The Oregoman.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon

TELEPHONES. ns....166 | Business Office ... Editorial Ro

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Mail (postage prepaid), in Advance ay, per year sths..... To City Subscribers-

Daily, per week, delivered. Sundays excepted.15c Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included.20c The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories

from individuals, and cannot undertake to re-turn any manuscripts sent to it without solicita-tion. No stamps should be inclosed for this purpose.

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Gregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising. ubscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." Puget Sound Bureau-Capiain A. Thompson, effice at 1111 Pacific avenue, Tacoma. Bor \$55,

oma postomee. Eastern Business Office-The Tribune buildtng, New Tork city; "The Bookery," Chicago: the 5. C. Beckwith special agency, New York. For sale in San Francisco by J. K. Cooper, The h. C. Brown of the Sun Prancisco by J. K. Cooper. For sole in Sun Prancisco by J. K. Cooper. 760 Market street, near the Palace hotel, and at Goldsmith Bros., 236 Sutter street. For sole in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., For sole of the street.

TODAY'S WEATHER -Rain, with southerly

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

President Kruger, it is said, has appealed to the British Government for peace, indicating the terms he is willing to accept. But the terms include nothing more than what the Transvaal Government offered, or demanded, in its ultimatum preceding the war. Of course, the British Government will not now accede to propositions which it rejected then.

What were the political relations of Great Britain and the Transvaal before war was declared by the latter? Captain Mahan, of the United States Navy, in an article in the North American Review, examines this question with some care. With clear judgment he says that the political relationship is indicated by the character of the conventions at Pretoria and London and, in both, the document is in the nature of a grant from a superior to a dependent. That is, in both the suzerainty of Great Britain was claimed on one side and acknowledged on the other. The Transvaal has, however, within recent years, set up the assumption, and clung to it, that in the second convention the suzerainty was renounced. Captain Mahan contends. however, that the words will not bear this construction; and it is certain that the British Government never has assented to the contention of renunclation. That is, Great Britain holds that the Transvaal is not an independent state, though entitled to internal selfgovernment, Captain Mahan writes: "The explicit reservation of the right to nullify any treaty or engagement entered into by the Transvaal with a foreign country necessarily reserved with it responsibility for its relations with the outside world: for when treat ies or engagements cannot be independently concluded, although dealings may be had and business carried on, it is impossible to guarantee satisfactory relations of any kind. The whole in cludes all its parts; final ratification conditions and embraces all the antecedents."

Last October the Transvaal peremp torily demanded that Great Britain should give assurance that "It would not insist further on the assertion of

our Protected Interests. It is dangerous to legislate against trusts, lest we offend the Protected Interests. It is dangerous not to pass the subsidy bill, lest we offend the Protected Interests These are dangers, doubtless, but there are others, and greater, we shall run into in trying to escape from these. Out of the frying-pan into the fire.

AU REVOIR, BUT NOT GOOD-BY.

It is well, perhaps, that we should bestow a parting glance at the reciprocity treaties, negotiated under the | gress fades into history with all its unredeemed pledges and its capitulations to the Protected Interests. The St. Louis platform declared:

Protection and reciprocity are twin mean of Republican policy, and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established.

This pledge was redeemed in the Dingley law. It levied a protective tariff, but it made full and adequate provision for reciprocity treaties with such nations as would give us reciprocal concessions. But now that the President has carried out the instructions of the Dingley law and presents the results of his work to Congress, the work is resisted and expert opinion in-

clines to the view that the treaties will fail. The opposition, of course, comes from protected interests that fear reduction of the duties on such goods as

they produce. The main issue is drawn over the treaty with France. The Argentine treaty has already lapsed, and we are not likely to see anything done with the treatles with the British West Indies. The treaty with France seems to be admirable in conception and scope, though doubtless its imperfections are numerous enough to afford the advocates of the protected interests ample pretexts for their actions. In general the treaty commends itself through the

enlarged opportunities it secures our producers for entrance into French for the benefit of 200 shipowners and a markets. For many years France has maintained a tariff system which provides a general high tariff, called the "maximum tariff," against the exports of all nations which have not by reciprocal treaty obtained the lower rates known as the "minimum tariff." During these years all the nations of Europe, save one, have acquired for their exports the minimum rates. The United States alone among great commercial nations has been left under the frost of exclusion. France imports annually (1897) \$117,000,000 worth of manufactured products, England alone supplying \$43,000,000 and Germany \$31,000,000 under the minimum rates. The United States, overweighted with the maximum tariff, was only able out of this vast amount to introduce (and with little profit) less than \$4,000,000 worth. Here, obviously, was basis for advantageous negotiation, which was undertaken. The result is that France has accepted our moderate concessions on the enumerated French exports, and gave us in exchange her minimum tariff on all our exports, save the few exceptions specifically named. This reduction of French duties ranges generally from 20 to 50 per cent, averaging over 30 per cent. The American industries particularly benefited will be those relating to meat, lard and pork products. The fruit interests of Michigan and California will be large beneficiaries. The numerous producers of cottonseed oil throughout the South, and the 45,000 producers of mineral oils in the North, will be assured for five years of the minimum rates of

