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TODAT'S WEATHER .- Pair, becoming cloudy

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

YET ONCE MORE.

At Goldendale, Wash., there is a citizen named Enos, who is full of cantankerous phantasms. Such person is naturally expected to be contentious and disputatious. This particular individual has special piques and animosities against The Oregonian, no doubt because it talks sense, with which his cranky opinions come naturally and violently in conflict; but it is evident that he constantly reads every line it prints. Hence he deluges The Oregonian with letters, meant to be sarcastic and severe, some of which it has printed, others not. A while ago The Oregonian remarked that the so-called Monroe Doctrine was suggested to the United States by George Canning, Prime Minister of England, in 1823. This has greatly ruffled the temper of our unhappy friend, and he has written several letters about it.

He thinks he finds the Monroe Doctrine in Washington's Farewell Adto pursue a policy of peace and friendship with all nations, free from entangling alliances with any, Certainly, if this cantankerous disputant thinks he finds the Monroe Doctrine there, he is welcome to the enjoyment of the discovery. Of course, however, he must misquote The Oregonian, which, he says, after attributing the "doctrine" to Canning, cited Charles Francis Adams as authority to prove that his father, John Quincy Adams, was the author of it. The Oregonian simply said that Charles Francis Adams "claimed" for his father the authorship of it; and then it proceeded to state briefly certain historical proofs that the suggestion, used by President Monroe in his message of December 2, 1823, came from Canning. Of this no person of competent information entertains a doubt; and the citation from Washington's Farewell Address is about as much to the purpose of proof in this case as it would be to quote from Euclid's Elements. For there are proofs as to the origin of the Monroe Doctrine something more relative than generalized statements gathered from the expressions of those who lived and died long before the conditions arose which

called it forth. The literature of the so-called Monroe ctrine is so large that no newspaper article can contain even an outline of it. Results only can be summed up. It is not necessary to assume that Great Britain's action was wholly disinterested. Ever since 1810 the Spanish colonies of America had been successively drifting into open revolt. These colonies had freed themselves from the colonial bondage which fettered their trade with the outside world, and Great Britain had profited largely by their independence. Here doubtless was one reason why the English nation looked with disfavor on the proceedings of the European Holy Alliance and its manifest disposition to apply the principle of maintaining the legitimacy of existing dynasties against revolutions to reduction of the American colonies of ning had reason to believe this would be attempted; he mentioned his suspithe object of the allied powers. The

the Holy Alliance would restore all South America to Spain." It was Canning's communication to Rush that had awakened this interest and solicitude; caused the formulation of the celebrated passage in the President's message the following December.

clearer, and it is necessary for no one to rummage the dark closets of his imagination for sources or reasons, when the written history is so plain. But for Canning's communications to Rush there would have been no such passage in President Monroe's message as that known as embodying the "Doctrine" which bears his name.

Striking confirmation of Canning's position is furnished in the "Memoirs Prince Metternich," published only a few years ago. It is therein recorded that in the summer of 1824, several months after President Monroe's message became known in Europe, a note was addressed to the allied powers by and to which England should be innich says, with an "almost brutal" re-

fusal. own life-(Carotid-artery-cutting Cas- its contiguity to Europe?" tlereagh, Byron calls him)-thus get-

liberal principles into British policy, the sagacious Chinaman. In the mind of tiny of 1857 and setting forth the true general course of the world's history since that time would have been very different from what we have actually witnessed. At any rate, there is no need of further disputation about the actual origin of the Monroe Doctrine. The United States, then a weak power physically, would have been in no position, without the support of England, to take this stand against European intervention in American affairs; and, on the other hand, the action of the United States, called out by the British Government, strengthened the latter in opposition to the plans of the Holy Alliance. This is the nearest approach ever made to any important co-operation between the United States and Great Britain; and the history of it may be studied with profit by those fearful souls who frighten themselves with talk of "British alliance" now, Co-operation with Great Britain on the principles set forth in the Monroe Doctrine was the nearest approach also that we have ever made toward an "entangling alliance" with any Power. Had it been necessary at that time to enforce the principle of non-intervention of Europe in American affairs, Great Britain would have been our ally; or, if she had not, there could have been nothing but defeat and humiliation before us. But at that time we should not have thought of proclaiming the doctrine, except for the suggestion of Great Britain and the assurance of her support.

