The Oregonian.

Sintered at the Postulice at Portland, Oregon,

REVIEED SUBSCRIPTION BATES. To City Subscribers-Dully, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted lie Dully, per week, delivered, Sundays included 200

The Oregonian does not buy posme or stories

from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscripts sent to it without solicita-tism. No starge should be inclosed for this ple realm of mercy and have a wider

Name or discussion intended for publication in The Oregunian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregunian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregunian."

Paget Sound Surego-Captein A. Thompson, office at 1111 Parific avenue, Tacoma. Box 855.

Eastern Business Office-The Tribune build-ing New York city: "The Brokery," Chicago; the B. C. Beckwith special agency, New York, For sale in finn Francisco by J. K. Cooper, Tel Market street, near the Paleon hotel, and at Goldenith Bros., 206 Surter street. For eals in Chicago by the P. O. News Co.

TODAY'S WEATHER -Pur; winds becoming

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27

THE TWESTY MILLIONS.

Debate has again arisen on the nature of the money payment we made to Spain, on account of the Philippine Islands. What did we pay the money

The motive was very much but not altogether the same that induced us to pay \$15,000,000 to Mexico, at the close of our war with that Republic. The twenty millions were paid to Spain as a solutium, to ease her pain, to mothe her wounded pride, to subricate the business of the Pence Conference, to do equity or make a show of doing it. in the sight of the world. The money was paid very much on the principle that "the tinkling of the guinea helps the hurt that honor feels," Spain was at our mercy. We could have taken the islands without payment of a dellur. But it would have been ungener-Spain asked \$100,000,000, and we gave her \$20,000,000. It was money saved, too; for protraction of the negotlation was costing us much in maintenance of armament and in further

Looking over the official report of the proceedings of the Peace Conference, we find a statement of the reasons which moved the American Commissioners to make this concession. The Commissioners say: "Deeming it essential that the present negotiations, which have already been greatly protracted, should be brought to an early and definite conclusion, we beg now to present a new proposition, embodying the condiste peace, our government is under the circumstances willing to tender. Then follows the statement that the Commissioners were "authorized to offer to Spain, in case the cession should be agreed to, the sum of \$10,000,000, to be paid in accordance with terms to be fixed in the treaty of peace."

preparation for possible needs of war.

The Commissioners didn't want to say that they were ready to apply a baimy diplomatic dischylon, in the form of a money award, to the wounded honor of Spain; but that they would compromise by payment of \$20,000,000, "for the suke of immediate peace," and as-a reason why "the cession (of the Philippines) should be agreed to." It seems to The Oregonian that these statements make it sufficiently clear why and on what basis we paid the twenty millions to Spain. In diplomatic language, the moved us to pay the fifteen millions to Mexico, at the ciose of the war with that country. The treaty of Guadaloune Hidalgo says we paid that money to Mexico "in consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States." In this recent case we had the further motive of hurrying the treaty of peace to a conclusion, and of showing magnanimity, before the

world, to a helpless enemy IN THE POOTPRINTS OF THE PAST. India, though long accustomed to famine conditions, is now face to face with a situation more distressing, if posmble, than any that has confronted her people in recent years. Already many millions of persons are receiving stinted relief, and deaths from starvation are fally becoming more numerous. add to the extreme gravity of the situation, India must this year rely very breely upon her own resources for beding her people. During previous asons of familie in recent years, help has been forthcoming from England. but the English people are manifestly too heavily taxed in other directions now to give much thought or aid to be sufferers of India. Not only is the government under tremendous pressure, but all the money that can be raised by private subscription and charitable devices is being expended for the relief of British soldiers servor in South Africa, and for "the folk that Tommy left behind him." the charitably disposed people of the Duited States a full measure of sympacky goes out to these famine-stricken creatures, but in the very nature of things scant help must come from this quarter. We have our own problem to cive of feeding the hungry in Puerto Rica, and our own heavy war taxes to most, and though the pity of the pitiful rups out in small ways (as in the announcement a few days ago that the good people of Forest Grove had raised enough to maintain a family in India for a year), it is munifest that any thing like adequate assistance canno be given by our people. As to the rest, Russia has her own famine-stricken districts to look after and Germany

and France their enormous standing ermies to maintain. So the problem rapidly narrows down to one of selfhelp for India, and this under present conditions means wholesale suffering and starvation for a period of some months, at least. Meanwhile, the wastefulness of war gross on, and the beatific visions of peace interpreted by poets and pro-

mature still, though some of its an-

perities have been softened by pity, as

shown in the tremendous efforts of the

French and for Buller; for Cronje, in TELEPHONES. his determination to fight to the death, and for the lesser warriors of the rank and file-British and Boers, Certainly, as far as ever from realization seems the dream of Longfellow of the time whenhe hand against the brother, on its forebead Will wear forevermore the Curse of Cala

The warrior's name will be a name abhorred, And every nation that shall lift again.

orphans of war. But the shouts go up

Hounded by the passions of men, arged by their ambitions, spurred on, It may be, by the underlying energies of progress; dominated by economic siderations that He without the simrange than a present demand of bread for the hungry, the upheaval of the nations goes on. The present treads in the footprints of the past; history repeats itself over and over, as it must do, with man as its moving, subduing force. This is a fact. Whether deplor able or not depends upon the point from which it is viewed, but in detail appealing forcefully to the plty of mankind.