duty. Oil is our fourth great staple export, and cuts a large figure in the balcopper and nickel will add to the \$7,000 .-000 worth of these minerals we now send to France. Reductions ranging from 25 to 40 per cent have also been our Northwestern and Southern states. A liberal reduction has been made on American machinery of all kinds, and, as these exports are now nearly \$2,000,-000, good results should come from this change. American carriages and wagons, cycles and railway cars have been given the minimum rate, together with marble of all kinds, iron and steel. agricultural implements, small hardware, many chemicals, hemp, fibers, vegetables, building materials, India rubber goods, and a range of miscellaneous articles too numerous to mention. The issue, then, is squarely drawn. Do we want to stay at home and consume ourselves, or do we want to courage business with the world? There is close correspondence between the antagonistic positions of progress and conservatism regarding the Puerto Rico affair, the neutralization of the Mcaragua canal, and these reciprocity treaties. On the one hand is the broad, enterprising view, on the other the narrow and provincial. Apparently the forces of exclusion have triumphed, but It can be only for a season. The pressure of the search for markets abroad will soon be so strong as to triumph over the old desire to control the home market.

The stock argument of this band of that the foreigners have the advantage over Americans in cost of building a course, is nonsense, for Americans are shipping plates for ships to European builders. American workmen are more skillful than foreigners, and put in onger hours.

As to operating, American, German, British and French vessels have cleared from Portland within the past sixty days, and the wages of their crews were exactly the same under each flag. Dingley bill, before the present Con- and the same custom prevails the world over. Admitting, however, that the foreigners have the advantage claimed, and that we must meet them on their own grounds, why not go a step farther? When the foreign shipowner wishes to make an addition to his fleet,

buys the vessel. If we need more ships to help the producer in marketing his products, why not go into the world's markets and buy them? German shipowners have grown rich within the past few years by taking up the old sailing vessels which England discarded when steam was all the rage. Of what interest is it to the millions of producers of the United States who carries their is done at a reasonable figure?

100,000 farmers, millers, lumbermen, fishermen, vineyardists, etc. The shipping subsidy is a tax on the many for the benefit of the few. A free-ship bill would bring many foreign-built vessels under the American flag, more probably than would be brought by a subsidy. On the Pacific Coast under the subsidy law 100 000 men will nav a tax levied

handful of builders. THREE THINGS ABOUT TRUSTS.

The brief synopsis sent by telegraph of the findings of the Industrial Commission concerning trusts gave a very inadequate idea of the body of the report. The commission's recommendations were given, but not its findings of fact relative to the operations of the trusts themselves. These findings are rather discursive, so that some effort is needed to arrive at clear conception of the points desired to be made. A large number of witnesses has been examined, and their testimony, as was to be expected from the diverse na ture of their interests, leads in many cases to directly opposite conclusions. The report says upon this point: "The evidence, even on questions of fact, has often been contradictory, and in some instances it has been impossible from the testimony so far taken to reach any positive conclusion." Thus, to take one instance out of many, there are no less than three different views as to the good or bad effects arising from the trust's practical control of prices. Trust advocates themselves say that prices are reduced by reason of the large capital controlled by the trust, its ability to buy raw material in very large quantities and pay for it in cash, and the numberless other econ omies within reach of so large an aggregation of skill and capital. Opponents of the trust, who are not engaged in the same line of business, are inclined to believe that the prices of its commodities are maintained at a