A LIGHT FROM ASIA. There is a most remarkable article in the Forum for March that should be read by every thinking man in America. It is from the pen of Ho Yow, Chinese Consul-General to the United States, and it puts before the world a specimen of high economic thinking that puts to shame the tawdry contributions with which the Forum is wont to disfigure the blameless white of its pages. There are eternal principles of human development, written in this Chinaman's essay, which are an undiscovered country to half the members of our Congress, and as unfamiliar to our magazines and politics as they are to the pages of the Forum. The article as a whole is a fit introduction to the study of the practical political economy that awaits the Americans of the

twentleth century. The Consul-General is answering a ecent argument made in the Forum by Mr. John P. Young, of San Francisco, who sought to establish that China's dress, in which our country was urged development bodes ill to the United States, because the Chinese will undersell us as competitors and fall of increasing demands as buyers. Young's misconceptions have been abundantly refuted, but by none so admirably as by this gifted Chinaman. He takes up the errors one by one and puts them alongside the ascertained truth of experience in a way that leaves them without a shadow of support or excuse among thinking men, The assertion, for example, that China will only sell us increasing volume of wares for gold, overlooks the fact that China absorbs not gold at all, but silver. If she will take our silver in limitless quantities, our mines will profit. But suppose we could reverse the formula and sell everything we had, and could make, for mountains of gold from China; then would the very gold itself become so common that its purchasing power would depart and the volume of exports must perforce end, because of no returning values. Then we should learn, as Ho Yow says, "the great and universal truth that trade is barter, an exchange of goods for goods; for as the night follows the day, heavy Imports into your country must be followed by heavy exports."

n and absence of desire to

conditions and multiply wants. Here is a question of fact, and the evidence against the pessimist is overwhelming. "What does Mr. Young suppose to be the incentive which forces the lowestborn coolle to strive in salt mines or to pack burdens day by day over long and tedlous roads if it is not that he desires to better himself?" The only reason the Chinaman denies himself comforts and even luxuries is because he is unable to procure them. The moment his means increase, his needs expand. A wealthy Chinaman dresses more expensively than the American of equal income. The coolies wear as costly clothes as laborers of the same grade in our Southern states. As soon as a Chinaman can afford it, there spring up about his home elegancies of architect-Spain to their former submission. Can- ure, adornment and dress; courts and halls; vine-shaded corridors; rockeries, flowers, fishponds and pavilions, labcions to Richard Rush, the American oratories, conservatories and libraries. Minister in London, and expressed his with materials, instruments and books great desire to have the United States of American and European manufacjoin with him in endeavoring to thwart ture. "The modern American house, with its conveniences and comforts. original documents are in "The Court says Ho Yow, "will be the future of London, 1819-25," by Richard Rush, house of China. Her cities will be sewand in the "Memoirs of John Q. ered and paved, lighted with electric lamps, and threaded with electric car It would appear that Adams thought lines. They will have waterworks and lightly of the matter; but other mem-bers of the Cabinet, particularly Cal-edifices." To get these things the Chihoun, and the President himself, were, nese must have money to buy; and as Adams says, "very much in fear that "the only things with which we or any other people have to buy are the products of our labor."