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN PLOUR.

One of the most interesting features of the rapidly growing foreign trade of the United States, and one that is sugestive of substantial profit to the producers and shippers of the Pacific Coast, is the wide extent and increasing demand for American flour in certain markets. The United Kingdom is still the best customer that American millers have abroad, but the possibilities for this product in Asiatic markets are practically boundless. Great Britain took nearly II,000,000 of the 18,250,000 barrels of flour that were exported from the United States last year, but nearly every country in Continental Europe buys some American flour. Last year flour was shipped to Germany, Holland, France. Spain, Portugal, Sweden and some other countries not specially enumerated in the report, the total shipments to Continental Europe amounting to over 2,500,000 barrels.

To countries other than Europe, the shipments of American flour reached the surprising total of 5.500,000 harrels These included over 1,000,000 barrels to Hong Kong; 855,000 barrels to the West Indies, exclusive of Puerto Rico, which took 185,000 barrels, and of Cuba, which took 563,000 barrels; 550,000 barrels to South American countries other than Brazil; 515,000 barrels to British North American possessions; 397,000 barrels to South Africa; 267,000 barrels to Japan, and about 400,000 barrels to other ports, including those of Mexico, China, Australia and the East In-

The best feature about this trade, next to the practically inexhaustible supply that can be drawn out by demand, is that it is rapidly growing. The exports of 1899 were a million barrels in excess of those of 1898, showing clearly that the consumption of flour is growing among people who are not generally classed as bread-eaters. This pens the door to a tremendous supply of American breadstuffs. If the de mand is intelligently met and diligently cultivated, it will result in creating a market which cannot fail to add largely from year to year to the prosperity both of the vast wheatgrowing and milling industries of the United States.

The mills of this country produce in aggregate about 76,000,000 barrels of flour annually for home consumption. In addition to that, they made nearly 19.000,000 barrels last year for export. This is a substantial tribute to the enterprise of American millers, since it shows about 41 per cent of the wheat export of 1899 was in the form of flour. Though this is gratifying, there is still room here for growth. The proportion ought to be much larger than that, since every bushel of wheat that is ground into and exported as flour means an addition of from 5 to 10 cents a bushel in the price paid by the foreigner for the surplus product of our wheat fields. This, besides, leaves a tremendous bulk in "millstuffs" that can be turned into dairy products for the home market and a judiciously extended export trade.

ANOTHER POLITICAL BUGBEAR.

Now the burbear has risen that ten nillions of Malays in the Philippine Islands are to become American citizens, with rights to come and go and to enter into competition with American workingmen.

It is easy always for the politician to conjure up terrors for the workingman Not that he cares a fig for the welfare of the workingman; but he wants to persuade the workingman that he, the politician, is his champion, guide, defender and friend-for the workingman has that which the politician wants and is destrous above all things to fool him out of, namely, his vote.

The whole inhabitants of the Philippine Islands are perhaps eight milions, of whom one-third may be Mulays. The majority consists of tribes but little advanced from the savage state. It is not an industrial popula tion.

The notion that such a population ould leave the soft, tropical climate to which it has always been accustomed and come to a country where climate and all the conditions of life would be oppressive to such a people, is simple idlocy. No appreciable number of FUI pines will ever come to the United States to work or live; and no person of intelligence who stops to think about it can suppose they will. But of course the political agitator, who wants votes, will say anything. No absurdity disconcerts him.

One of the lessons of the naval battle off Santiago has been exemplified in detail in the reconstruction of the cruiser Atlanta. The terrible danger to the crews of war vessels during action that lurks in woodwork was demonstrated in the fierce fires that raged upon the Spanish vessels as the result of our bursting shells. This danger has been practically abolished in the rebuilding of the Atlanta. Corrugated metal was used in the place of wood for bulkheads, and the wooden panels of the cellings and walls have given place in construction to asbestos and non-inflammable paint. Wood is, in clulmed by phllanthropists through fact, rigidly excluded from the vessel long years seem as far as ever from in all forms, the furniture, bunks and about 4000 to 4500 feet above the sea frames being entirely of metal. present treads in the footsteps of the seems from this that the vessel that in direct route. The distance from Kimpast, and that human nature is human | Its construction defice the flames and is able at the same time to pour hot shot from Paarde Drift to Bloemfontein it into its adversary, and capable of run- is about 50 miles. The natural order of ning as well as fighting, will be the in-

and in the sublime charitles that look sea, it is no wonder that British states-after the necessities of the widows and men are insisting that immediate attention be given to the English navy "Bobs" and for Kitchener, for for the purpose of bringing its fighting craft up to date.