permanently higher level than would ance of trade. The reduction of duty in be the case under free competition. anwhile, those opponents of the trust, who are at the same time its competitors in trade, complain chiefly that it uses its large powers for the arranged on the woods and furniture of purpose of selling at ruinously low prices for limited periods and within limited areas for the purpose of destroying competition and securing the whole market to itself. After this end is attained, they do not doubt that prices are fixed unduly high, but their main grievance is against the means by which this result is accomplished rather than against the result itself. From this mass of testimony, and more like and unlike it, the members of the commission draw three unanimous conclusions, and three only. On all other points they disagree, but on these three they conceive no doubt at all Trusts are aided by the tariff. They are aided by railway discrimi 3. Publicity will do much good. As to the effect of the tariff upo trusts, the committee reports that all of its witnesses "testify in favor of the tariff upon the industry represented, whether they be members of the combination or its opponents." In the second place, it is practically conceded by all of them that trusts have profited very largely, both before and since the enactment of the interstate commerce law, from their ability to secure important and valuable discriminations in their favor in the freight rates of common carriers. The third point of general agreement among the witnesses has reference to the value of publicity. Upon this subject the commission says: "Many of the witnesses, including even representatives of combinations, are of the opinion that a much greater pub- have been made a stalking-horse for licity regarding the affairs of such combinations than is now customary would tend to remove many of the evils. As regards the general public, knowledge thus secured would the avail to prevent the maintenance of extortionate prices as well as unfair methods and conditions of competition. Stockholders and investors would also be protected against abuses by promoters and officers of corporations." The recommendations of the commis sion as regards publicity of trust affairs have been already published in the dispatches. The suppressed portion, thereforc, relates to the tariff and to rallest shipowner in America, was not at way discrimination. It is certainly an impressive fact that while they differed as to almost everything else, the commissioners were agreed as to these two points; and the impression is a natura one that perhaps if these two abuses could be corrected, the evils of the trusts would disappear. Certainly it will be very hard to destroy rallway discrimination against light shippers in favor of heavy shippers. A railroad will very naturally make cheaper rates on 10,000 carloads than on one carload. As to the tariff protection, there is no such difficulty. All that is necessary is to strike from the statutes the protective tariff on trust-controlled products And as long as Congress is determined to deny this plain and simple remedy, is there really much pertinence in dis

Rico that come into competition with ltable without the aid of a subsidy. favor of free ships. It is not incredible that he advisedly represents the growpatriots, or pirates, bent on plunder, is ing restiveness of his state under the competition of British Columbia. A great deal of maritime business is nov ship and of operating her. This, of done in British Columbia ports that would, under free ships, naturally gather in the American ports of Puget Sound. Local considerations of this sort may and very likely will ere long

> reverse the attitude of many Republican Congressmen on the question of free ships. In the larger view, also there is not the same justification for protection of the shipyards that once prevalled when all sorts of shipbuilding materials were dearer here than abroad. Perhaps free ships will yet prove a corollary of our altered relations to the world of international trade.

Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the popular Governor of New York, is off for Cuba The purpose of her visit is to inspect the homes, home life, opportunities and conditions of the people, with a view. presumably, to assist in plans for their improvement. Her visit will recall that of the wife of Senator Thurston, two years ago, which resulted in the death of the latter from heart failure, brought on by sympathy with the wretched, emaciated, starving reconcentrados of the Weyler policy of subjugating the insurgents. While no doubt the condition of a vast number of Cubans is not

up to the poorest standard of home life in America, the year of American control in that island has improved matters so that a humane and intelligent woman can contemplate the situation without danger of nervous collapse. The judgment of practical women in the adjustment of matters pertaining to the home life and social conditions of these people will be of inestimable value to the administrative forces that are engaged upon the wider problems of their national life. It may well be foreboded that the work will be clumsly and at best but partially done without the advice and assistance in these special lines of the practical

home-making element of American life Governor Roosevelt no doubt sees this, hence the dispatch of his wife as envoy extraordinary in (for the present) a strictly nonofficial capacity, to inspect the homes and home life of the Cubans

General Thomas J. Morgan, who in his official report of the part taken by his division in the battle of Nashville, December 14 and 15, 1864, charged Adjutant-General Corbin, then Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourteenth United States colored troops, with "lacking the courage necessary to command brave men," was the able Commissioner of Indian Affairs under Harrison's Administration. He is a man of the highest character, and his letter makes it clear that when he preferred charges against General Corbin for "cowardice so gross as to excite the ridicule of the officers and men of his regiment," he believed Corbin was guilty, and that, despite Corbin's acquittal by court-martial, General Morgan evidently believes today that Corbin was guilty of cowardice, but excuses him on the ground of his youth and inexperience. General Morgan is altogether too charitable. The post of Major-General should be given to no man of the military quality of Corbin, who never was an able sol-

dier, but has always been so able an "Ohio politician" that General Sheridan, when he heard that the strife in the Chicago convention in 1880 had ended in the choice of Garfield, exclaimed: ""It is not as bad as it might be; I was afraid they would nominate Corbin."

