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TODAT'S WEATHER .-- Rain; warmer; winds

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, FEB. 17.

PUBLIC CONTEMPT WELL EARNED.

Half a cab load of "antis" at Boston have ment to Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, the Tillman of that state, a letter of thanks for his "services" in behalf of the Aguinaldo rebellion. Incidentally, Pettigrew is inuded as the great national champion of free speech in the senate, and as the able advocate of the use of the mails of the United States to encourage and assist the public enemy.

It is not practicable to shut off the mouthings of Pettigrew and Mason in the senate, for it is not necessary. There are certain evils inseparable from deliberative assemblies and parliamentary government. Though rank at times, they must be borne. But no country is obliged to allow the use of Its mails for encouragement of its encmies to continue resistance to its authority and destruction of the lives of its soldiers. Nor is it under any obligation to use its printing presses to scatter the statements of its enemies against it-statements such as those of the Aguinaldo junta, which misrepresent officials of the United States and their acts, and which Admiral Dewey, Professor Schurman and others have

pronounced positively faise. When we entered the Philippine islands no one could know or say that we should stay. There was no information among us as to conditions there. The relations of the Spanish government to the inhabitants were inknown. So was the character of the inhabitanis, their intellectual status, what the state or stage of their culture was, their ethnological relations and tribal divisions. It seemed at first, indeed, that we should not take over the islands from Spain, but restore them to her upon negotiation of peace. But we soon found such conditions existing as made it impossible to restore the islands to Spain; and on the other hand we could not leave the inhabi-tants, unfit for self-government, to struggle for the mastery among themselves. So that, though we did not go there for territorial acquisition-nothing was further from our thought-we have been compelled to stay. A few months after our arrival, while the negotiation for peace with Spain was still pending, a portion of the inhabitants of the island of Luzon rose in insurrection and attempted to expel or destroy our soldlers. And here in the United States a small party, supported by a Yew voices in congress, has been giving encouragement to the insurgents, and

in order to put him to bed and strap him down. by the verdict. Well, they got a ver-dict, and how did they abide by it?

No man not specially endowed with the kindlier graces of nature-patience, pity and mercy-whereby the hareher elements necessary to control for their own good of the utterly irresponsible be held in due subordination. may should be placed in charge of the insane. Of all the sins for which our political system has to answer-and their name is legion-that of giving the superintendency of the insane of a state to the politician with the strongest 'pull," regardless of his fitness or unfitness for the trust, may well be considered the most atrocious. While it is a discredit to our civilization that this is so often done, it is a credit to our humanity that the power placed haphazard in hands suitable or unsuitable in so seldom abused. It is the sacred duty of every community to insist that any serious charge involving the com-

fort, life and limb of a patient in an insane asylum, against his keepers, be honestly, fully and without prejudice investigated. The opportunities for abuse in the disordered realm of insanity are so wide, and the tyranny of power is so ingrained in human nature that no complaint substantiated by the bruised body and broken bones of a dead maniac should be "hushed up"

for personal and political reasons.

A MILESTONE, BIG AND TALL. Thursday's vote on the gold reform bill was the crisis of the session. Then only was reaped the harvest sown in The action of the house on its 1896. own bill was a matter of no moment. That is, it was a matter of course. The house has been same and honest on the money question since 1892, and even in 1890 it forced the senate to recede from its free-coinage amendment to the Sherman act. The action of the con-ference to be ratified soon is also al-

ready discounted as a foregone conclusion. But the rub has been in the nate. There, where dignity, honor and wisdom are paraded, financial heresy and dishonor have reigned supreme. There, from time immemorial, has been the citadel of currency debasement. Except for the spasmodic act of virtue forced upon it by the panic of 1895, there has been no time in the past twenty years when the senate, on the money question, would average up to the intelligence of statesmanship in Japan, Turkey, Chile or India. But the battle, at length, has been won. The influences that long ago

gave us an honest-money house, int. length give us an honest-money senate. It takes time to retire hold-over senators in state legislatures, and the six-year term of the United States senate operates to keep men in office long after their people know of their unfit-DOSS. So that the senate, which on January 28, 1898, voted for the dishonest and barbarous Teller silver resolution, 47 to 32, now votes for the gold

standard and currency reform, 46 to 19. It is a momentous, a far-reaching, an epoch-making victory. It is worth while to scrutinize the changes in the vote and see the effect silver has had on our politics. When the democratic party took up silver it had undisputed control in all departments of the government. It

had the president and vice-president. ulists to 28 republicans. The house stood 229 democrats and populists to 127 republicans. The party had stood by its doctrine of tariff reform, civil servmaw the country register at last its approval of lower duties and abandonment of protection, for the tariff was the only issue. The only cloud on its sky was the nauseating realization that the man it had elected to the presidency was an honest man and for honest money. In the hour of triumph it turned its back upon the issue that had carried it to success, and upon the Buller, who has at least 25,000 effectman who alone had led it to victory