TESTING HER STRENGTH.

It is not impossible that England's repent war may be to her a blessing n disguise, since it will be sure to test er latent strength as it has never been tested since the days of Cromwell; for since Cromwell England has never had an army that was not, as Wellington said, small and inexcusably out of condition for service. It is easy to see why this is so. It is due first to the dread of a great standing army through which the despotic governments of Continental Europe have been created and upheld; and it is due, secondly, to the fact that since the days of Cromwell Great Britain has never had an enemy among the armed nations of Europe when she had not allies of greater military strength to help her. save when she fought America in the Revolution and in 1812. It is true that Great Britain fought France with Holland, Prussia and some lesser German States under Marlborough, but While England's money was the army chest, England's soldiers were comparatively few. It is true that England fought France with Frederick the Great for her ally, and it is true that England fought Napoleon with nearly all Europe at her back; but England fought them by using her gold to keep the armies of her allies on their feet. It was the test of the length of her purse and strength of her patriotism; not the nilitary quality and numbers of her home soldiery, which are today being tested for the first time since the recent revolution in the conditions of modern warfare, which enable a small body of men armed with modern magazine rifles and cannon to bid defiance to frontal attack. Great Britain had come filled with an idea that a great leet alone was adequate preparation against military dangers. Her army since Waterloo had never been pitted against a civilized enemy, save in the Crimean War, and in that war the British lost all reputation for formidable military quality, save that steady gallantry that Napoleon always admired, even when he spoke contemptuously of the military genius of the average English general. In fact, until today Great Britain has never been prepared for war since the days of Cromwell, except in the sense of creating Continental armies through subsidies, supelemented by her great fleet.

But today, for the first time in modern warfare, the British are left to fight alone against a white enemy well prepared, well armed and occupying an xceedingly difficult country. time of trial had to come to England, ooner or later, and the resolution and ability with which she meets it will prove her salvation, not only in the circle of her Colonial Empire, but against prospective coalitions against her on the continent of Europe. Engand has learned from the Boers that not only an enemy armed with mod-ern rifles cannot be dislodged by the frontal attack, but she has learned that artillery cannot disorganize a steady defense line and drive it from its sheltered position. You can do this against Filipinos, Chinese, Afghans, but Skobeleff could not even dislodge the Turks from Pievna. Great Britain had to learn this lesson from somebody, and etter that she learned it from the Boers than from a powerful Contisental nation.

The Boer war will do for Great Brit-ain what the Civil War of 1861-85 did for the United States. It will develop her enormous latent intellectual power and pecuniary material resources to the itmost. See what four years of trial did for both the North and the South, When the war broke out the Confederates were mainly an agricultural people. The great foundries and manufac ories of the Union were at the North but under the stress of war the South soon established foundries for the man ufacture of cannon, factories for the manufacture of gunpowder and ammu-nition of all sorts; factories for the manufacture of military harness and saddlery of all sorts, so that at the close of the war, if the finances of the South had been in sound condition, she could have made defensive war indefinitely, for she could manufacture all the munitions of war and had plenty of food, so long as her railway comnunications remained intact. Furthermore the South taught the manufacturing, inventive North the first lesson in tronclad naval warfare. This is what the stress of war did for the anufacturing, agricultural South For the North the stimulus was equally great. When the war began our peo ple thought they knew all about the capacities of railway transportation, crans' defeat of the 20th of September 1863, reached the East, the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, on picket near the Rapidan, got orders to go to Bridgeport, on the Tennessee, and on the 2d of October these two corps were at Bridgeport where the railway from Nashville to Chattanooga crossed the Tennessee River, In February, 1865, an order from Grant transferred General Schoffeld with 20,600 men, from Tennessee to North Carolina, a journey made in ten days. Our Civil War developed the latent energies of both sections, in all directions. So will the present war develop those of the British people; for though not a great war, it is a serious

The experience of Nebraskan farmers in the last year should have taught them the fallacy of the cheap-money crowd's arguments. Owing to the prosperity that they enjoyed, the amount of mortgages on farms in the State was reduced during that time by nearly \$2,000,000. Yet these same people only fast November showed at the polls their determination to stand by the cheap-money idea and the cheap-money candidate. The condition reflects stub ornness that will not see, rather than a prudent spirit that desires to find the safe way and walk therein. Pighendedness never yet triumphed over the calm and unerring logic of events. makes display of its narrow quality.