Inevitable as the dominion of Great Britain in South Africa appears today. it is prohably true historically that but | trusts and against the interest of the for Kruger's obstinacy and bad faith the Republics might still have retained their old status for an indefinite period. In the progress of negotiations that led up to the treaty of 1881, occurred this colloquy: The President of the British Commissioners-The President of the British Con Question) "Before annexation, had British subnance it ste freedom of trade throughout the ects comp Pransvaal? Were they on the same foo the citizens of the Transvaal?" Mr. Kruger-(Answer) "They were on the ame footing as the burghers; there was not the elightest difference, in accordance with the Sand River Convention."" President-"I presume you will not object to that continuing? Mr. Kruger-"No. There will be equal pro-ection for everybody." Sir Evelyn Wood-"And equal privileges?"

House and come from the Senate on this great issue show that neither Senators nor Congressmen understand how the people feel; that they do not realize the indigna tion and wrath aroused by the convicti that Congress is trying to desert the national and republican policy of the day at the behest of the tobacco and sugar interests of the East.

A RELATION TO MANKIND.

Shall Puerto Rico Be Doomed for Out Perpetual Ireland?

Keokuk Gate City. The case of a tariff against Puerto Rico rests upon morals and common sense. This country has taken on recently colonial relations. It will be a supreme test of American capacity in government if we in the New World can do for a colonial people what Spain from the standpoint of the European and Old World failed in.

Why did Spain fall? Because it applied its own selfish conception and interest to the government of another people whose interest it should sacredly have cared for. Why did England fall as to Ireland? Because it considered the interests of England instead of the interests of Ireland and therefore by the law of Christ sacrificed the interests of both. If America lets some short-sighted, calculating protectionists in their blindness and folly do for us in our relation to Puerto Rico what Spain did for it and what the England of Cromwell did for Ireland, our colonial policy will be a signal failure, and will deserve and receive the execta tion of the ages.

We would sooner that every tobacconist in America who grows tobacco should be forced to make a better living in a better way. We would sooner that every calculating child of the mammon of unrighteusness in America should lose everything that he has and go to the poorhouse and hell as he deserves than the great Republic of the United States, standing for human protherhood, for human rights, and for human liberty, should hold out the word of liberty to the Puerto Ricans and break it to their hopes. We would sooner this, sooner enter an act of bankruptcy against every protected scoundrel in America, than through the long outlook of the ages take on another Ireland to England, another Poland to Russia, another Greece to Russia, another Palestine to Rome, and above the stricken cornse of a people that deserve to be free, and that we promised should be free in entering upon the heri-

tage of American liberty, should, like another Cain, point to the stricken body of another Abel felled by our own blow and with the infamy of the first murderer say, "We are not our brother's keeper." We are an expansionist of expansionists but unless America is going to take all its greatness and breadth of protection to all its children gathered from all the oceans into the ample folds of its equal protection, unless it is going to be as big as the Republic and as the Declaration of Independence, unless it is going to be as comprehensive as the religion of Jesus Christ, unless it is above the human depravity of having chained slaves in its possessions, it will perish and it ought to perish. No American statesman should rest this matter upon tuppenny incidents. We have taken on a great relation to man kind. At the start we must begin with mankind in a great relation unless we would load our national conscience with other Irelands and other Polands.

"A HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGE."

another Lending Indiana Republican Denounces the Puerto Rican Mil. Indianapolis.-General Lew Wallace is outspoken in his denunciation of the Puerto Rican tariff bill. "The people of the United States," he said, "cannot be hood-winked into believing that when the Nation acquires territory, the Constitu-tion does not at once extend to it. I have viewed this Puerto Rican measure wit

one of the new winchesters, driven by smokeless powder, was good for four feet and more of pine timber, and for more than an inch of iron. I thought the boys had done about everything in the shoot-ing line that could be done long ago, but I was mistaken. I sent them up wagon. In hauling down some firewood they broke the bolsters all to flinders.

The bolsters hold up the wagon-bed, you know. Well, the bays figured out all right the rebuilding of the wood parts.

but came near being stumped on the iron fixings. They got some old iron wagon-tires and cut them in proper lengths, but hadn't a way that they could se punch the necessary bolt-holes. Fin Finally the question was solved. One of the boys carefully marked the places for the bolts stood the piece of tire against a tree and put a bullet-30 caliber-through the tire at each place marked. It was a sort of blacksmithing, but it worked."

Michigan People All One Way.

Washington Special to Detroit Free Press. Michigan Republicans in Congress have been bombarded with telegrams and letters from constituents asking for the kill-ing of the Payne Puerto Rico tariff bill, Throughout the state there seems to be a widespread demand that the measure be sent back where it came. Among the lefters received by Congressman Henry C. Smith, who has opposed the bill, is the following from ex-Governor Luce (Rep.): "I have attended a farmers' institute this ek at Concord. The Puerto Rico question attracted widespread attention. Compliments for you and the position you are said to have taken on the tariff issue were almost universally indulged in. So far as I heard, there were no two opinions in relation to either the justice or policy of placing the people of Puerto Rico on the

same footing with other American citi-

Fell Short of Her Ideal.