Well, they abided by that verdict just as the drunkard keeps his temperance pledge: just as Scarpia kept his promise to La Tosca; just as Menendez kept his word to the poor Florida Huguenots; just as Weyler redeemed his promises to the Cubans; just as Aguin-

aldo remained loyal to Spain after he had got his \$400,000; just as Richard kept his plighted vows to Anne. Oh, yes, Teller is anxious to abide by the verdict, but he and all the silver crowd can't do it without assistance. Such ald as their feeble will power requires will doubtless be cheerfully supplied by a few million voters next November. People who can't keep good resolutions sometimes have to be helped by removing temptation out of their way.

DAY BREAKING FOR THE BRITISH. For the first time in four months of war, it begins to look as if the dark-

ness of unbroken defeat is at last to lift from the English campaign in South Africa. For four months the original main object of the campaign, the military conquest of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, has been sacrificed to the relief of Ladysmith. It is true that the relief of Kimberley.

first reported, is now said to be only an assurance that Kimberley will be in every respect free from enemies in a very short time. But if French has been able to reach Kimberley with from 6000 to 8000 men, Kimberley is no longer in a state of slege, and since Lord Roberts telegraphs from Jacobsdal, hitherto General Cronje's advance base of supplies, it is very o that Cronje has been forced to change his military lines. Lord Roberts' plan of operations be-

gan to develop itself at the same time with General Buller's third movement against the Boer forces on the Tugela. It will be observed that General Buller began to withdraw his forces across the Tugela the night of February 7. Contemporaneously with General Buller's third attack on the intrenched enemy on the Tugela, General Hector Macdonald was executing his movement on Koodersberg drift and Kopple's dam, which, fifteen miles west of Modder River camp, commands the wagon road from Kimberley to Hopetown, on the Orange river, and Douglas, on the Vaal river, General Macdonald's movement indicated a renewal of the attempt to reach Kimberley, and he was doubtless thrown out to secure infor-mation for the main force of Lord Roberts, whose movement is evidently a combined operation from Colenso to Magersfontein.

This movement is a converging one into the Orange Free State from all sides, introducing a large force like a wedge between the Boers in Natal and those on the western border of the Free State. It promises to be successful in forcing the Boers to let go of Kimberley entirely, and must force them ultimately to evacuate Stormberg and Colesberg to escape being cut off from the line of their retreat to the north. General Roberts' main force will naturally move on the Riet valley, at whose head Bloemfontein lies. There cannot It be less than 15,000 mounted troops and 40,000 infantry, with about 132 guns, The senate stood 47 democrats and pop- in the various columns that have converged on the Orange Free State under Gatacre. Boer troops for the defense of Bloemfontein will necessarily be ice reform and honest money till it had drawn in large numbers from General triumphed. In the election of 1892 it Joubert's army, on the Tugela. General Joubert can hold the passes from Natal into the Orange Free State and the Transvaal with a comparatively small force, but he will doubtless be country compelled to abandon the siege of mulated. Ladysmith. He cannot send a strong reinforcement to the Orange Free State without weakening his lines on the Tugela so greatly that General

upon ignorance and child-life are too costly to cultivate, and that their returns will operate against the prosperity and peace of the commonwealth.

It looks now as if the British would be able to carry the war from Kimberey very rapidly towards the east and north, through the Orange Free State and on into the Transvaal. Lord Roberts has effectually turned the Boer positions, held so long around Kimberley, and is sending the federal troops skurrying and whirling out of the country. The fighting is not heavy, but the results are very important. Kimberley is relieved, and the British forces are in position to follow up their enemies, with equal chances in the fighting There will be rapid penetration of the er states by British columns, and if Ladysmith can hold out yet for a little time, the pressure of British forces towards the heart of the Boer country will recall the Boers from their position in Northern Natal, for defense of their own country. The tide at last has turned, and the second stage of the war has fairly begun

generally blanketed by snow, and the plants will therefore not be injured by the prevailing low temperature. Fruit buds are, of course, exposed to the biting blasts, but it is believed that they have not advanced far enough to be injured, though fears are expressed, in some localities, that the ascending say was caught and congealed, as in last February, thus dealing the fruit crop a blow "below the beit," from which it will be slow to recover. This at best can only be a surmise at the present stage of development, the probability being that relatively slight damage will result, But, alas for the early roses, the precocious daffodils and the venturesome wall flowers! They have certainly been "nipped in the bud;" and will scarcely recover from the setback

The most notable evidence we have yet seen that the British army has found it necessary to make radical change of tactles and methods, dress and equipage, is supplied in a recent letter by Frederick Villers, a noted war correspondent. He writes:

Troops are all dressed in monotonous color-fic tone of the landscape. There is no apparent listimulies rank, for the respective grades are distinuive rank, for the respective grades are ripped from the shoulder strings; editors: carry rifles and bayenets, from general to corporal, and the Highlunders weer a khaki apron to hide the target of the kill; the lances of the troopers are colored the same hus, cannon are painted khaki, and even the war correspondents have been compared by the day that should be more than the term of the same hus, cannot be a should be the should be been compared by the day that should be should be been compelled to dye their plebald or gray horses with Condy's fluid to avoid the vigilant eye of the Boer aniper.

