# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER.-Pair; winds west to

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

## "ADMINISTRATION" AND "ANTI-AD-MINISTRATION."

A question is whether the Salem Statesman knows just "where it is at."

It seems to The Oregonian that some discrimination is necessary here. Which is the Administration and which the anti-Administration side of this question of open trade between the United States and our new insular possessions? Not that The Oregonian cares particularly, for it doesn't have to follow the Administration, one way or the other; but it is indispensable to those who follow unquestioningly wherever the Administration leads the way, that they should know, And the Salem paper must be deeply embarrassed be-

cause it doesn't know, therefore. We know what the President's posttion was a few weeks ago. In his annual message he said it was "our plain duty" to grant Puerto Rico free trade. Has he changed his mind since? If he has, what has caused the change? What could cause it but the influence of those who want to create commercial monopoly?

The speech of a Republican member of the House (Bromwell of Pennsylvania) on Wednesday was a sarcastic comment on those who are trying to follow the President without knowing what the President's intentions or desires are. There were persistent ru-mors Mr. Bromwell said, that the President was in favor of this bill for disorimination against Puerto Rico; yet the President was officially on record to the contrary. If the President had changed his mind, on account of new information, he ought to inform the Bouses of the fact. Original information was wanted, not gossip or rumors. If the Salem paper knows which is the "Administration" and which the "anti-Administration" side of this question, It knows a thing which members of out. The probability, as The Orego-nian supposes, is that the President, who said a while ago that it was "our piain duty" to grant struggling Puerto Rico free trade, has been hadgered by selfish protected interests into silent the United States." acquiescence in this bill. In the anclent day it was said, "There are three Is the "protected grafter."

But the Salem Statesman "These matters should be left to Congress to settle," Therefore we may suppose that discussion of them by press or people is profunction. might embarrass Congress, or the Administration, you know! But Congress The power behind Congress, the power that makes Congresses, is the power that "settles" things.

There are many, indeed, who, if they can find, or when they do find, "what nothing more; but they invariably get a rude joit, after a while,

# AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

The market for farm lands in the Pa-Northwest is looking up, and shows indications of considerable activity in the near future. It is no uncomon thing to find, in newspapers pub lished in the distant counties of Oregen, Washington or Idaho, reports of cales of agricultural or horticultural lands, in all conditions, from unbroken sod to a moderate degree of cultivation, while in the older counties there are frequent transfers of well-improved

A pronounced movement in the agricultural lands of the Northwest is a Constitution and laws, and must othgreatly to be desired. Oregon especialbaken up, and the large farms of the Williamette Valley need to be divided into tracts that will permit their own- that it can proceed in the performance up and cultivation by highly speed agriculturists. The lands will worth vastly more to their owners. wealth of the State will be greatly ucrossed, population will be much augmouted, business will be of greater vol-, and the general condition of the inhabitants, viewed from both material and progressive standpoints, will be much better, when we have less of wheatraising in competition with Arposition and Russia, and more of the ratified industry that has gotten a Short in the State.

he algus of a pronounced movement a farm lands come from all portions the State, and in all localities there evidences of change from old ideas. Southwestern Oregen, as in Coosenty, apple-growing and dairying are into great prominence. orias, Jackson and Josephine, genoe. In the Williamette Valley Counes, prunes, apples, pears and small to a seest continue to be a great prod-

cropping, impoverished the soil of many In Eastern Oregon, wheat countles are making progress in horticulture, and in many places root crops are grown. In Wasco there is much fine fruit, and the same is true of Umatilla, Union and Wallowa, while neighboring counties make a fair showing. In the more distant counties to the southeast, graingrowing is coming on to supplement stockraising, and there are some efforts at horticulture.

These changes are due in a degree to shifting conditions, and in some measure to an infusion of new blood from older communities, where density of population and keenness of competition have forced the acquirement of knowledge of economical production. But, whatever the causes, the changes are going on, and to the good of the State. The cities of Oregon are certainly not behind the agricultural and stockraising districts; in fact, the proportion of population and business in Portland indicates that it is in the lead; and as town and country are inter-dependent, there can be little further urban growth until there is more rural de-velopment. The increasing sale of agricultural lands, at good figures, for cash, is an omen of added business, industry and prosperity, and the breadth of the demand is an indication of healthy and uniform growth.

STATUS OF THE NEW POSSESSIONS. It has been well said that Senator Caffery, of Louisana, broke new ground in his speech against Philippine annex-ation. "Turn the Filipinos loose as moon as we can get rid of them," was his argument. This policy followed to its logical end would mean dissolution are the anti-Administration forces straighling for free trade with our new possessions, under the theory, advanced with notical or presented after the corrier, that all peoples under our government sums be treated after. These matters should be lift to congress to action.