New York Mall and Express. tial with When schoolgtris grow confide ne another they sometimes, I am told, describe the sort of a man who corre-sponds to what they call their "beau ideal." Did you over happen to hear what Mrs. Stephen A. Doughs was credited with saying on this topic? "When I was at school," she remarked, "I used to vow that there were three kinds of men I never could be induced to marry. First, I never would marry a man who was younger than L Second, I never would marry a man who was shorter than L Third, I never would marry a politician. Well, I kept my vow, except that in marrying Mr. Douglas I married a man who was not quite as old as I, who was not as tall as I, and who was one of the most prominent politicians of his day.

Disaster vs. Suicide.

Washington Special, February 27, to Indianapo Is Journal. The President himself tells the Republi-

ans who go to him about it that he is in favor of the tariff measure, and would look upon its defeat as disastrous. He said this to Representative Crumpacker (one of the Republicans who stood out to the last against the tariff scheme), who called at the White House this morning. That gen-tleman is opposed to the bill, both on the ground that it is impolitic and unconstiutional. When the President told him its lefeat would be disastrous, he replied that its enactment would be suicide for the Republican party.

The Congressman and the Editor.

Correspondence Baltimore Sun. No small stress is laid by individual nembers of the House on the almost unanimous opposition of the press to the Puerto Rican tariff bill, They admit the press reflects the sentiments of their constituents. Efforts are made to prove to these members that the editors do not undrstand the matter and are acting in ignorance. One member wired the editor of a paper in his district, and asked if It was true that he opposed the bill be-cause of ignorance of the subject. Back came the answer: "Do you think I am a

More Double Leads.

- fool?"

Chicago Times-Herald. If Congress and the President persist in their present course nothing can save the republican party from defeat next November.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

If you have snake stories prepare to tell them next Saturday.

The Puerto Ricans have probably disovered that there are two varieties of protection.

Chicago keeps worrying about her drinking water. That is what Milwaukee cannot understand.

Seats in the New York Stock Exchange ost only \$40,000. The Council ought to buy one for Judge Hennessy.

If Rev. Mr. Sheldon's subscriptions keep ncreasing he will be barred out of Heaven on the ground that he is a millionaire

It is reported that Mr. Rockefeller is trying to trade the Standard Oil Company for a half interest in a Kansas City hotel.

If you're running for an office

You will not get very far If you hope to buy a ballot With a two-for-five cigar.

Now Harrison's friends are denying that he said what his friends said he said. He is another man who is probably yearning to be delivered from his friends.

An admirable instance of "cheery stocism" is found in the letter of a private n the Coldstreams (now lying wounded at Winburg), describing his experiences in the battle at Modder River: "I happened to find a bit of looking-glass. It made a rare bit of fun. As it was passed from omrade to comrade, they said, 'Have a last look at yourself, my boy, and bid yourself goodbye.' The laugh went round. Then 'Advance!' and we were at it again." Certainly, as General Buller said, "the nen are splendid."

The late Dr. Spark, the Leeds Corporation organist, was often engaged for recitals and "openings" of organs in the east riding, and his blower followed him about with a devotion which would have been pathetic if it had not been so amusing. The blower would generally be first at the church, so that he might be sure of displacing the ordinary man, and when Spark arrived he would remark with the greatest sangfrold; "It's all right, Docor, I'm here; and there's sure to be a good performance between us."

In Belgium particularly, a Municipal Art Society has initiated competitions for beautiful signs. They give liberal prizes for the best designs. Sculptors and skillful workers in iron compete because of the value of prizes and because of their interest in the work, and the merchants because of the advertisement which it gives them. The result has been that all over Brussels you find pretty signs, and the curious part is that the beautiful ones pay better than the ugly; for while the latter only receive a passing notice and then a feeling of disgust, the signs which are beautiful attract permanent attention.

In the recent life of Sir George Grey there is recorded a touching letter written to Queen Victoria by an old Kaffir woman It runs as follows;

"I am very thankful to you, Queen Victoria, that you have sent for me a good foctor, a clever man. I was 16 years blind, Mother and Queen, but now I see perfectly I see everything. I can see the stars and the moon and the sun. I used to be led before; but now, Mother and Queen! I am abie to walk myself. Let God bless you as long as you live on earth! Let God bless Mother! Thou must not be tired to bear our infirmities, O Queen Victoria!"