Here is good sense, though the lesson has been learned at severe cost. It is a lesson that will be minded by every army hereafter.

Count Castellane, known in this country as the husband of Anna Gould, having for a brief space astonished New York with the cut of his clothes and the toploftiness of his manners, has sailed again for France, first deigning to express himself satisfied .with the status of his share of the Gould estate, and promising to come again. He is going home to fight a duel with Generals Roberts, Methuen, French and De Rodays, the editor of Figaro, he says, and his serene promise to return indicates the slight danger to which the French duel exposes the vallant knights who engage in it. As a Frenchman, Castellane is well enough; but as the French husband of an American heiress, he excites little admiration in the ountry where his fortune was accu-

The labor troubles in the Slocan mining district, British Columbia, have been settled on a basis of eight hours' pay for eight hours' work, and the ves, allowing for all his losses, will be strike that has prevailed on a demand full day's pay for eight hours work is practically ended. The walk-If General Joubert should make a ing delegate who has for some time been camped in that district may now smith, he would probably fail of his strike his tent and steal away. The men will pay the bills in loss of wages and the mineowners in loss of profits keep General Joubert's army too fully on their investment during the period of enforced idleness caused by the

the money question, and then abide her own, however, in due time, that her shrewdness. Now her pretensions are by the verdicit. Well, they got a ver-dict, and how did they abide by it? That are furthered through a levy that are furthered in theories, and her book agents that he is uttery mistaken as to the effect must go further and further affeld with every week that passes. This is a matter of small consequence to "Mother." for she had and utilized many years for her own enrichment. The situation, however, nust be extremely painful to those belated exploiters of credulity who are endeavoring to duplicate her achievements.

cause nover yet isoked good advocaies and a lot of them. THE OUTLOOK FOR COTTON.

Very Hopeful in Product and Manuinctures. Baltimore Sun.

The New York World states that a South Carolina cotton mill is importing rom Egypt all the cotton it consumes, n order to manufacture yarn of a quality that cannot be made out of the Ameri-can product. Not many years ago most of the cotton of South Carolina was either exported or was manufactured in either exported or was manufactured in Northern mills. Today the Palmetic state manufactures two-thirds of the cotton produced in the state, and if the present rate of progress continues, will soon manufacture it all, and more besides. The development of cotton manufactur-ing in the South has just begun. Not only will Southern mills compete with those of New England for the domestic market, but in time they may compete in the more

but in time they may compete in the mar-kets of the world with the British and Continental manufacturers. Hundreds of thousands of bales of raw cotton pro-duced in the South and exported to Great duced in the South and exported to Great Britain and the Continent might be manu-factured at home and sent abroad in the shape of cotton cloth. In 1808 the United States exported raw cotton to the amount of \$229,000,000, approximately. The exports of manufactured cotton were valued at \$17,000,000. Our exports of manufactured cotton were less than 70_{\pm} per cent of the exports of the raw staple. Under new con-ditions, with the multiplication of mills ditions, with the multiplication of mills and the introduction of improved machin-ery, the South may in good time invade the markets now supplied by the mills of Great Britain. The cotton crop of the United States in vot of most for the the united States in

The cotton crop of the United States in 1397-86 was 10.397,557 bales, of which Amer-ican mills consumed 3,445,551 bales, The crop for 1899-1900 will probably not be as large as in the preceding year. The Egyp-tlan crop for 1899-1900 is estimated at 1,200,000 bales, and the Indian crop at 1,000,000 bales. The shortage in the Egyp-tian and Indian crop is estimated at 784.106 bales. The increased consumption for 1894.

bales. The Increased consumption for 1855-1900 is estimated at 600,000 bales. The world's consumption for 1898-1900 is esti-mated as follows: Continent of Europe. 4.858,000 bales; Great Britain, 3,586,000; Northern states of United States, 2,486,000; Southern states, 1,580,000; other countries, 1,834,000; total, 14,466,000 bales, Assuming that the American crop is no larger than some extimates, 5,229,000 bales, there will be an apparent shortage of about 700,000 bales, if all visible supplies are exhausted. This, however, is not regarded as likely to

COUP. Bad Logic of Senator Honr.