These are, after all, minor matters The real achievement of the Consuland these were the circumstances that General is in showing the fundamental error underlying the whole hypothesis of the Young school of political scono. mists. The fear is that China may There is no kind of doubt about it, grow so busy and prosperous trading No incident or episode in our history is with us that we shall become poor, and the hope is that China may continue isolated and poor, that we may continue prosperous. But Ho Yow wisely BAYB:

t is to mera most painful circumstance tha this idea of the success of one nation being de-pendent upon the non-success of another nation, and hence of the world, should be so widely diffused in the United States; and it is remarkable, too, that it should be diffused no only in the teeth of philosophy, but in the ce of facts incessantly proclaiming to the

Look at the productiveness of Europe. Is that enormous output, directly across from our eastern seaboard, inimical to our interests? We know that it is not. European activthe Spanish Minister of Foreign Af- ity furnishes us the basis of trade, and fairs, proposing a conference to be held in trade each side profits. Our Atlanat Paris, to take into consideration the tic states face the competition of highregulation of Spanish-American affairs, by civilized, industrially advanced nations; our Pacific states only the vited. France, Austria, Russia and masses of Asia, just beginning to Prussia adhered to the plan, but the awaken from the somnolency of centuinvitation was met by Canning, Metter- ries. "If you could put the United States on a turntable and twist it around until the Golden Gate opposed It is very probable that, had not Cas- the English Channel and New York tlereagh, who was about as absolute a was before Hong Kong, would San despot as Metternich himself, taken his Francisco be benefited or damaged by

We have countless statesmen and

something higher and better than be-We are getting familiar, these fore. cated. They muddle our finances, they distort and encumber our trade, they block out the pathway to a high place among the nations. But it is little short of humiliating to receive a lesson in liberality and clear thinking from a representative of the very people we aspire to teach and elevate

THE FAR-REACHING CONSEQUENCES OF WAR.

When our Civil War broke out, Wendell Phillips said: "Nobody can tell today what this war will bring forth; for war, like Niagara, thunders to a music of its own." The sequel of our war proved that Mr. Phillips was right, for it endured longer and produced more radical results than the most far-sighted statesman had predicted. So of this little Boer war; its consequences are sure to be far-reaching beyond the wildest dreams of any of its initial critics.

First, as to Great Britain, this war has been a severe but valuable teacher of the necessity for shaping her battle tactics to meet successfully an enemy armed with modern magazine rifles and quick-firing cannon of long range; the necessity of preparation for war in time of peace; and that, while a man of bulldog courage and resolution makes a good soldler, he needs a highly educated brain to make him a scientific, successful General. There is little doubt that England hereafter will maintain her army and navy in a high state of military efficiency, and it is not unlikely that she will complete her Indian railway to Candahar in Afghanistan. It is probable, too, that the British squadron will be made stronger, not only on the Mediterranean, but in the Chinese Pacific

In other words, the Boer war has exposed to England the weak places in her armor, and has opened her eyes to the fact, that outside of Germany, Italy and Austria, she had no friends in Continental Europe, while even in Germany public sentiment was hostile, despite the friendly neutrality of Emperor William. The warning will not be lost on England. There will be no Gladstonian statesmen hereafter placed at the head of the Government; there is every probability of a return to the Indian policy of Beaconsfield, which Gladstone reversed. Great Britain will proceed to arm all her Indian army, both Europeans and loyal natives, with the most approved weapons of modern warfare, and will place her Indian frontier in a condition impregnable to assault. Great Britain is likely to have a very plain understanding with Russia, both as to her encroachment from Persia upon the frontier of Afghanistan and as to her future designs in China. The Boer war will leave England stronger than she has been for many years, and she is therefore likely to be more peremptory with Russia and France on provocation than she hag recently ventured to be. She is likely to be more aggressive, I cause the war will leave her full of confidence in her-

self and in her colonial children. The far-reaching effect of the Boer war will be seen in Canada, binding as it will the Dominion more closely to the British Empire. Henceforth Canada River in good time, for the rainy seawill be sure to have a larger standing army, if she expects to be always ready to send troops to any part of the earth to fight the battles of the Empire. The military spirit will increase in Canada; her people will grow more pugnacious, and are likely henceforth to get more Then as to the Chinese lack of ambi- support from England in their diploless obvious today, viz., the increased conservatism of both France and Russia in the matter of forcing a quarrel with England.

ENGLAND'S LATEST HERO.