An English gentleman of the old school said some years ago: "When I was young, two gentlemen meeting in the street took off their hats to each other: a It will surely cost them the few years later and the bow had censed; House of Representatives and it may cost then came a time when they merely iched the brims of their hats; and now a jerk of the chin and a little grunt-H'm, h'm,' is considered sufficient salutation between two men of quality and fashion." The habit of remaining uncovered in the presence of ladies died hard. but it is a good many years since the late Lord D- was conspicuous as the only man who always stood bareheaded in the crushroom of the opera.

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1900.

e goes out into the open market and

products to market, so long as the work In round numbers, 500 ships a year are required to carry the products of the Pacific Coast to foreign markets.

carried by this fleet is produced by over

Not to exceed 200 shipowners are represented by these 500 ships, as some owners have as many as a dozen vessels in this trade. The freight which is

suzerainty." But two days were allowed for answer, under menace of war. The British Government refused to comply with this demand, and the Boers of the Transvaal, joined by those of the Orange Free State, at once began hostilities. This was the position of the parties at the beginning of the war-the Transvaal insisting that Great Britain should abandon its claim of paramountcy; the latter refusing to renounce it. It is certain now, therefore, that Great Britain will allow no terms that do not place her entire sovereignty over the Transvaal beyond dis pute; and as the Orange Free State has cast in its lot with the Transvaal. it also will be compelled to accept British sovereignty.

Great Britain's interposition in the internal affairs of the Transvaal was ased on two contentions, thus stated by Captain Mahan: "First, of general policy, in the necessity of remedying onditions in a neighboring state which threaten one's own tranquillity or welfare-as when we interfered in Cuba and in the Venezuela business; and second, upon the specific right of suzerainty, retained in the acts which constituted the Transvaal into the South African Republic." In other words, that a large alien population in the Transvaal must be relieved from grievus political and social wrongs imposed by the government of that state; and that Great. Britain, both by law of neighborhood and upon her claim of paramountcy, must do it. The answer to this was that Great Britain must abandon her claim of paramountcy and of right to interpose in the affairs of the South African Republic. Since this was the basis of the war, it is certain that Great Britain now not only will ot accept less than she contended for in the first place, but will make peace only on the basis of extinguishment of every claim of the Transvaal to independence; and, furthermore, will take wer the Orange Free State, upon. which she had made no claim before. but which, by becoming the ally of the Transvaal in war, will be required to accept the same conditions as the Transvaal in the settlement of peace. But beyond their extinction as independent states, there will be no hardships, no reprisals, no confiscations. Under British domination the people will have more enlightened government and better administration of justice than they ever had before.

President Kruger's request for pear is made, undoubtedly, for the purpose of moving the sympathy of the world. But it can do him little or no good; for the war cannot end till the causes that produced it shall be settled or removed. This can happen only through bandonment of its contention by one party or the other; and Great Britain not likely to yield now what she refused to yield before she was chalenged to war and made the great sacifices that have put her on the road to victory.

It is dangerous, says Aldrich, to lower utles on imports from France in comstition with our Protected Interests. It is also dangerous, we are informed, to admit, duty free, goods from Puerto under the American flag is highly prof- has the temerity to go on record in

TESTIMONY THAT WASN'T WANTED. The maritime patriots at Washington have had a very trying experience for the past few weeks, patching up a satisfactory shipping subsidy bill. It required delicate "finesse" to determi the greatest possible amount of graft that could be squeezed out for the millionaire shipowners and builders without unduly alarming the producers who must ultimately pay for this plundering of the treasury. In their efforts to convince the people that shipbuilding and owning was a decaying industry which nothing but subsidies could restore, the patriots lacked the presence and co-operation of the one American who, above all others, is in a position to speak authoritatively on the subject. Arthur Sewall, of Bath, Me., the great-

the capital explaining why he could not compete with the foreign shipowners without the aid of a subsidy. He was too busy competing with the foreigners and growing rich, with nothing in his favor but a knowledge of his business and the world for a field in which to trade. The splendid ships of the Sewall fleet are today carrying the American flag

around the world, objects of pride for the people and of profit for their owner. While the members of the grafting syndicate were begging the Government to aid them in building and operating ships, Arthur Sewall was finishing the plans for two larger sailing ships than ever floated under the British flag. The

experience of over thirty years in the business, through good times and bad times, has demonstrated to his satisfaction that the ocean carrying trade

cussing other legislation? Representative Jones, of Washington,

Mr. Kruger-"We make no difference so fai as burgher rights are concerned. There may perhaps be some slight difference in the case of a young person who has just come into the untry.

The Kruger government has failed to live up to this promise. Grievous now is its explation, and giad would be the escape. But it is too late. The wrongs of the Ultlanders will have full redress.