Chicago Tribune.

In a long article in the latest issue of Collier's Weekly, Senator Hoar sets forth anow his oft-repeated adjuration to give the Philippine archipelago to Aguinaldo. The senator complains that the "imperial-ists" will not listen to his logic. "We tell them," ho says, "that there is a people in Lusson, and that this people have achieved their independence." The senator's gram-mar is as badly mixed as his logic, and the function of the senator's gram-mar is as badly mixed as his logic, and mar is as badly mixed as his logic, and the faulty nature of both arises from the same cause. Senator Hoar calls upon the United States to treat the Filipinos the same as the Cubans, and in order to do so he must assume that the Filipinos are a united nation, while everybody knows they are composed of many diverse and antagonistic tribes. If it were a matter of turning over the islands to the most permistent insurgents, the archibelasco

persistent insurgents, the architection should be given, not to Aguinaldo and his Tagals, but to the wild natives of Min-danao, who hate the Tagals, and who held the Spaniards at bay for 200 years should be given, not to Aguinaldo and his Tagals, but to the wild natives of Min-bid the Spaniards at bay for 200 years without intermission. The Massachusetts without intermission. The Massachusetts before their independence before the treaty of Paris was signed, and that "Spain had neither right nor power over Luzon when she undertook to sell 1t." Does Senator theore the massachusetts but no more so is law synonymous with the hour of the bar. Matticine, we all know, is not always synonymous with healing, the undertook to sell 1t." Does Senator the massachuset the massachuset the she hour massachuset the hour of the bar. Matticine, we all know, is not always synonymous with healing, the undertook to sell the she the she the she but no more so is law synonymous with the hour doubt for a moment that Spain Hoar doubt for a moment that Spain would have sent its Cuban army to Ma-infla as soon as it had lost Cuba, and that the Spanish fiag would today be upheld in Luzon by the methods of Weyler? Spain would no more have surrendered Luzon to the Tagals than it did Minadhano to the Moros, though it might have kept the island in turmoll for years until some European nation intervened to stop the disorder, as we did in Cuba. The sen-ator's assertions of Tagal independence and of Spanish loss of sovereignty are alike incorrect, and the conclusions based Hoar doubt for a moment that Spain justice. How many scoundrels walk the alike in

which his remarks will produce on the people. They will simply laugh at the "conspiracy of silence" idea, but they will be made extremely thoughtful by his ex-piloit admission that anti-expansion, so-called, has no newspaper advocacy worth taking into account. Such unanimity is significent of much in a land where a good

True as Gospel,

True as Gospel. New York Tribune. From the carser of that other English-man lately dead, Mr. G. W. Steevens, the war correspondent, cut off on the field of duity in his 50th year, there is a lesson to be drawn which writers of every class might well ponder. "He did his work as correspondent so britliantly," said Lord Kitchener, "and he never gave the slight-est trouble." In other words, he labored under endem restrictions-the sider butter

est trouble." In other words, he isbored under endieus restrictions--the sirdar being a past master in the art of censorship-but was always willing, and did work the brillancy of which is acknowledged on all sides. He proved once more that re-strictions mean nothing to the man who has the gift to do his work well. One of the commonest compialmis among medi-ocre writers is that they would do splen-did work if they only had the chance: if they were allowed by their editors to say just what they wanted to say: if they could be as "artistic" as they chose, de-splite Mrs. Grundy: if they were not asked to waste their time on journalistic breadto waste their time on journalistic bread-winning, but were subsidized by a fond public while they did "oreative" work; if, in short, everything were to be done for them that means coddling and considera-tion. The competent writer asks for no coddling. He does not even blok against the pricks when heavy restrictions are laid pan him. He simply buckles to his work with the more effort and enthusiasm. 'He

plays not only the part of the writer, but the part of a man. Lord Kitchener's tribute to Mr. Steeevens is, in a way, that lamented writer's best spitsph.

Gubernatorial Salaries.

Chicago Tribune. The lown house passed a bil raising the salary of the governor to 5500 a year, and adding to it house rent and other allowances equivalent to \$1500 additional. The governor now receives \$3000 a year. The action of the Iowa legislature-for R is regarded as certain that the bill will beme a law-is in accord with the drift come a law-is in accord with the drift in these days towards higher salaries for officials. Bix governors now receive more than \$6100 annually. The governors of New Jersey, New York and Penneyivania get \$10,000 each. Ohio pays Mr. Nuch \$5000, and the same amount goes to W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts for suarding the sacred codfish. Kentucky will pay \$5500 to either Mr. Taylor or Mr. Beckham, as may be determined later and no one chat to either Mr. Taylor of Mr. Beraham, as may be determined later, and no one can deny that the governor of the Blue Grass state has responsibilities in these days that are well worth the salary, even though there is such keen competition for the place. California and Illinois pay their chief magistrates each \$9006. The lowest salary outd snywhere is in Oregon and chief magisfrates cach good in the region and balaxy paid anywhere is in Oregon and Vermont, each of which states pays \$1500 a year, which is \$1100 a year less than is paid the territorial governors and \$2500 less than is received by Governor Rein-

Oregon's governor receives in fees fully \$2000 more than the constitutional salary. The statiscians ought to find this out after a while.