It secting to The Co. ican Insurance Company vs, David Canter, the Supreme Court of the United States decided, in January, 1828, that the Constitution "confers abso lutely on the government of the Union the power of making war and of making treaties; consequently that government possesses the power of acquiring territory either by conquest or by treaty." In the same decision, Chief Justice Marshall held that if territory "be ceded by treaty, the acquisition is confirmed and the territory becomes a part of the nation to which it is annexed." By the supreme law of the land, the Philippines are as much a part of the United States as Oregon is. This government has as much right to turn the Filipines loose as it has to give back Louisiana to Prance, Florida, Cuba and Puerto Rico to Spain, Texas and California to Mexico, Oregon to Great Britain and Alaska to Russia. It may be said this government could do it; yet it is morally impossible. Senator Caffery shows strange ignor-ance of the Constitution and laws of

his country when he says that the Filipinos are "citizens of the United States, entirely, completely and absolutely," and that they became such by annex-ation of the islands. In the Canter case, above cited, the Supreme Court held: "The treaty with Spain, by which Florida was ceded to the United States, is the law of the land, and ad-mits the inhabitants of Florida to the enjoyment of the privileges, rights and immunities of the citizens of the United States; they do not, however, participate in political power; they do share in the government until Florida shall become a State. In the meantime, Florida continues to be a terri-Congress have not yet been able to find tory of the United States, governed by virtue of that clause in the Constitution (article 4, section 3), which empowers 'Congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to was governed under the ordinance of things that are hever satisfied, yes, 1787. So Alaska is being governed to-four things that may not It is enough." day. So the Philippines will be gov-In the modern day there is a fifth. It erned, until they have a people capable of being trusted with full governmental

functions. The United States, it is said, cannot under its present Constitution acquire territory to be held as a colony, to he governed at its will rud pleasure. But it may, as was held ; the Dred Scott decision, "acquire territory which, at never settles anything till whipped into the time, has not a population that fits It to become a State, and may govern it as a Territory until it has a population which in the judgment of gress entitles it to be admitted as a State of the Union. . . . During the the Administration" wants, require time it remains a territory, Congress may legislate over it within the scope of its constitutional powers in relation to citizens of the United States, and may establish a territorial govern-In line with this the Canter decision held: "But Congress may, at its discretion, disallow any territorial legislation and legislate directly for the Territory itself so far as it shall deem necessary or expedient."

The ultimate purpose of the government is to create new States out of all acquired territory. Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma will eventually be States. So will Alaska, if it ever rises to the dignity of a sufficiently large self-governing population. Before any State can be admitted there must be a State ready to admit, It must have erwise prove itself worthy of the faith y ought to have its rural population and credit of the sisterhood of States, into which it comes. Above all it must have a self-governing population, of sovereign functions. The Filipinos have not risen to the station of ereignty. They are entitled to the enjoyment of the rights, privileges and mmunities of citizens of the United States, but they will not share in the men), no complete skeleton of a dine government, nor will they be citizens "entirely, completely and absolutely" until they have State government, and this they will not get until they prove worthy of it. In the meantime, Congress is not overstepping the Constitution in governing the Philippine islands as the "territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio" was governed more than a century ago. Con gress can legislate as it chooses for the Philippines, provided it keeps within

Every community should deal with its smallpox patients strictly and tal horticulture is gaining in area and promptly, and without unnecessary concealment of the nature of the disease. The people of Grant's Pass have is claim the attention of many, and learned this lesson to their discomfiture, and possibly to their cost. Havm, even though there be occasional ing hired, under pledge of secrecy, three Likewise there is in the tramps to bury the body of a victim valley an increasing number who de- of this disease who had died at that to themselves to dairying, and the place, the wretched irresponsibles went srowing of corn, clover and roots, in to the nearest town, got drunk on the

constitutional limits.

suspecting people. Let each community when dead, using throughout the precautions necessary to insure the immunity of its citizens from the scourge. The process is not a pleasant one, but

### THE BRITISH SERVICE AND EX-LISTED MEN.

A correspondent writes inquiring whether it is possible for an enlisted man to secure a commission in the British army. It is possible, but it is even more difficult than it is in our own regular army. Before Gladstone became prime minister, in 1868, com-missions could be obtained by purchase in the British army, but since that reform administration, the abuse has ceased to exist, and it is legally possible for an enlisted man in the British army to obtain a commission, but only by submitting successfully to the same severe military examination that would be exacted of a graduate of the English Military College of Sandhurst; and the number of enlisted men in the English army who would be officially recommended for commission on taking the required examination would be

small, as in our own regular army.