Practical tobacco men explain in our local columns the utter baselessness of the hue and cry about competition from Puerto Rico. The truth appears to be that the tobacco of the island is too small in volume and restricted in avail-

ability to become a serious menace. It is of no more use to offer Puerto Rico tobacco to a man who wants bright Virginia or North Carolina leaf for his pipe than to try to pacify a devotee of genuine Havana with a Wheeling stogie. The Connecticut tobacco-growers the trusts that tremble when they think of the Philippines.

Colonel Bryan says "the Republican party is not what it was in the days of Lincoln." Is the Democratic party what it was in the days of Jefferson or of Jackson? Parallel the statements of Jefferson and of Jackson with those of Bryan, on money and expansion, and

It is rank injustice to require Mason to discuss his alleged ideas in executive session. These occasions presuppose dignity, deliberation and comprehension of confidence, conditions which must create for such a creature an atmosphere of torture.

Republican Protest. Chicago Inter Ocean.

President McKinley said in his New York speech last Saturday: "There can be no imperialism. No political outcry can abrogate our treaty of peace with Spain or absolve us from our solemn en-gagements. It is the people's question St. Helens.

We must choose between manly doing and base desertion." In view of the recent vote in the House on the Puerto Rice question the President could not have poken more wisely or pertinently. The House Puerto Rico bill is a substi-

tution of imperialism for the expansion policy approved by the American people it violates our pledges to the Puert Rican people. It puts the island on the Puerto Rican people. ine than other American territory, and it does this in the face of the national sentiment and the national con-

people of this country. "If this bill passes to enactment, it will

cost the Republican party many thou-sunds of votes, and should the Democrats discard Bryan and nominate such a man manity, and no good citizen will counte-

General Wallace is astonished that the President should have withdrawn from his original stand for free trade with Puerto Rico. He states that while he can never bring himself to support the Demo-cratic party, he will be greatly embarrassed in supporting President McKinley Puerto Rico. for re-election should the Puerto Rican bill become a law.

PUERTO RICAN VIEWS.

"It Seems Almost Incredible" That Tariff Will Be Imposed.

Boletin Mercantil de Puerto Rico, Feb. 16. It seems almost incredible that Congress will ratify the action of the majorities of these two committees, House and Senate (in deciding to impose a tariff upon Puerto Rico); but should Congress do so, we feel confident that the measure will be declared inconstitutional by the Supreme Court of he United States.

Boletin Mercantil de Puerto Rico, Feb. 21 As to Puerto Rico, Mr. Bryan's words have no uncertain sound: "A stable government and free trade."

Mountains of Alaska.

Professor Henry Gannett, of the Geological Survey, has compiled some statistics regarding mountain heights in Alaska, which will soon be issued in a bulletin. The names of the mountains in the buile-

and the second se
Blackburn Mountain
Black Mountain
Cook Mountain
Crillon Mountain
Drum Mountain
Drum Mountain
The second
Hayes Mountain
Iliamma Peak
Kimball Mountain
La Perouse Mountain
Lituya Mountain
Mount McKinley
St. Ellias Mountain
Sanford Mountain
Presidente a providente a service a
Seattle Mountain
Tillman Mountain
Vancouver Mountain
Wassend Manufalm

A dispatch to the New York Sun says

the mountain which is now known the name of McKinley was forme known as Mount Allan. It is visible from the coast of Cook Inlet, about 200 miles away, and the inhabitants of that region call it Bertsheya, which is the corrupted Russian version of "The Big Mountain." The real native Indian for it is Tralega. Mr. Dick, a prospector, named this mour tain after President McKinley in the year 1896, and it has been thus inscribed on he new maps of Alaska issued by the

exceeds in height Mount St. Ellas by 2440 teet, is onc-third higher than Shasta or

goes. Most of the new guns were bought during the Spanish War, when we would ugh trenches, learning the art of war Such vapid pretexts as came from the at home. We found that a bullet from American citizens.

them the presidency.

Worse than any of these possibilities, it may involve the election of Bryan, with all that that implies.

> A Cowardly Makeshift. Chicago Record.

The compromise Puerto Rican bill is i cowardly makeshift that is no less object tionable to the believers in fair treatment for Puerto Rico than the measure as reported to the House by the ways and means committee. The compromise feat ure of the bill should be rejected and provision should be made for absolute free trade between the United States and

Why Erastus' Razor Was Drawn,

"I simply had to do it," said Mr. Erasus Pinkly in an apologetic tone. "I had to draw my razzer so's to hold up my haracter.