The march of the British to Bloem fontein will be over a treeless plateau It There is little water found along the berley to Bloemfontein is 87 miles, and march from Paarde Drift would be Red Cross, Society to minister to the vincible factor in naval warfare in the along the Modder. The country befuture. In view of this fact, and of tween Paarde and Bloemfontein is

combatants in war-desolated provinces. that wiped the fleets of Spain from the tural region lies 60 to 80 miles to the east in a narrow belt along the eastern frontier, and is bordered in part by the mountain region, where the Boers are holding General Gatacre in check on the Cape Colony side of the frontier. There are hills rising above the level of the plain which furnish opportunities for effective resistance, but they are not so numerous west of Bloemfontein as east of it and in the Transvaal. The natural defenses of Bloemfontein are not equal to those of Pretoria, which has mountain ranges on north and south, with forts on their slopes that command every approach to the city.

Senator Pettierew, of South Dakota, s the only thorough reproduction of the old-time "copperhead" of 1862-65 that has come to the surface in this generation. In 1862-65 there were hightoned, honorable men, like Horatio Seymour, of New York, who were openly hostile to Lincoln's war policy, but nevertheless were faithful to public duty and public trust, and then there were a number of men who were conspicuous for speech and behavior that vas nothing but covert treason to the flag whose projection they enjoyed and never hesitated to invoke. Such malignants had Vallandigham and Voorhees and Pendleton for leaders, while the rank and file of these malevolent, vitriolic "copperheads" from East to West was represented by such men as Senator Pettigrew, who is a Vermont "vinegar plant" transplanted to the soil of Wisconsin when he was 6 years of age. He settled in South Dakota in 1869, when he was 21. The various transplantations that the Pettigrew "vinegar plant" has undergone since 1854 do not seem to have abated the natural-born acerbity and malevolence of the man.

Will those very belligerent persons who oppose neutralisation of the Nicaragua canal and insist that we ought to fortify it be good enough to pay attention to what Admiral Dewey said on this subject the other day? The Oregonlan printed the statement in its telexraphic columns, but reprints it herewith, because the Admiral's optnions on such a subject are those of a man who knows what he is talking about. He said we ought not to fortify the canal, and gave the reasons. They are as direct as the fire of his guns at Manila,

viz: derstand it the exnal is to be and should be a neutralized commercial pathway between the two great oceans. To fortify it would simply result in making it a battleground in case of war. Fortifications would be enormously ex-censive, and ought not to its rected. Our fleets will be sufficient guaranty of the neutrality and afety of the canal in time of war as well as

What would be the object of fortifiation? Only to defend the canal. But we couldn't defend it unless we were strong at sea, and if we were strong at sea there would be no need of defenses on the canal.

These questions, cut from an Eastrn paper, are sent to The Oregonian: During the Spanish war, did the English peo-

le get up mass meetings to express their sym-acthy with the Spanish? Did the English Government allow foreigners o go there and make speeches and collect money or the Spaniards?

Possibly these queries are sent in with a view to evading the "procla-mation of neutrality" which it has been necessary to make to our bellicose correspondents; but possibly they are asked in good faith; and, assuming that they are sincerely presented, The Oregonian must say that it recalls no such meetings in England or contributions to the Spaniards, though a few speakers and newspapers expressed dislike for the United States. But in fact anybody can go to England and make apeeches for any country, and collect money for any country on earth. He may not get much, but he has the right

Now they talk of only 15 per cent iscrimination against the new insular cossessions. It is a pitiful retreat. Why not come out plump and plain, and say that wherever the flag floats ommerce and industry shall have qual rights? To this complexion it nust come at last. One who is wrong can't get right too quickly or com eletely. So the authors of this Puerto Rico bill would do well to face right about, and abandon the whole error.

Louisiana is a state that produces ugar and rice. We find the New Oreans Picayune, a sturdy Democratio ournal of three-quarters of a century arguing for protection of "our high lass American labor"-(it is negro laor in the South)-against the prodnets of Puerto Rico and the Philippines! Where is anybody "at"?

In P. W. Gillette's article on "Ore gon's Early History," which appeared yesterday, the name of Hon, J. W. Nesnith was printed "Hon, J. W. N. Smith." The correction is made in order that the authority of Mr. Nesmith, on certain matters quoted, may appear.

London's last census, nine years ago, showed a population of 4,211,000. New York confidently expects this year's census to show her to have above 3,600,000. She may pass London before the middle of the coming century.