Lord Roberts began his great turning movement on the morning of February 13, when General French started for Kimberley, and on the morning of render. No wonder the British public are enthusiastic over the energy and skill of their victorious General. Lord Roberts shook the tree thirty days ago, and since that date he has been busy picking up the fallen fruit. From the day that Lord Roberts turned General Cronje out of his position at Magersfontein it was certain from a military standpoint that the line of the Orange River would be evacuated, that Ladysmith would be relieved, and Natal cleared of the Boers. It was certain, too, that Bloemfontein would be evac uated, for it is incapable of military defense.

Nothing in the annals of English milltary history since Wellington's Peninsular campaign equals in brilliancy the strategy and battle tactics of Lord Roberts. The nearest approach to Lord Roberts in skillful strategy is found in the masterly maneuvering performed by Lord Clyde in his famous campaign for the relief of Lucknow, Lord Roberts was a young artillery officer under Lord Clyde in the advance on Lucknow, and attracted the attention of that able commander by his daring courage, his energy and his high intelligence. Lord Clyde was distinguished for courage, tempered with prudence, for courtesy mingled with dignity, for humanity toward his men, by whom he was idolized. Lord Roberts more than any other English officer of his day and generation has reproduced the high military talents, the prudence, the courtesy and the humanity of Lord Clyde, his first great commander.

The exploit which gave Lord Roberts his first great fame, his march from Cabul to the relief of the English army before Candahar, afforded no opportu nity for the display of the brillians strategy he has executed against the Boers. The march to Candahar was a hold undertaking, and could only have been rapidly executed by a soldier like Roberts, whose experience as Quartermaster-General of the Indian Army, and whose service as Quartermaster General of General Napler's Abyssinian expedition, had taught him how to strip an army for passage through difficult mountain defiles. The march to Candahar was a memorable bit of military work of its kind, but as a strategic performance it was not equal to the used in the arts may have been as sudden stroke by which Roberts has hamstrung the Boer military elephant. Lord Roberts is not only a great soldier, but his book, "Forty-three Years

does his book reveal Lord Roberts as a man of statesmanlike quality, but he sues and governmental necessities. days, with the evils that flow from the is always tolerant and humane. The pernicious activity of the half-edu- personal welfare of the English soldier engages his attention; the abatement of intemperance in the army greatly interests him, and altogether his book reveals the man as an exceedingly able soldier, with a marked capacity for civil government as well as military administration.

This was the impression that Lord Roberts made upon General Grant, who, on his return from his journey around the world, said that Sir Fredthe ablest General in the English Army. humanity, his professional self-confidence and energy; and no wonder they came warm friends at their first meet-

It is a curious fate that has permitthe British Army did not mean that Lord Roberts should have a chance to win any fame in the Boer war. Sir Redvers Buller, it was confidently expected, would have a walkover from the Orange River to Pretoria, but dissuccession that public sentiment forced the Government to send out Lord Robwhich looked so doubtful that Secrehurried Miles to the scene to stiffen the humiliation at the expense of wrecking Generals, from Buller down to Methuen.

Bloemfontein, where Lord Roberts

will rest his army until railway communication is restored between the Bethulie Bridge and Norval's Pont crossings of the Orange River, is about 122 miles south of Kroonstad, the new rebel capital of the Orange Free State. The new Boer line of defense will probably be on the line of the Vet River, about sixty miles north of Bloemfontein. An important bit of news is the announcement that Sir Charles Warren, with his division of 10,000 men, has been ordered back to General Buller, which indicates Lord Roberts' purpose to threaten the left flank of the Boer army through Van Reenen's Pass when he resumes his forward march from Bloemfontein to Kroonstad. This would be the natural way for Lord Roberts and General Buller to co-operate. The return of Sir Charles Warren's division would give General Buller at least 25,000 men, with plenty of artillery. With the railway from Ladysmith intact, General Buller could bring all his supplies up to the point of attack, and an army of 25,000 men with strong artillery could make an assault that would at least compel the Boers to weaken their main army by a considerable force to defend it. If the pass should be forced by Buller, the Boer