"Did he slander you behind your back?" "No, such, "Twere to my face. He axed me what business I was in, an' I says 'raking chickens." Den he looked at me solemn an' says. 'You doesn't mean "rais-in'," you means "liftin'." "

> This Ja Much to the Point. Indianapolis Journal.

To Mr. Bryan, who makes free with the ame of Abraham Lincoln, the Hartford Courant says that the Bryans of Lincoln's time denounced him as a buffoon and a blood-soaked tyrant. Whet now the Bryans applaud him, the Courant is reminded of the text: "Ye build the sepulchres of the prophets, and your fath-ers killed them."

Repudiation of the Tariff Scheme Buffalo Commercial.

The wretched Fuerto Ricans will begin their new life with a rooted and justifiah grievance against us if we begin by refus ng them free markets. It is right and fair to give them what they want, and what best-informed observers declare they need -free American markets. It can be given 15.900 13.308 15.200 14.500 12.006 without injury to American interests. Let them have it.

The Republican Dissenters Right. Boston Advertiser.

We believe Mr. McCall and his Repub tan supporters took the course which was wiscet and best from a constitutions 17.50 point of view, for the interests of all the conle concerned and that the future wi grove that they took the course most co ducive to the success of the Republican party in the coming national campaign.

Our Duty Is to Do Our Plain Duty

Chicago Times-Herald. We need not fear that anything we d for Puerto Rico can be tortured into precedent to vex us in our dealing with the Philippine Islands. For the present our duty is to do "our plain duty" o, irrespective of the sugar and Puerto Rie tobacco lobbles and the hugaboo of Phillppines.

Purblind and Blundering Leadership

Hartford Courant. What the purblind and blundering lead-ership in the House has done is grievously to disappoint the people of Puerto Rico to chill and alienate them, and to put a new wenpon in the hands of the Republian party's enemies.

The Honor of the Nation at Stake Rochester Union and Advertiser.

Aside from the question of the con-titutionality of the bill-and it is plainly titutionality of the unconstitutional-the honor of this Nation experiment all day with tree-trunks and is pledged to the Puerto Ricans to extend them all the rights and privileges of

An antiquarian from one of the great Eastern colleges visited Portland last week, and taking advantage of the fine weather made several blcycle excursions into the country round about the city. On one of these trips he was astonished to find an apparatus for converting the wind into power, similar to one spoken of by Rameses II on some tablets recently exhumed near the seat of his capital. The machine was built like an ordinary water wheel, but was made to go by means of a hox which shut off its lower portion from the wind, which turned it very much as an overshot wheel is driven. Rameses on his tablets described one of these things, stating that it had been dug up in one of the outlying provinces of his realm. and was believed to have been built by a race then extinct. The antiquarian visited the house, behind which the relic was revolving, and asked If the owner had its history, and where it was exhumed. To his surprise the latter became very angry and ordered him off the premises, remarking that it was a pity if a man couldn't get up an invention without having every idiot that saw it come in and guy him about it. The antiquarian left for his university a day or two later, but intends call again next summer, when the wner of the mill is not at home, hoping then to have a chance to examine it more closely and make a drawing of it for his museum.

"The Lion's Whelps."

Queensland (Australia) News. There is scarlet on his forchead, There are scars across his face,

The the bloody dow of battle dripping down, dripping down, But the war heart of the Lion

Turns to iron in its place,

then he halts to face disaster, when he turns to meet diagrace. Stung and keen and mettled with the lifeblood

of his own. Let the hunters 'ware who flout him

When he calls his whelps about him, When he sets the goal before him and he set-

tles to the pace. Tricked and wounded! Are we beaten

Though they hold our strength at bay? . We have faced these things aforetimes, ago, long ago,

And ten thousand miles away. From the Canadian forests to the sounds of

Milford Bay, They have answered, they have answered, and

we know the answer now. From the Britons such as these, Strewn across the world-wile seas.

ome the rally and the bugie note that make us one today.

Beaten! Let them come against us,

We can meet them one and all, We have faced the world aforetimes, not vain, not in vain. Twice ten thousand hearts be widowed, Twice ten thousand hearts may fall,

But a million volces answer: "We are ready

for the call. And the sword we draw for Justice shall not

see its sheath again, Nor our cannon cease to thunder

Till we break their strength asunder and the Lion's whelps are round him and the And the old flag over alL'

Geographic Survey. It will be seen that Mount McKinley

Rainler, and nearly twice the height of

Cowboy Blacksmithing.

Arizona Graphic. "Up at my camp near the Four Peaks," told Jim Bark, the well-known cattleman

"the boys are all handy with a rifle, We've a lot of guns up there. The old-fashioned black-powder winchester has been discarded, and nothing but the best