According to "Regulations of the Army of the United States," a soldier is not eligible for promotion who is over the age of 30 years. A young man 22 years of age enlisted in the Fourth United States Cavalry last March. For bravery in action in the Philippines this young man was made a sergeant of Troop L, Fourth Cavalry. His only hope for a commission is to be apointed a Lieutenant in the volunteer army, for he is disbarred from opportunity for being examined for promotion to a commission in the regular army, because he is over 30 years of age. The probable reason for this age limit is that as the great majority of the West Point graduates on entering the army as Second Lieutenants are about 21 years of age, the admission of enlisted men upwards of 20 years of age to a commission is not regarded as favorable to social harmony, because of the difference of years. In event of a great war, like our Civil War, this age limit would doubtless be modified, so as to permit sterling soldiers of the regular army not more than 25 years of age to become candidates for a commission in the regular service. Regulations of this sort doubtless prevail in the British army, and doubtless, as in our army, but a small number of enlisted men is recommended for a commission, owing to the small number of vacansies in the piping times of peace.

There are many reasons which would make it difficult for a private soldier in either the British or American reguar army to obtain a commission, but there are no legal obstacles in either army which will justify the statemen that it is impossible for an enlisted man to secure a commission.

General Schwan, United States Army, served more than six years as an enlisted man in the regular army (from June, 1857, to November, 1863), when he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Tenth Infantry, and Colonel Chaffee, of the Eighth Cavalry, served as an enlisted man two years before he obtained a commission. Lieutenant-Colonel Wagner served as an enlisted man from April, 1858, to February, 1863, before he obtained a commission. Colo-As Florida was nel Michael Cooney, of the retired list, governed, so the Northwest Territory served ten years before he obtained a commission, and Colonel Comba, of the retired list, served eight years in the ranks before he obtained a commission Most of these cases date back to the Civil War, and it is not likely that there will be many officers in the regular army who have risen from the ranks at the end of the next twenty years, unless our regular army should me greatly enlarged or that we should become involved in a great war, Doubtless a careful examination of the English army list would disclose the names of some officers who served several years in the ranks, and on recommendation and examination tained a commission; but the number is small, doubtless, for the same reasons that make such officers few in number of recent years in our regular army, and for other reasons which represent social rather than legal obsta-

> It is certain that commissions are no longer obtained in the British army by purchase, as they were up to Gladstone's reform measures of his ministry of 1868, and there is no legal obstacle to an enlisted man obtaining a commission, although, as in our own regular army, it is not easy to accom-The number of enlisted men who can possibly be recommended for limited, the examination is very searchng and severe, and the moral and

> After forty days spent in exploring the fossil fields of Wyoming last summer-literally "forty days in the wilderness"—the party of geologists, paleontologists and botanists who went thither as guests of the Union Pacific Railroad Company returned to the East with about six tons of fossil remains of ancient animals. To the great dis appointment of the party (which dwindied en route from sixty-six to fourteen saur was discovered. The bones were cracked and broken into innumerable pleces, many of them scarcely bearing even the most careful handling. preserve them it was necessary, therefore, to bandage and pack them in plaster before removal-welrd surgery in which the geologist and paleontologist are special adepts.

The Oregonian is compelled to suspend the controversy in its columns between partisans of the belligerents n South Africa. It calls for too much space; much of the matter is charged with personalities, more or less offensive; a great many articles received are wholly unfit for publication, as the reading of the articles and the editorial revision that many of them recuire, are burdensome. In many case the writers of articles that could not possibly be admitted to the columns of The Oregonian have sent indignant inquiries to know why they have not been treated the same as others. We think den of wheat, which has, from long burial fund, and told of the manner in now the best thing we can do is to they incite to fresh resistance the rebel-