Christian Science and the Bar. PORTLAND, Feb. 18 .- (To the Editor.) Permit me to offer a word of approval of Mr. W. M. Gregory's brief for the Chris-tian Scientists in today's issue of your paper. His defense of so-called faith curve to incorrect, and the conclusions are the right of christian Sciences to due to incorrect, and the conclusions based the sick with their ignorance and cupid-in these assertions are necessarily fai-ity, and I submit they are equally rele-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Wanted .- A chinook. Address general ublic, Portland, Or.

Cecil Rhodes owes "Old Bols" a goldseaded cane, or a silk hat, at the vary east.

If Bryad really wants to get into the enemy's country, he'd better go to the

A shater who is new to the art always feels awkward and emburrased until the loe is broken.

All England has been feeling for Kimberley, and will rejoice to learn that French has reached it.

Theatrical managors in need of a lightting-change specialty will do wall to comsult February weather.

Now that Filipino harbarity has been rought home to Massachusatis, perhaps the legislature of that state will recom alder its vote of confidence in Hour.

Though this Transwall nome The a france in the subscription of the second seco

Notile Dickey, of Stanton, Del., has just turned to her home, after leading the life of a tramp for several years. During that time she chopped wood for a living, slept in' empty beacars and lived in cheap lodging-houses. She visited the principal cities in the United States, and is now willing to abandou her roving life and sattle in Stanton.

> The bootle drops As thick as loos, Or dollar signs on M. A. Hannaj And every mitt. Has dough in it. That stretches forth in old Mentana.

Blow, boodler, blow, Blow in your coin in trying To land a matemran's job By buying, buying, buying.

The following is reproduced as the verlict of a coroner's jury composed of regross, published many years ago: "We de unersigned, having been apointed a proper's jury ob disgust, to sit on de body ob de nigger Sam Price, now dead and gone afore us, hab been settin' on de body b de nigger aforesaid, did, on de night ob de fusteenth ob Februar, come to his death by fallin' from de bridge ob de riber into said riber, where he was subsecomely drownded, and afterwards washed o de shore, where we suppose he from to det"

A few days ago the Emports (Kan.) Gazette printed this burlesque "ad," which might appear in the Rev. Mr. Shelion's Christian daily:

"Wanted-A Christian man wants money to invest. Will guarantee 20 per cent hing will be managed by Christiana.

Address Brother Bolton, this office." The editor had no idea that anybody could take it seriously, but a widow suw t and answered it. A reporter called on her, and found that she actually had \$500 o lend to a good Christian, who must ave a certificate from his pastor that he attends church and prayer meeting egularly. She asked no other security.

> I come from down near Omaha, I make a voiden selly And travel gatly up and down The Missimipol valler.

I chatter, chatter as I go. Along the crooked river. For men may come and men may go, But I talk on forever.

I make a few polite remarks, When passing through Missouri; The robber kings in Illinois I luck with awful fury.

I skate across to old Kontuck, To see my friend the colonel And tell the jays in Tencessee That trusts are all infernal.

I talk and talk and talk and talk With here and there a B But, though I rest awhile that day, I'm talking early Monday;

in time to participate in the ceremonies of Memorial day.

The wheat fields of the state are very

och ald and comfort as it could, since:

There are but two countries in the world where this would be permittedthe United States and Great Britain these countries even the abuses of liberty are tolerated. An intelligent and patriotic public opinion is compatent to deal with them; so that we have at times in the British parliament and in the congress of the United States expressions of extreme type, spoken with deliberation, in justifica tion and support of the public enemy It is very rare, and then only in times of great public peril or intense na-tional agony, that such voices are silenced by summary proceedings. In ordinary times like the present, public contempt meets every requirement.

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A SERIOUS CHARGE

Muttered complaints against the sthods pursued by attendants in the Washington asylum for the insane at Stellacoom to reduce patients to subjection have for some time been heard, Recently they have become distinctly audible, the occasion being the condition of the body, after death, of Henry Place, formerly a prominent politician of Stellacoom, but latterly an inmate of the asylum. The superintendent of that institution, if he is wise (and inmovent), will court the fullest investiantion in this case. His statements that Plate was a "difficult patient" and that he had "the best of care," compatible, of course, with his violent condition, are good as far as they go, but It can hardly be maintained, under the circumstances, that they go far enough They should be susceptible and subjected to the most positive proof.