left would be turned, for Van Reenen's

Pass commands the railway via Harri-

smith and Bethlehem to Kroonstad,

Lord Roberts has secured Bloemfontein

and the railway crossings of the Orange

son is at hand, when wagon transportation would be most difficult. Adjutant-General Corbin, who is urged by the Secretary of War for promotion to a Major-Generalship, is charged by a correspondent of the New support from England in their diplo-matic differences with America than bauched the Army in the matter of apthey have had hitherto. There are pointments and promotions. The Army other effects of the Boer war that are Examining Board that met in New York City to examine candidates for second-lieutenantcles in the summer of 1898 reported twenty-four candidates out of forty-nine disqualified for physical disabilities, but, to quote literally from a letter of the Adjutant-General's, "the disqualification was waived by the President," and after an easy mental examination, commissions were issued to almost all these relatives or proteges of influential politicians. The Post con-March 13 General French announced firms the statements of this correspondthat Bloemfontein was ready to sur- ent, and says that at this examination all but a few of the candidates failed either mentally or physically; that two were caught in the act of cheating, and that one appeared in a state of gross intoxication. Yet every one of these men, whose cases were duly reported

> day, some of them certain to be added to the Government pension rolls before many years have elapsed. .

> to the Adjutant-General's office by the

officer in charge of the examination.

was commissioned as an "officer and a

gentleman," and is in the service to-

A striking coincidence was the death at Elmira, N. Y., and Hartford, Conn., on the 14th inst., of the two oldest Beecher family-the one Mrs. Mary Foote Beecher Perkins, at the age of 94, and the other Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, at the age of 81 years. Of sturdy fiber mentally and physically, many of the numerous children of Rev. Lyman Beecher lived to extreme old age. Thomas K. was the last of the sons, and, with Isabella Beecher Hooker, of Hartford, the sole surviving daughter, was born of the father's second marriage These two are, therefore, half-brother and sister to Henry Ward Beecher, whose name and energies represented the independent, progressive thought of the family, more than any other member, with the possible exception of Harriet Beecher Stowe. The family originally numbered fifteen children, of whom, however, several died in early life. They have all now, with the single exception referred to, passed away, having left the stamp of their energy and intelligence upon the generation in which they lived.

The New York Times' London financial correspondent points out the fact that the visible stocks of gold in all the reputedly wealthy countries, except France, are less than they were a year ago, though the new supply was over \$300,000,000. The Bank of France has gained about \$20,000,000. "Altogether the visible stock of these countries in the aggregate retains only about £16,-000,000 out of the £60,000,000 to £65,000,-000 added to the world's supply last year." The stock in the United States increased about \$60,000,000. The amount much more. The Orient has absorbed some, and in all probability the small stocks of gold held in banks not issuing notes, and the amounts of gold actually in India," proves him to be a man of in current use, taking all countries toting out of the way so that Canning scholars in the United States who could statesmanlike quality. The chapters gether, have increased. Wars and rucould succeed him, to introduce more with profit be sent to school to this explaining the cause of the Indian Mu- mors of wars increase the disposition to It is the sturdy and hoggish beneficiaries

hold gold, and the enormous yield of of high protection that now block the way last year afforded the means of accuevery man who reads his article, the policy of government for India are last year afforded the means of accu-name of China must hereafter stand for worthy of the highest praise. Not only mulating supplies, especially in quarmulating supplies, especially in quar-ters not directly influenced by note is-

> The needs of the cavalry service have fully demonstrated that it pays to raise good horses. The demand for anraise good horses. The demand for an-imals of certain weight and grade for service in the Philippines, though an the quick coming of a time when adherunexpected or at least a sudden one, ence to the outworn creed will destroy has been met by horseraisers of Eastern Oregon and Washington, to their substantial profit and to the satisfaction of the Government. The range horse may be without commercial value except as he is converted into a erick Roberts impressed him as by far | food product of doubtful relish, but the market for good horses, carefully bred, Lord Roberts is like Grant in his sim- is strong and steady, and likely to plicity of character, his medesty, his continue to be so indefinitely. When the Government pays from \$118 to \$128 per head for young horses of a certain were pleased with each other and be- grade, horsebreeders can hardly complain that there is no money in the business, especially since the demand shows no sign of weakening. Electricted him to pluck the brightest roses of ity has supplanted horsepower in many his military chaplet at 68 years of age. things, but the horse is a factor in mil-Sir Garnet Wolseley and his faction in litary operations that will remain invaluable as long as nations go to war.