dignant citizens to Grant's Pass to the care of those who were responsible for their being at large. In the present light of sanitary knowledge, there is not the slightest excuse for an action that may are and discovered the commentaries on the news and on the changing are held by foreigners to be the real rephases of the war, for that is in its not the slightest excuse for an action that may are and discovered the commentaries are uttered in the halls of Congress, they are the slightest excuse for an action to light it of the same and incoherent decimations of such men are held by foreigners to be the real rephases of the war, for that is in its not the slightest excuse for an action to find the same and incoherent decimations of such men are held by foreigners to be the real rephases of the war, for that is in its not the slightest excuse for an action to find the people in the world unfriendly to the people and incoherent decimations of such men are uttered in the halls of Congress, they are held by foreigners to be the real rephases of the war, for that is in its not appear to the people in the world incoherent decimations of such men are uttered in the halls of Congress, they are held by foreigners to be the real rephases of the people in the world incoherent decimations of such men are held by foreigners to be the real rephases of the people in the world incoherent decimations of such men are the people in the world incoherent decimations of such men are held by foreigners to be the real rephases of the people in the world incoherent decimations of such men are the people in the pe that may spread disease among an un- there is good reason why it should decline to permit race antagonisms and deal responsibly with the smallpox pa- the contentions of personal and polititient who, in the course of ordinary cal opinions, over this war, to be carvicissitudes, finds his way into its ried on further through its columns. midst, isolate him and care humanely it submits that it has endeavoyed to for him while living, and bury him be fair to all, in the publication of various opinions; but insamuch as it has on hand now not less than twenty letters (and more coming with every mall), many of them long, some very it includes a duty which intelligent badly written, and not a few vitupera-communities cannot honorably shirk. clear the table, through this announcement.

> There is similarity in the procedure on the present financial bill to the course pursued years ago in the petration of the crime of 1873." Now, as then, there is wide divergence of opinion in congress as to some provisions of a pending bill. There were not less than twenty points of variance between the house and the senate on the act that became a law in-1873, and the conferees had great difficulty in reconciling them. One point of difference was the silver dollar-the house contending for a 384-grain subsidiary dollar, equal in weight to two half-dollars, and the senate insisting on a trade dollar of 420 grains. Finally the house yielded, and the senators from the silver states secured what they demanded. Notwithstanding these facts, we heard, years afterward, the falsehood, iterated and reiterated, that the act "was passed surreptitiously"net "went through congress like the slient tread of a cat." Now there is a like struggle between the conferees over the oinage bill, and daily sessions are held in an effort to reconcile differences over the so-called "bimetallic agreement" attached to the measure by the senate. Bilver is a bone of contention, as in 1873, and all persons who take note of current events know that the delay in agreement is due to an effort to "satisfy" senators from silver states without alarming the rest of the country; but, no doubt, twenty or thirty years hence, the fossil newspapers and statesmen of the country will learn that a coinage law was passed in 1900, and will raise a clamor about its "secret

The tramp who declared his intention to marry, for the good and suffi-cient reason that "a woman could always get work," is no longer a myth. Witness the answer of a man in Spokane to the claim of his divorced wife for alimony, in which he declares that 'he can no more than support himself; that the plaintiff is well able to earn good wages, being a strong, able-bodled woman, capable of providing for her own wants, and that in point of fact she did do so, both before and after their marriage." The wonder of wonders is why this respondent per-mitted his supporter, protector and head to escape from the toils of matrimony in which he had, evidently with the lofty purpose of the aforesaid tramp, cunningly entrapped her.

enactment."

Prodigality is the result of profusion. This is especially true of the bounties of nature. An abundance of timber results in a waste of stumpage; a wealth of native grasses in overgraxing; a profusion of fruit in decaying orchards; the rapid increase in flocks and herds in carelessness, which permits their decimation by starvation or reckless selling. Prodigality has followed abundance in all these lines in this State. and in every one its deleterious effects have been seen. Stockmen, It is said, have not yet learned their part of the lesson with profit, since, enticed by the high price of veal, they still continue to sell their helfer calves to the butcher and their stock cows to the

cattle-buyer. Health officers in Manila are grappling sturdily with the plague, and s successfully that with a population of 190,000 within the walled city-people largely of mixed races and filthy habits -but forty-two cases have been developed, with thirty-two deaths, one-half of the latter being Chinamen, While even at this rate we may be thankful that many leagues of ocean intervene between our insular possessions in the far East and our continental ports, we may also gratefully recognize the reign of sanitary intelligence that during many weeks of infection has successfully prevented an epidemic of this scourge in Manila, the place of rendezvous of so many of our soldiers.

Senator Hoar does not approve the Administration's policy in the Philippines; but he thinks it would be pr posterous to elect Mr. Bryan to the Presidency, and he reluctantly concedes that the present Congress will determine our attitude toward our insular essions. His statement, elsewhere, is a straw to show that our ommissions in our regular army is most pronounced "anti-imperialists" understand that it boots them nothing to oppose the country's purposes.

