competent to deal with it. It is asserted that the courts are partisan, and will not do justice. That may be true. Nevertheless, Kentucky must be ruled by the courts of its own courts until they can be changed in due process of orderly election. It is neither the duty nor the right of the federal government to decide what is justice or legality in Kentucky, and the ships 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 intimately associated with this country's foreign policy than any other canal in the world. It will be a high-waterway between our two coasts and the Suez canal is only one of two routes between the east and west. The ships 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.

It is scarcely possible that many hold the 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 foe. It is scarcely possible that many hold the 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 foe.

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GOSSIP OF THE NATIONAL PALACE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The senate has 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 gold standard bill, it will be passed by the senate. The gold standard bill is now definitely known that whatever else may be done at this session, or whatever may be the final wording of the gold standard bill, it will be passed by the senate.

The president is not going to change his position in the matter of free trade with Puerto Rico, and while he is not going to press his position against a large majority of the party in congress, he has said that if the tariff on island products is levied 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 have the opportunity of expressing their views. 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 act upon the bill which will be reported from the committee on ways and means. The committee on ways and means has reported a bill which would levy 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 have the opportunity of expressing their views. 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 point will be made in the senate bill, if it should be sent to the house, that the senate has no authority to initiate revenue legislation which is carried in the bill reported by the committee on ways and means. The fact is expressed that at least 150 republicans will vote against taxing island products, and that the senate has no authority to initiate revenue legislation which is carried in the bill reported by the committee on ways and means. The fact is expressed that at least 150 republicans will vote against taxing island products, and that the senate has no authority to initiate revenue legislation which is carried in the bill reported by the committee on ways and means.

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 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 tariff.

Senator Simon saw several members of the senate in the morning in reference to the Salem public building bill, and also in behalf of the Portland postoffice bill. While he received no assurance that anything was going to be done, he believes that there is a possibility of some favorable action. The Hawaiian bill will probably be added to the omnibus bill, which will embrace all appropriations for enlarging public buildings, bearing the approval of the secretary of the treasury.

There is a well-grounded suspicion that the statement made by Macrum is a part of the scheme to force an active stand against Great Britain in the South African war. No one knows what influence is behind Macrum, but the statement seems eminently calculated to excite the 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 Macrum's statement, but some of the most pronounced Boer sympathizers in the republic are handling it with care, as it is believed to be a boomerang. Even some of the yellow advocates of the Boers are compelled to acknowledge that Macrum has made an awful blunder.

Quay received a distinct knockout in the senate today after the passage of the Hawaiian bill. Chandler antagonized the Hawaiian bill, with the object of having the senate vote to take advantage of the 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 the time to come. The Hawaiian bill will have a chance to follow Hawaii with Puerto Rico, and the chances for Quay are growing beautifully less. There is no apparent great desire in the senate to consider his case until other important legislation is pending.

Senator Carter, of Montana, has been pushing about legislation for Alaska and endeavoring to have a civil code adopted which will satisfy the people of that country. Speaking of the proposed legislation, the senator says that he will have a good reason why there should be a delegate in congress from Alaska, or a legislature. There is no particular objection to a delegate, save that the election machinery necessary makes it almost impossible to have a delegate 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 location, on a few days' notice, even to some remote corner of the territory.

Alaska is an example of governing the people without the consent of the governed. It is said by Commissioner Hermann that 100,000 people will go to Alaska in addition to the 100,000 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 probability is that the people will have a good 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 affected by a government as in securing good mining claims.

Senator Shoup, of Idaho, chairman of the committee on territories, devises a great deal of time to all the Alaska people who come here, and are seeking the enactment of legislation on the subject in the laws that have been proposed. The committee-room in the senate 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 legislation, and from a practical business standpoint, and his knowledge of mining law generally, is able to give good advice to all the legislation that is proposed. He also has good many friends in the senate who stand with him on the side he does for Alaska legislation, and a statement regarding Alaska bills reported by his committee is accepted by the senate. "Sometimes we'll eat our Sunday dinner in that place."

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