A Gift to Carnegle.

Chicago Tribune. 54,000 tons of fron ore, mostly from Cuba. It was used by the iron and steel manufacturers east of the Alleghanies, who cannot get Lake Superior ore so cheaply as do Mr. Carregie and other manufac-turers west of the mountains. The duty on that Cuban ore is 40 cents a ton, so the revenue of the government from that source was about \$270,000 in 1899. Were there no duty on the Cuban and Now-foundland ores the Imports would have been much larger than they are, the seaboard manufacturers would be able to cut down the cost of the production of steel, and could compete more effectively with

Western rivals. Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, who knows a good deal about the iron business, says that the Government, by retaining this duty of 40 cents a ton on iron ore, is making a present to Mr. Carnegle, whose works turn cut half the steel made in the United States, of \$10,000 a day. For, if the duty were removed, Mr. Carnegie would have to lower the price of steel \$1 a ton to meet seaboard competition. A tariff provision which adds annually \$75,000 to the revenues of the Government and \$3,55,000 to those profits last year were \$21,000,000 and which are estimated at \$40,000,000 this year, is not defensible. That provision is not one to supply revenue for the Government which gets next to none. It is not needed for the protection of Mesars. Carnegie and Rockefeller, who are large owners of Lake Superior fron ore beds. It is not required to protect the wages of the labor

make an extra profit of 14 per cent on his try he sometimes goes to the Senato capital of \$25,000,000. Without it he would afterward or is made President; in France, have had last a year a profit of nearly 70 per cent. That is enough for a man who believes it is a disgrace to die rich.

DEMOCRATS AND EXPANSION. Indications of the "Drift" in the State

of Indiana.
Indianapolis News, Ind.
If straws indicate the drift, the Democracy of Indiana will need a skillfu diplomat to frame a platform. Already there are evidences of a break on the so called expansion question. Men that have sone battling in the Philippines or that were represented in Cuba are not presured to say that America is pursui pured to say that America is pursuing a war of conquest. Recently, Colonel Myers, ex-Secretary of State, whose Democracy has never been questioned, sounded a warning at the State meeting of the Democratic editors. Still more recently, the Hon. S. M. Raiston, of Lebanon, the leader of his party in past campaigns, and who will likely be indiana's representative on the National committee, while standing by the open grave of a soldier who had given his life to the flag in the Philippines, said: to the flag in the Philippines, said:

The exigencies of war put our flag, our me ore and our soldiers rightfully in the East archipelago, and so long as they shall rem there, and battles occur, our hearts, our sympathies and our prayers will be for the triumph of American arms and the emerging of Old Glory from the smoke of battle untarnished and with new luster.

These are brave words, but cold com-

fort for the Aguinaldos at home. They are not only patriotic, but they reflect the views of a sagacious politician who feels the drift of public sentiment and respects the drift of public sentiment and respects it. Within the week, while Republicana were naming their candidates at Richmond, recognized Democrats, seeing no immediate future for their party, made affidavit that they intended to support the Republican ticket, that they might participate in the primary and aid in selecting good men. All the while, consecrative Democratic four-make throughout servative Democratic journals throughout the State have uttered words of caution against even a suspicion of "copperhead-ism" creeping into the party utterances, and in every hamlet there is a disposition to indome the words of a cautious, con-servative man, who, speaking along gen-eral lines, declared: "I would be slow to put up the flag anywhere; but once up, debate ceases. The flag is there, and there it remains." Experience dating back to early Colonial times shows that the great heart of the people indorses this mple doctrine

A CHANCE FOR THE DEMOCRATS. They Should be Expansionists, but

rivileges for the new possessions of the Juited States. The United States stands—or ought to

stand—in the attitude of a matter to Puerio Rico. It deprived the island of the only parent it had, and this involves a solmn obligation to supply something better

instead.

This duty would not be fulfilled by the United States if Congress should levy a duty on the products of Puerto Rico. Its moral right to do that is no stronger than its right to provide for duties between the several States. As a question of abstract justice, Puerto Rico is as much a part of the Republic as Ohio or Pennsylvania. It will be a gross violation of faith to put up any bars against it.

The Democrats in Congress need not be bound or handleapped by the position taken by Mr. Bryan and other politicians of his school against expansion. The wiser members of the party have no sympathy with this idea. The Democrats who believe in Americandem may now espouse with

in Americanism may now espouse with perfect consistency the doctrine of expan-sion with Constitutional protection for the new islands. This would give them a new islands. This would give them a strong and popular issue against the protection Republicans who assume that the Urited States has a right to treat Puerro Rico and the Philippines or any of its insular possessions of allens.