The Democratic National Convention will be held at Kansas City, July 4. The place was chosen because the geo graphical position of Kansas City is supposed to be the nearest available

### center of Bryanism. CONTRASTS IN MEN.

Demagogues and Freaks Should Be Sent to the Rear.

New Orleans Picayune, Dem. There was once a time when the West— the "Great West," as it was called—was represented by great men in the halls of Congress. There were Thomas H. Benton, Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln, Lyman Trumbull, Salmon P. Chase and others whose names are not now recalled. They were statesmen. They had a due sense of the great public responsibility that rested on thom, and when they stood up before the world and spoke, what the said was regarded with respect, because t was the expression of men who truly spresented a great nation of free pe But times have changed, and the West till great in extent and weiath, seems to be poor in public men. Allen, of Ne-braska; Masson, of Illinois; Peffer, of the long beard; "Sockless" Simpson, and others of that sort, have been sent to Washington to occupy the places on seld by giants in comparison. Political ranks, freaks and demagogues, holding commissions from the people of the West, are daily heard and seen in both house of Congress, deciniming their wild, im-practicable screeds about men and mensres, and screaming denunciations against nations of the earth with whose state college these wild and woolly statesmen do not agree.

These wild Westerners not only threaten

which they had earned it. They were, make proclamation of neutrality, and lious races which, but for their noisy rav-as a result, promptly returned by in-dispant citizens to Grant's Pass to the Of course. The Oregonian, as a newsthe people in the world unfriendly to the United States. In Central and South America this country is dreaded and dis-trusted. In Cuba and Puerto Rico the American people are hated. In the Continental countries of Europe the great dislike for Americans is but poorly concealed, if at all, and it is well known that the at all, and it is well known that the United States has no friends in any part United States has no friends in any part of the earth, unless the English can be so considered. At any rate, England is bound to this country, and the United States is bound to England by many ties of mutual interest, England is the Republic's best customer, and a business friendship for a nation is vasity more valuable than is one based on mere sentitle. timent, and yet these woolly Western freaks are doing all in their power to de-

Never was there a great nation that so Never was there a great nation that so much needed statesmen to the fore. Not only is the honor of the Republic to be protected and preserved from every assault, but its material prosperity and vast commercial interests require to be promoted and established. To do all this, the highest statesmanship and the most devoted patriotism are equally necessary. Then let the freaks and frantic declaimers. Then let the freaks and frantic declaimers be relegated to the rear in every State of the Union, and let men who are able to understand the needs of the country and to appreciate the demands of its honor and dignity be sent to the front to guide this great nation through the dangers to which it is exposed, to the grand destiny which should be its goal.

# SENATOR HOAR'S POSITION. Thinks the Administration's Policy

Bad, But Bryan's Worse. Washington,—Senator Hoar asserted re-cently that he would keep up his fight against the Philippine policy of the Admin-istration, but the idea that he would turn to Bryan for relief from the existing att-uation was preposterous. The Senator

"I do not presume as yet to foresee the issue of this business. But I have thought, as I have more than once said during the past 12 months, that unless the Republican party can be persuaded to desist from a licy of subjugation and to deal with the Philippine people as we are picked to leal with Cuba, the case is hopeless. The alternative of electing Mr. Bryan is not, in alternative of electing Mr. Bryan is not, in my judgment, to be contemplated for a moment. His election means, if he and his party can have their way, the destruction of our unrivaled prosperity, lower wages, a scantler employment for our workmen, the debasing of our standard of value, tarnishing the national faith, the destruction of credit, the arraying of class against class briveing the consent the author. tion of credit, the arraying of class against class, bringing into contempt the author-ity of the Supreme Court, and undermining the security of property and values. Now some of our friends say that it is better that all these things should happen than that this policy of imperialism should be persisted in. But that is not the question. It is not the question whether Bryan or imperialism be the worse for the American people. The question is whether anything people. The question is whether anything that Bryan can be trusted to accomplish in opposition to imperialism is worth attaining at the price of all these sacri-