Persons not accustomed to the care and restraint of the insane may reasombly be supposed to know very litthe about the matter. Brute force, strennously used, is often necessary in dealing with the more violent type of bills, ratse a club to strike down strugmaniaos. Humanity, acknowledging gling India, browbeat timid presidents this insists, however, that such force and send Wildmans to diplomatic should not be brutally used; that there are limits beyond which a humane officor or attendant will not go, and beyond which no man is justified in going, in controlling the insane in asylums, where they are practically help less. A maniac at large, with a gun in his hand, as in the case of the Claisop county rancher a few weeks ago, and a maniac in the hospital, with every opliance for his restraint without un dus violence within reach, are too sep arate and distinct types. It follows that the force, or type of force, that would be fully justified in restraining one would be unnecessarily sever in the case of the other. It might, for example, he necessary to inflict serious painful injury in taking the one into custody; but, being in custody, and tion of teiling the truth. with only mature's weapons for aggres-

Impressed with its strong position on the tariff, and with the sterling quality of Grover Cleveland, it could see nothing better to do than to cast off both. The country approved its view of the tariff-it would take up something else. Cieveland was for gold -it must at all hazards take up silver. The result appears in Thursday's ote. Silver has driven democrats out Hill, Vilas, Palmer, Gray, Voorhees, Gorman, Faulkner, Carlisle, have been driven out and republicans are in their seats. On the democratic side of Thursday's vote there is not a single representative from:

Maine Pennsylvania Vermont Maryland Mansachusetts West Virginia Iowa North Dakota. California Dregon Connecticut Ohio Rhode Island Indiana New York Illinois New Jersey Michigan

And there is one vote on the republican side from:

Nebrzeka Colorado Kestucky Anteinna. North Cal Vyoming Of the forty-five states of the Union, there are only ten with two and did not expect to surprise them; he done it.

who voted for the Teller silver resolution who now vote for the gold reform bill. They are:

Lindeny Pritchard Not one man who voted for gold in 1898 voted for silver in 1900.

So there's an end of sliverism, All there is to do now is to carry out the corpse and fumigate the premises. When Bard of California gets to Washington, there will be another vote for gold. Silver will never again hold up its head in the senate as it has done for twenty years past, hold up tariff posts. The senate of the United States has been redeemed. A man may be long to it now and feel that as to his rectitude and sanity the burden of proof rests upon his accusers.

BRYANITE INSINCERITY.

"Replying to Platt," runs the Asso lated Press report of the final debate on the gold-standard bill, Teller said the allver people were willing to make this campaign on the silver question, and if the American people declared for a gold standard, he should be ready to accept the verdict."

All of which would be interesting if rue, but there is no renson to believe Teller told the truth or had any inten-This was the talk in 1896. The Bryan-

ince Ruchanan defeated Fremont h ble to give the hand to Sir White in Ladysmith.

final desperate effort to storm Ladypurpose in face of General Buller, who, by constant activity, could probably occupied to spare a force strong of enfo enough to storm Ladysmith and guard strike. the passes through the Drakensberg of the senate. Such brainy men as mountains, too. If Lord Roberts suc eds, the Boers will have to let go of Ladysmith and Natal and go to the rescue of the Orange Free State, The two republics must stand or fall together; they burnt their bridges be hind them when they declared war, and

it looks as if Lord Roberts' hammer would find a weak link in their chain of military defense somewhere between the Orange River line and that of the Tugels, in Natal. As early as the 10th inst, the Boer agent in Brussels said its truth, that Buller's last movement was a mere bluff" to divert attention from a combined movement of Lord Roberts' forces against Bloemfontein, Lord Roberts has not surprised the Boers.

democrats in the senate. In 1893 only expected to threaten them so neglect. there were aincteen. Silver has strongly and stiffly at all vital points along the line from Ladysmith to Kim-The changes from the vote of 1898 to the vote of 1900 have one other in-structive lesson. There are six men _

The legislature of South Carolina has been very busy this winter with highly important social questions. The results, however, show that it has been employed in "busy idieness," since nothing has been accomplished in the several gallant sortles made by reformers against social customs. Among other things, an attempt was made to

prohibit the employment of children inder 12 years old in cotton mills. It was held that mothers, and not legisators, were the ones to look after the elfare of their chlidren ,and could be trusted to do so. Perhaps they can in South Carolina, but the pinched faces and stunted bodies of children in manufacturing towns in other sections long ago fully demonstrated the inability of others to control child-labor in the interests of their offspring. A bill lengthming the school term and another comcelling education to a certain extent were defeated. This defeat is held to e in favor of the cotton goods indusry, as was also the failure of the endeavor to raise the school age. A plan for the protection of employes against accidents was approved by the senate, It failed, however, in the house, carryng with it the distinction of being the sole salutary labor movement which secured any favorable recognition from the legislators. South Carolina is relaively new in meeting labor problems

and conditions. It cannot be expected that she will learn from the experience of New England and other old manu-

Macrum promises to make a good deal f trouble, first and last, for the administration. It is well. The more the etter. Only so can presidents learn to equire other qualifications for the dipiomatic service than political influence.