It would seem incredible that the Democratic party has reached a limit of stupidity that will cause it to neglect this charge of receiving its ellections to free

chance of renewing its allegiance to free trade and to Constitutional rights.

Exports From Oregon. rted in a statis-

The Oregonian recently asserted in tical statement, published to quiet ap-as to the loss of Oregon trade, that entire wheat and flour export trade that nearly the land had been attained within a period of the last 15 perss.—Astorian, Feb. 24.

The Oregonian man.

The Oregonian made no such assertion, and, of course, the Astorian knew that it was deliberately misstating facts. The men who have the welfare of the State at heart feel no "apprehension as to the loss of Oregon trade," for the simple reason that Oregon is gaining and not losing. Government statistics printed in The Orecopian last Tuesday showed that Portland exported more wheat in January than was exported from any other port in the United States, and about six times as much as was exported from Puget Sound. The Astorian prints columns of distorted figures under the guise of Government reports, all tendng to show that business in the State of Oregon is going to rack and ruin, from an Astoria point of view, but any one of its even subscribers would look in vain in its columns to find anything as favorable to Oregon as the last monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics. Every cargo of Oregon products which flosts past Astoria or way from Portland to the sea is an gall and wormwood to the chronic calamity-howler who perpetually seeks to injure the commonwealth from which he gains his living. But there is retribution in the fact that the "living" he gets is a mighly COOT ONE.

A Practical Point.

Boston Hereld.

It may be remembered that, before the present Congress came into session, sweral prominent Republicans of the country had declared their intention of favoring the repeal of any protective tariff duties on articles the price of which had been existed to their consumers by the forbeen raised to their consumers by the for-mation of trusts. One member of Con-grees is now disposed to keep that pledge. Representative Hemenway, of Indiana, says that he has so notified the chairman of the committee on ways and means of he House of Representatives, and he adds: I have also stated to him that I believed the Republican party ought to act promp ly where trusts are formed to control any article that is protected. We cannot per mit trusts to raise the price of any tected article without being justly tected article without being justly criti-osed, and, in my opinion, if Congress will act promptly in these matters, no trust can successfully increase prices upon such ar-ticles as are protected." The editor of the Keckuk Gate City, of lown, who was a Republican member of the Congress pre-ceding this, remarks on the same subject that, "If Congress will hit a few specific trusts-like those of paper, the and coppet by a prompt taking from them of the pro-tection given them by a high tariff duty. will teach swift instruction to all trusts, and you will see how soon they wi abate their pretensions," and he goes on to say. "The Republican party will not have the shadow of a chance to carry the Presidential election of this year if th's Republican Congress leaves all the cormor-ant trusts preying upon the American peo-pie next November as they are now."

New York Tribune. Careful examination of the man with the boo favors the view that there is no degenerating force in the implement, and that the arts of painting and poetry may wounded upon parise needs and mile-gate the miseries of the wretched non-others developed by the two contests wholly a pastoral region. The agricuit Lit exists only to comble Mr. Carnegie to ful ishorer who might be our coun-

where his artistic archetype originated he is sometimes the father of Presidents in general, he can hee his own row an need not be overdrenched with tears of aympathy. Art should present him, when it does so at all, in an aspect of disnity, that of Virgil being a good exemplar and much truer to the fact than some of his

What Cieveland Would Do.

Washington dispatch to Chicago Record. If President Cleveland were in power day, in place of President McKinley, he would be sending for members of the House of Representatives by platoous and trying to persuade them to vote against the recommendation of the committee of ways and means, imposing a duty upon Puerto Rican products. He would dem the patronage of the Government to every man in Congress who refused to every mula in Congress who relused to stastain the recommendations in his mes-sage, and would shovel out postoffice ap-pointments to every man that stood by him. He would have given notice long ago that those who vote for a tariff on ago that those who vote for a tariff of Puerto Rican products need not expect favors from this Administration, and would have used every other influ and weapon at his command to carry his

President McKinley is more as Some of his supporters declare that he treats his opponents with more considera-tion than his friends. He has not re-tracted the recommendations in his message. On the contrary, he tells every man who approaches him on the subject that the reports of the committee on ways and means and the Senate committee on Puerto Rico have not convinced him that It is either just or wise to impose an em-bargo of any kind upon commerce with our new possessions, although he does not claim to be infallible, and admits the not claim to be invaluose, and admiss the right of other peopie to hold different opinions. His defenders, too, say that President Cleveland broke up the Demo-cratic party and hopelessly divided it by his autocratic attempts to dictate the legislation of Congress. President Mc-Kinley does not differ from his party in the House on matters of principle. He the House on matters of principle. He concedes that Congress has the power to impose taxes upon the commerce of Puerto Rico, but he questions the expediency of exercising that power.

Kruger's Bitter Pill.