"For one, I can not see anything to expect in the way of a return to the an-cient principles of the American people, cient principles of the American people, and the ancient principles of the Republican party, by the election of Mr. Bryan. We could have stopped the whole thing by defeating the treaty of Paris, which would have compelled it to be amended by making the same provision as to the Philippines that we thought it right to make in regard to Cuba. That purpose, which would have ended the whole business, prevented the war, prevented the war. which would have ended the whole business, prevented the war, prevented the expenditure of a dollar of money, or the sacrifice of the life or health of a single American soider, was baffled by Mr. Bryan. The defeat of the treaty, or, rather, its amendment, as I have indicated, was assured, when Mr. Bryan came to Washington and by his personal influence induced enough of his followers to vote for the treaty to insure its masto vote for the treaty to insure its pas-sage with but a single vote to spare. It would have been defeated, as it was, if Justin Morrill had lived. I have no doubt that Mr. Bryan did this for the sole purpose of keeping the question open as an

sue for the campaign.
"Now, what can he do if he be elected? Congress will settle the question so far as the establishment of the government for the Philippine archipelago is concerned. efore the present Administration shall go out of power, and in all probability beore the present session shall be Whatever may be the fate of the Presi-dential election, the Republican ascend-ancy in the Senate for at least four years onger is assured. If it were not so are many Democratic Senators-my information is that there are at least nine-who agree with that large number of Re publicans in favor of holding these islands in subjection forever, or, at any rate, for a long and indefinite period. I suppose the same thing is true as to many Demo-crats in the House of Representatives. "How will it be possible then, even if ir. Bryan be President, to undo and re-all what the present Congress shall enact? to must execute the law which he will ind on the statute book, whether he like It or do not like it, until a majority of both houses of Congress shall order other-wise. What will happen at the end of the next Presidential term it is impossipredict with any certainty. Whether these people will continue a resistance like that which the Spanish people made to Napoleon, or whether they will ac-quience in the government we establish there; whether the excertence of the four years will lead us to enlarge gradually their share in the government into a com-plete and perfect autonomy, are matters upon which the election of Mr. Bryan would not have the least influence. If we can persuade the Republican party or a sufficient number of Republicans to adopt a sound and righteous policy now, we shall have saved the American people from what I believe to be a great mistake and wrong. To that I shall bend my sfforts so long as there is a spark of ho I do not see any spark of hope for t cause in the election of Mr. Bryan."

# Philadelphia Inquirer

Two gunners, one a young Irishman un-accustomed to handling a fowling-piece, the other a sharpshooter, were in quest of ducks in the marshes just south of Marcus Hook. They had floated their decoys, and were patiently awaiting the coming of the game, when, on a sudden impulse, the disciple of the shamrock put gun to shoulder and fired both barrels into the midst of the floating flock of mimic ducks. In answer to an expostulation from his companion, the offender replied:
"Its' yurcself that hos no sagacity at all.
Faith, when th' birds see what a d-bad shot I am they'll think you're no betther an' it's a boatload av ducks w afther takin' bome, d' 'ye moind?

Baltimore American.
First Shoe Merchant-Business is poor.
Why, I marked my stock down to half price, and then didn't sell anything Second Shoe Merchant-You're foolish. I narked by stock down to half sizes, and sold everything in the house.

Not in Character. Chicago Tribune, Photographer—Look just a little pleasinter, please. Stranger (sitting for his photograph)— I don't want to look any pleasanter. I'm a delegate to the anti-trust conference.

No Engrossing Pursuits. Washington Star, "You don't seem to take life very seriously," said the acquaintance.
"No," answered Miss Cayenne, "There's THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Our dispatches this morning are the first clear up fully the bistory of the British campaign in the Grange Free State since the announcement that General Kelly-Kenny's brigade was reported having atacked General Cronis's banes on the 18th. It seems that on Sunday, the 18th, General Kelly-Kenny amounted Genereral Cronje's entreached position, moving across an open plain to attack just as General Methuen did at Modder River. The British loss was very se vere and the Boers confessed a loss of 500. The next day the British artillery shelled the Boer position so severely that General Cronje asked for an armistice. On Tuesday Lord Roberts arrived at Paarde, which is on the Modder River, about 20 miles from Jacobsdal, and personally reconnottered the enemy's position, decided It was too strong to be carried by assault and at once surrounded it with his artiflery, which has since been pouring into Cronje a ceaseless storm of shell. Lord Roberts then turned with his infuntry and attacked the approaching Boer reinforce ments and dispersed them. The London war office seems to feel confident that Cronje is in a desperate situation, from which it will be very difficult to escape.