Mr. J. H. Fisk says "a smelter means much more for Portland than is generally supposed." The statement is a plain and positive one, and, more than that, Mr. Fisk gives figures that prove

Active steps are making to prevent the further spread of smallpox in Lane county. This means that the disease will be speedily stamped out, since it can only thrive upon ignorance and

Young Mr. Macrum's bumptiousness and callowness admirably fit him for a demigod of the idolatrous antis. And there is evidence that they recognize the fact and are preparing their in-

A Long-Predicted Collapse.

cense.

New York Times. Every little while the business managers of the organization known by the doubly false name of "Christian Science" give out for publication a mass of statistics nominally showing that the number of heir-well, we will be polite for once and call them followers, is steadily and rap-folly increasing. For all we know the data thus presented in regard to new churches built and the size of their congregations are accurate, lamentably accurate. Nevertheless, these statictics, like everything else connected with the pseudo-science, are deceptive, and the fact is that Eddyism is already showing the signs of swift decay. It atili spreads in an ever-widening circle, and therefore more people, probably, are agitated by it today than yesterday, but emplete calm is already establishing itself at the original center of commotion, and that, too, is extending fast. Nobody who has paid careful attention to the matter an have failed to note the large number of persons, formerly affiliated more or less closely and enthusiastically with the cult, who have now abandoned it altogether, or chose interest is cooling. The proselyies ontinue to multiply and for the time beng they more than make up for the back-sliders, but the process in operation can have only one end. The "scientists" raise a single big crop almost everywhere, but the same land never produces twice, and famine follows quickly after the feast. Soon there will be no new ground to take up, and then—no more will be heard of this particular set of cultivators. Mrs. Eddy has made the fatal error of becoming rifliculous. She prospered on denunciation.

PHOEBE. Inclous, vant.

Just Another Pettigrew.

Chicago Times-Heraid. Not long ago Senator Lodge read a lot-ter from Admiral Dewey which flatly conradicted certain atatements that had been concerning the writer by Senator rew. Wednesday it was Senator Pettigrew. Depow's turn to perform a similar serbeyond a professor Schurman. Pettigrew had said of the professor that he had tried to bribe the Filipino insurgents and failed "They would not take gold for peace." In his letter to Depew Schurman says: "Had this preposterous statement been made anywhere clas I should not have paid any attention to it; but as it has been made in the senate of the United States I desire to say to you that it is

absolutely without foundation." We can readily understand how Pettl-grew's official position should make his deviations from the truth particularly aninving to those who are minropresented by them, but he is becoming more harm-less every day through the very persist-ence with which he prevariantes. It ap-pears that he still reiterates his charges against Admirul Dewey and Professor Schurman. Their denias have not af-fected him in ever so alight a degree. Yet

It is evident, first, that they are men whose veracity cannot be questioned, and, second, that they speak with full knowledge of their own acts, while Pettigraw is merely trying to fartify his theories with stuff he has picked up second hand from Aguinaldo and others.

At the present rate it will not be long before the fact that he makes a state-ment will be sufficient to establish its negative. And in time perhaps senatorial courtesy may take to saving itself in the heat of debaie by calling any old whopper a Pettigrew.

Glorying in Their Shame. New York Times

Among the reasons given by the amiable Richard Franklin Pettigrew, the senator from South Dakota-or is he from the Al-culdia Mayor de la Pampanga7-in sup-port of his demand that a certain document which may or may not have been written by his revered friend, Aguinaido, abould be printed at the expense of the United States government, there was one reason of a very peculiar mature. "The great journals of the country," he said bit-terly, "are not open to the publication of the facts regarding this subject," and a moment later he put the same idea in an-other form-"the gress, newspapers are supporting the policy of the administra-tion, and we are driven to this course in order to get the facts to the people through the mails." Just what the senator means by "great" newspapers it is a bit hard to tell. Perhaps the Springfield Republican could cast some light on that question, provided, of course, it is not too much an-noyed by Mr. Pettigrew's decidedly un-grateful and rather cruel denial of the pleasant adjective to itself. One may safely assume, however, that the senator in-tended to charge all the really influential organs of publicity in the United States with having agreed to support the administration's foreign policy through thick and thin, and to exclude from their columns all news, no matter how important or in-teresting, that would tend to weaken that sion or defense, it could scarcely be- ites wanted to go before the people on facturing districts. She will learn from but success intoxicated her and she lost charitable enough to suppose that Senator