New York Commercial Advertiser.
Cecil Rhodes, uncaged and unransomed, is the bitter pill that relief of Kimberley will compel the Boers to swallow. And those diamonds that Cronje was waiting to commander would have been a fine war fund. So far as a patriarchal estimate of wealth could go, there was doubtless a hearty appreciation of the money value of Rhodes and the diamonds, and a truly religious estisfaction in contem-Not Imperialists.

Kansas City Star, Ind.

By a curious turn in politics the Democrats in Congress have become the defenders of the rights of Poerto Rico as against the protectionists. This may end up in causing the Democrats to espouse the doctrine of expansion with Constitutional must want more light. Rhodes free and unpurished is enough to shake his faith to the Poening.

The Population of Europe.

A scientific statistical work just pub-lished fixes the population of Europe at 381,000,000, an increase of 78,000,000 since 1870, or an annual increase of about 3,000. 000. The average density of this popula tion is given as 38 inhabitants for ever-five-eighths of a square mile. Belgium presents the most thickly settled state, with 224 inhabitants for every square kilometer. Then follow Holland with 152 Great Brit-ain with 127, Italy with 111, the German Empire with 97, Switzerland with 78, Den-mark with 58, etc. The least-crowded countries in Europe are Russis with 31 Sweden with 11, and Norway with 6 inhabitants per square kilometer.

Shoots and Washington Star.
"Ordinarily," said Colonel Stillwell, "I object to the conundrum. I regard it as form of humor. I also resent these constant illes at the State of Ken-tucky. They represent both deficiency of taste and poverty of resource. But just to show," he continued deliberately, "that I am a broad-minded man who can accept a joke amiably, I will ask you a question: What is the difference between the State of Massachusetts and Kentucky?"

"Give it up, Colonel."
"Massachusetts produces boots and noes, and Kentucky produces shoots and bdoze

A Bonnnan for the South.

The high price of cotton this year is oving of immense benefit to the South. About all the advantage of the increase in values will remain in the Cotton States, as the planters and merchants, contrary to the panters and merchants, contrary to their neual custom, did not market the crop early, but held it back long enough to get the full profit. Estimates vary as to the amount of money that the rise has given to the South, but whether it be \$50,-800,000 or \$100,000,000 it is a very large sum. and will be divided among the cotton pro-ducers and small merchants, stimulating every class.

The Putent Office.

The report of the Communicationer of Pai-ents show that, in the year 1809, the total receipts of the office amounted to \$1,255,457 sum but twice exceeded in the history of the office. The patent office is one of the departments which pays as it goes, and has turned into the Treasury \$5,000,000 more than it has drawn out.

Pennoyer's Version.

New York Times. "Well, boys, it's gain' to be McKinley and Samson Bryan again."
Why do you call him Samson?"
Because he's the only man that ever
defeated his party with the jawbone of an ass."

Coin Resignation.

Harlem Life.

"Is Brown happy in his marriage?"

"Well, I think if Brown were to see
Mrs. Brown today for the first time he
wouldn't even ask for an introduction. Still, be doesn't complain,

---Exception Proves the Rule.

Philadelphia Record, "Whisky," said the temperance lecturer, will destroy everything there is in a "Yes," replied the unregenerate, "except his thirsi."

No Longer a Mystery. Chicago Record.
"I have discovered that Bunks is thoraghly unreliable." Then you know just what you can rely

A Waraing.

Boston Commercial Bulletin. Do not drop carcless remarks. They cannot be picked up, but you may be.

A Cunnel of the Blue Grass. Cleveland Plain Dealer. A cunrel of the Rine Grass

Lay greaning on his cot, There was lots of woman's number For his fingers long and spare.

Then there came a pule reporter, Who beheld the ready gun. As it caught the shining splendor Of the glory of the son And he naused and mutely wondered O'er the wherefore and the why, Till the proud and haughty cunnel Caught the question in his eye.

Puchly then he raised the weapon, And he rathed as he said:
"Sah, a minnel of th' Bine Grass
he a gentleman when dead.
So I hang fast to mah gun, sah".—
Here his pulses ceased to best—
"Cause I don't know what I'm gold.— An' I don't know who I'll most

NOTE AND COMMENT

Cronfe's army may be in the link, but it is still in the game.

British patriotism is pretty likely to take cold in the event of a draft.

If Bryan would hire a press consor, his ches might better endure in print.

Those two theater fires were about the siggest in realism we have yet heard of.

The hoe has been mightler than the pen in bringing one E. Markham into promi-

Macrum is now ahead in the talking ontest, with Bryan a good second, and the phonograph on the wrong side of the distance flag.