It is evident from the facts that Gen-

eral Cronje did not begin his retreat from his lines at Magersfowtein, near Modder River station until probably the 15th, the day that General French entered Kimber-The British had two divisions over ley. the Riet River on the 18th, and these troops caught up with Cronje retreating up the the line of the Modder River to his presnt entrenched position at Paarde Drift, which is between Klip Drift and Koedoc's Rand, on the Modder River, 30 miles east from Jacobsdal. The pursuing British infantry, which started for Klip Drift, on the 15th, struck the rear of Cronje's forces on the 16th, and fought a severe battle all day Sunday. It is clear from these facts that either Cronje did not leave his lines at once after French out them in his dash on Kimberley, or that for his own military purposes he has slowly withdrawn to his present position, which he hopes to maintain until heavy reinforcements arrive from Natal. His request for an armistice on Tuesday may have been a mere ruse to gain time, or it may have been a real sign of distress. The difference between a merely brave soldier and an accomplished general was never better shown than in the difference between Lord Roberts and such buildogs as Lord Methuen, General Buller and General

Kelly-Kenny. One would suppose after the terrible object lesson of the utter futility of frontal attacks upon an trenched position furnished at Modder River, Magersfontein and Colenso that General Kelly-Kenny would have known better than to assault a rocky ridge in front. When Lord Roberts arrived he decided by personal reconnoissance that the ridge could not be carried by assault. so he at once massed his artillery upon it and put his infantry to work dispersing the Boer reinforcements. This trult in Lord Roberts is not due to lack of pugnacity, for he won the Victoria Cross in the Indian mutiny by his daring courage and skill as a swordsman in a charge under fire; but it is due to the fact that Lord Roberts is a general-not merely a that is what the British have lacked thus far in Africa. They have lacked neither sence of a general has cost England over 10,000 gallant men thus far, 2788 of them

Lord Roberts has the universal hall-mark of a sound military mind. He massed his troops instead of dividing them, he organized a strong mobile cavalry force, placed it under an able commander, broke through the Boer lines of communication and promptly followed in the track of and he wine his battles with professional who was so able a tactician that one of Napeleon's ablest marshals, Mar-mont, committed a tactical error by exending too far from his marching flank Weilington at once turned on him and won the great victory of Salamanes, in which, as Wellington put it, "an army of 40,000 French were hopelessly beaten in 40 min-

The morning after two days' fighting in Burnside, Hooker or Meade, the Federal army would have retreated across the Rapidan, General Grant ordered his battere diroops to "go forward by the left tered troops to "go forward by the left flank." When it was reported to General Lee that Grant was moving forward, Lee said: "Gentlemen, at last the Army of the Potomac has found a General." The British army in South Africa has at lass found a General.

"Our Plain Duty." President McKiniey's Newsge to Congress. Since the cession Puerto Rico has been sented the principal markets she had ong enjoyed, and our tariffs have been continued against her products as when she was under Spanish sovereignty. The markets of Spain are closed to her products, except upon terms to which the commerce of all nations is subjected. The island of Cuba, which used to buy her cattle and tobacco without customs duties, now imposes the same duties upon these products as from any other country entering her ports. She has, therefore, last her free intercourse with Spain and Cubs, without any compensating benefits in this market. Her coffee was little known, and not in use by our people, and, therefore, there was no demand here for this, one of her chief products. The mar-kets of the United States should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico, and give her products free access to our markets,

Chicago Chronicle, "There is no sacrifice we are unwilling to ask of the Colonies if we think it neces sary to success," gallantly declares the Right Hon, Joseph Chamberlain. The heroism of the utcerance is second only to that of the late Arternus Ward, when he patriotically announced his willing to sacrifice all his wife's relatives on the

"Money Power" Generally Available. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Under the financial law passed by the Senate, a town with less than 4000 popu-lation may establish a National bank with a capital of not less than \$55.00. The ney power" can be distributed anywhere a popular demand exists for it.

## Heroines. Kathleen Karanagh.

One woman bravely went afar To lands made desclitts by war: She cared for wounded, sick and dead, The naked clothed, the hungry fed.

Charte spot of love and owe The first one died-while columns told Her virtues and her deeds of gold, The other one day gently she

Another spent the whole of life

Fulfilling duties of a wife

NOTE AND COMMENT.

There are no bunds in the Boer army, but it seems they know how to face the music, just the same.

Female suffrage comes up at the June

election. It may be that this cause is 56 years old, but it doesn't look it. Several English officers are in the hospital with throat trouble. They tried in

pronounce some of those Dutch names. Oregon Popullets prefer Bryan for Prest-Sent; but, like the Dutch boy that got licked for awearing, they "links damn."

"Oh, mum!" said a London cook to her mistress, "I've been out and bought such a lovely milk saucepan, and it's all lined

While the British censor at Cape Colony s holding something back, the Boers are also trying to suppress something. It is the British army.

It is difficult to tell whether the musicoll carried by the pretty girl on the street contains a sonata for a concert of a sausage for supper.