'The "Old" Democratic Truth. Jacksonville Times-Union, dem Mr. Bryan says he holds to the aliver lesis as paramount because he will not rest while a few English bankers "rule Robins Americans." If he believes this, Robins of Americans." If he believes this, he is about 19 years behind the day-we have paid up our debt to those bankers, and New York will soon be the financial sapital of Christendom instead of London. We now sell more than we buy from Eu-rope, and she is sending our mortgages and bonds home to pay for her bread and bacon-soon she will be offering us mort-

rages on her rallways and asking us to liscount her government 3 per cents. Mr. Bryan should look into these matters while he is locturing to financiers in the memy's country. Massachusetts and all republicandom new asks for "open ports," which is but the cant phrase for free trade, which is but the cant phrase for free trade, and converts for democracy should be gained rapidly in the effete East, just be-ginning to see the star of her salvation which our states in the serve blue, to which our states have so long di-rected the syst kept down on the mirs of earth's foul ways. Truth is mighty and is prevailing—the old democratic truth.

He Meant All Right.

Harlem Life.

Miss Fisher-I really don't think I shall take part again in theatricals. I always feel as though I were making a fool of myself Pilkins (who always says the wrong hing)-Oh, everybody thinks that

In Thorough Subjection.

Chicago Tribune. Mr. Meeker, who had gone to the front door to answer the postman's ring, put his head inside the door of the room where his wife was sitting. "It's a letter for me, my dear," he said. "Shall I open 10?"

Unsatisfactory Returns.

Yonkers States: Bill-Were you at the prizefight? Jill-Yes. Who got the worst of It?"

Thy Will Be Done.

John Hay. Not in dumb resignation We lift our hands on high; We fit othe nerveless fatalet Centent to trust and die. Our faith syrings like the angle Who scars to meet the sam, And ories exhiting unto Thee, O Lord: Thy will be doust

When fyrani feel are trainping Upon the commonweal, Thou doet not bid us bend and writhe Beneath the iron heef.

In Thy name we assert our right. By sword or tongue or pen; And e'en the heademan's ax may flash

Thy will! It bids the weak he strong, The bicks the strong be just No lip to fawn, no hand to beg, No brow to seek the dust. Whenever man oppresses man Hencath Thy liberat sun, O Lord, be there Thins arm made bars, Thy gracious will be donat

Till last to Jermy state I go The tyrant trusts to overthrow, While I talk on forever.

The admirers of Daniel Webster, and ere are many of them yet, notwithstandng Whittier's lament for Ichabod, will ejoice that the bill, approved by Secretary Long, Governor Rollins, of New Hampshire; Senator Hoar and Lodge, and by all the Massachusetts representatives in congress, will shortly be introduced in the legislature of that state, the object of which is to have the whole of the Webster estate at Marshfield taken, by purchuse or otherwise, by the harbor and land commissioners, and maintained forever as a public park and memorial to the great New England erator and statesman. It was at Marshfield Wobstar spent many of his happiest and his last days, and is the adjacent Pilgrim graveyard he lies buried. The commonwealth should own the Webster homestend and maintain it as a place of pligrimage and an enduring memorial of the great New-

Englander's fume.

The Song Unsung. Mary Hanford Ford in Chicago Post. Mary Handerd Fork in Chickso Fork. Three is many a lowely send ansung In the hearts of men today, Like the wearying strings of a lyre unsire And the trill of a lifting lay. Which a fappy malden has chanted there But to end in a thetiling prayes.

The song of a morning of may light A-quiver with golden dow; The song of a forest dark and bright, And the gladsome call to you Of myriad robins curoling clear To bring you the matin above.

> But the song is lost as the day descends With its darbening cares in line: And each of its baleful sindows lands To the pose its improve fine. Till the evening hear is manifed draid, And its winged hopes are dead.

Ah, songs of the people in broken basets, And what can your message lef Your symbols are sundered in many parts, And jungled your melody; You drop as dim tears in a deep-down welk; Each tour of its mouning fell.

But each pale man in the darhening line. Each woman and fainting child, Holds fast in his heart through the day's de-

To the chiming of mosts wild, Which, schoing still in the soul's dark cell, Can never its meaning tell.

Do you think that the music is ever list. Bo broken and surfaced there? That the same can be maked as even and And prismed and sur-built rare? That the robin again can ripple and swing On the joy of the morning's wing?

Ab. God! They exact build of our archies term The perfectest rounded ring The perfector rounded ring. And out of our symbols and rhythms wern Together can bind and fling A symphony's golden and gurple chain. A indire of Mirer song. Bo seent to the feat that the world must falls What must become been and that the world must falls Find s'en heaven's pathway long.

"The fellows who paid the highest price for sents."

Thy measure unto men.