A huge batch of discarded Pilipino posnt stamps and cards has been sout in Muntle for 50,000 Mexican dollars. The purchase was a speculation in stamp collects

A young fellow was arrested in Montann the other day for throwing a girl a kim. If kines cannot be thrown, after a while things will come to such a pass that one cannot heave a sigh, There are two well-known families in

Devonshire, England, the Carews and the Careys, and it is said that the members of the Carew family pronounce the name "Carey," while the Careys call them-

In Jewell County, Kaness, a-man-married a girl named Boose, the other days This leads the local paper to may: "The young man did a charitable act. And the law can't touch him for handling it, either, if this is a probabilion State."

The villagers of Oberammergan are up n arms against the proposed establishment of a line of motor vehicles, designed to de away with the tedlous two hours' drive from the nearest railway station to the village. They say it will detract from the levotional attitude which all vistors to the Passionspiel are supposed to assume. "Apart from that," says the Automobile Magazine, "It is bound to interfere with the prosperity of the village stage-drives and other rustic jehus/

Professor Kollicker, of the Naples Aquarium, recently went down into the Mediterranean in an iron cage, lit up by electricity. With the aid of a powerful sceiver and a specially constructed phonograph, he registered the expressions of surprise with which the fish welcomed his opearance. He notes that the sound made by one fish differs greatly from that of another, and has summed up the results of his experiment in the convicion that the sounds by fishes will yet be recognized as a language.

Heroes do not always need to be out on the firing line to prove their qualities. One of the officers of the Oregon Volunteers tells the following little story of a Corporal in the regular army. name was Keogh, and his nationality was that of most men of the same name. He was standing on one of the Manila streets one day, watching the Spanish soldiers pitch pennies. Suddenly they ceased their pastime and began volubly commenting on the approach of an insurgent officer, who, it being before the outbreak, had the liberty of the city. As the officer ap-proached, the Spaniurus sprang forward and fell upon him, and one of them sent a dagger to his heart. Keogh was all alone, but without a moment's heattaseized the murderer, and held him till help came. The odds were against him, and he might have been easily overcowered and killed, but there was some thing in his coolness which told the Spaniards that he was an excellent man to let alone, and he was not molested.

The Dawson City correspondent of The Oregonian sends the following story, which will prove that men do not forget to laugh, even when in the grim pursuit

Outte a laugh occurred in the porecently, and the cause of it has just been escertained. A disheartened miner work ing a lay on the Klondike, in writing to his wife in the old country, used the fol-lowing: "I will stay all winter in Dawson God-forsaken place, royalty-burdened Klondike, and go to Nome next spring, I am on Discovery on a lay, Bonarus. In writing to me be sure and write my full address, as the postoffice here is stupid." His recent letter which caused the merriment in the postoffice bors the following superscription:

TAMES ATTMIRED Dawson Very Stupid F. O. Boyalty Burdeand Godforsaken on a lay, Benanus.

A Song of the Boer Woman. John J. Rooney in New York Sun. Trekking: trekking: will never the trek be done?

Will never the rest, will never the home be wen, and forever won? Are we only as beasts of the junglie afoot for the With a lair in the bush at midnight-on the wild, a trackless way?

Ever the word is "enward"—ever our white

train goes
Deoper and deeper northward beyond the grams
of our fossDeeper and deeper northward our fathers went
before-

But the door of the veldt is closed—in closed!— where can we trek to more?

Trekking! trekking! trekking! think you we Think you my failer prized not the farm of the yellow loans? And mother—I see her womping tends my bests-

Turning and gastes northward beyond the mountain wall.

The catils—they seem to be standing dumb in a brute depoint.

With a longing look at the pastures—they field the trek in the air.

Even old Yok seems broken—be turns from the tempting bone—I see him there in the corner, man-like, become

ing alone! Trokking! trekking! trokking! through the

Zeinland we go. The midnight tiger stalking us, and ever the savage for Before—the eavage for to meet, the "redcont" for behind—
What have we done to be blown about like a less upon the wind?
Ah, over the Vani we shall find our peace over the vaniling Vani—
The Lord has led us to rest at last—blindly we followed his sail;
The land he promised is sure to heap-is ours former to keep—
Plet, what make is that in the fold—think you a wolf at the absent gavage for

Trekhing! trekking! trekking! we have trekhed till our iall strong nems
Have sworn an oath by our fathers! God we shall never trek again!
The doors of the nethward reldt are closed—the doors of our heart are strong—
They shall ope their book to a briller's knock—

but not to the threat of wrong!
There is the gan your father bore when he climbed Majohn's father.
It is yours, Flet, to bear it now with your father's fath and will-

For the land is ours-the land is ours-if ever a

land was won-You go at the dawn, you say, my sun? Yes, go at the dawn, my son?