A combine for the purpose of controlling the output of decorating papers has been formed. Fighters of trusts can feel assured that this concern will go to the wall,

English officers have had much trouble in judging the distance to throw their misalles, but soon as they get those Eastern Oregon homes, they will find out more about the range,

A New Yorker who was in Kimberley recently was cured of homosickness by a familiar sight, nothing else than an old Broadway horse-car, still bearing the legend, "Battery to Central Park."

One Dr. Hillis in a recent sermon in New York launched what appears to us to be a somewhat complicated proposition. His two-fold proclamation was that "in the first place there never was any such man as Adam, and in the second piace he did not fall," But if there was no Adam, what is the use of the assertion that ha didn't fall?

A correspondent wants The Oregonian to tell him who is Governor of Kentucky. A traveler rode up to the door of a cable and found Ausband and wife engaged in a rough-and-tumble sorap, "Hello," said the stranger; "where's the master of the "Stranger," answered the manbotween blows, "that's jest what we're trylo' to settle."

The Burns (Kan.) Citizen makes this emonable exposition of its worth: "Our paper is not the best in the world, but if you can show us that it is not worth 2 ents, we will cat the next issue. First, you read it, then you will spread it over something, then clean your lamp with it, and then use it to start the fire, and if that doesn't make it worth I cents, as the present price of lumber, why, don't take

City Auditor Gambell landed a chin hook on County Assessor Greenlanf the other Greenieaf wanting to hold a meeting of County Assessors, asked the Auditor whether the City Hall would be heated in the evening. "Oh, yes," chimed Gamfierce building, but a man of brains. And bell; "there has been plenty of heat around this building since you made your last assessment," It was Gambell's first men nor courage but a general. This ab- crack at Greenleaf for reducing Multnomah's assessment \$11,000,000, and he could not let it slip.

The Illinois House of Correction is about to try an interesting experiment in the reformation of women criminals. Superintendent Stoan has built three large greenhouses, covering a space of 900 square feet, in which it is intended to grow roses, carnations and chrysanthe-General Cronje with his infantry. He mums for the Chicago market. The women has made his army comparatively mobile, prisoners will work in the greenhouses, under the direction of an expert hortibrains, not simply by washing and rubbing culturist, and it is expected that contact his hands in useless blood. He has all the best characteristics of Wellington, ing and regenerating effect on the hardened natures of the unhappy inma the institution.

> A story is told by an employe of the Marquam Theater, which, if true, is worth the repetition. It happened during the recent engagement of Frederick Words. On Saturday morning, the last day of bis stay, the company was rebeareing Richard III for the evening performance. There was no interruption until in the last act, when Warde exclaimed with great venemence the well-known lines: "A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse." Something just then caused the actor to healtate for a moment, and a stage hand, who was in front watching the rehearsal, thought he saw his opportunity, and yelled out: "Mr. Warde, wouldn't a donkey do?" But the brilliant siar was too quick for him and exclaimed: "Why certainly; just step on the stage."

The annual influx of glib-tongued, learher-lunged peripatetic peddiers of patent notions is beginning to arrive from the East, and promises to increase considerably the population of the State, tempornsily, at least. These fellows can be heard bawling their wares, combuttons, ouff insteners, remor-charpening posts, blocks hung together by tapes, and such notions, on every corner. They go on the principle that the more they talk the more sales they will make, and without doubt they understand their business, They are, however, a ruther undestrable class of immigrants, as the greater part of the stuff they sell is the merest trash, just made to sell, and good for nothing It is a strange fact that any one who will atand on a corner long enough and bawl loud enough is sure to attract a crowd, and no matter what he has to sell, he is sure to find some purchasers among the company. It is ever thus, and always will be, world without end; but it is queer all the same.

> The Mugwump Canal. Diplomacy has won the day— It's new quite up to us to say If that hast protect of Hay Shall stand in due formality.

ARTICLE L We here assume a trust that's high, To guard the lethnolan tennini, To cash the checks without a sigh,

And guarantee neutrality. ARTICLE II.
Two hundred millions! Oh, how kinds
To let us print the bunds and fine
Appliances and means to bind

Ourselves to cast-fron formulaef ARTHUM III.
Beneath a basked here we hide
Our new diminished heads and pride,
While Europe lets us humbly glide

ARTICLS: IV. This section seems to indicate We must be quick to vindicate

Torough, as a mere grainly

And dig with great allicrity.

Then dig, ye tarriers dig, for Pate Has shown her pessimistic hats, While Undle Samuel pays the freight And shows his care diplomacy!