A bill is before the New York Legislature to classify any hatpin more than three Inches long as a dangerous weapon. It is suggested that one of aster followed disaster in such quick the incidental advantages that will follow the passage of this bill will be the reduction of the size of the hat. When erts and Lord Kitchener. It was not the conning tower can no longer be unlike the situation before Santiago, used as a storage battery for offensive used as a storage battery for offensive and defensive weapons, it is argued tary Alger and President McKinley that it may come down. Truth to say, however, there is no indication of this spine of Shafter. Lord Roberts has in the advance styles of spring millisaved the British people from severe nery that are shown. The "conning tower" has something of a tipsy lurch, the reputation of a number of English forward, back or to one side, but there appears to be no material abatement in the height of the plume-crowned, violet-embanked structure.

The attempt to introduce Mongolian pheasants into the Klickitat Valley, Washington, will without doubt prove successful. Ten pairs of these birds were recently purchased in Linn County and turned loose near Goldendale. and their protection is guaranteed in the statement that "boys and girls as well as older persons are on the alert to see that no harm comes to the delights humane people, but it is a valuable lesson nevertheless.

While the matter is fresh in mind, The Oregonian would call the attention of all interested in the new financial bill to the full and clear explanation of its operations made by Secretary Gage and printed in our telegraphic columns March 14 The Secretary's exposition is well worth preserving for future reference.

"STOP IN TIME!"

Continued Protest From the Great "Regular Republican" Organ At Chicago.

If there ever has been a through-andthrough machine party organ, the Chicago Inter Ocean is entitled to that name. It is yet known as the absolute Republican party organ of Chicago, and it stands for "regularity" and all that the word implies, more strenuously than any paper we know of, East or West. We copy

At first the plea was urgent solicitude for the material welfare of the Puerto Ricans. As if it were the part of solici-tous humanity to wall up Puerto Rican against Europe with the Dingley tariff; to wall it up against the United. If the supporters of Mr. W. J. Bryan con States with the Oxnard tariff, and then to impose on it in addition the he internal revenue taxes of the United

Next, the excuse was a desire to obtain a decision from the Supreme Court on Puerto Rico's Constitutional relations to the United States. As if this decision had not already been given in the case of California and applied without question a few days since to the case of Ha-And as if the fate of 800,000 suffering Puerto Ricans and the whole maery of legislative government were to be cast into the balance for the mere saks of a legal experiment, which heretofore has always been tried by an importer's appeal to the courts!

Again, the excuse was that we must make the island a precedent for the Phil-ippines. As if the precedent had not already been established in the case of Ha-And as if it were not as easy to wail! mark the line between the Philippines and Rico as to make it Puerto Puerto Rico and Hawall, if such a course should be deemed possible and desirable! Finally, the excuse was pure charity. The tariff was to raise money which could be applied immediately to the surviving members of the famous of suffering Puerto Ricans. As if the Beecher family—the one Mrs. Mary natural way for such relief were not to appropriate money directly from the United States Treasury, as has been done in all similar cases since the foundation of this Government, instead of resorting to what Senator Davis has well called an anomalous, unheard of, unprecedented

tariff! The dishonesty of all these excuses was but thingly concealed from the first. Today it stands for as naked as shame and as ameless as naked force. The people ar informed bluntly that, no matter what the merits or defects of the tariff bill may be, every effort will be made to im pose it on the honorable Senate of the United States-Impose it on the Senate under the hand of Marcus A. Hanna, as it was imposed upon the House under the hand of Henry Oxnard, chief of the sugar and tobacco lobby in Washington. May the day still be far distant when the great Republican party will flout such plain, just, and honest requirements and mmit a breach of plighted faith at the behest of a lobby whose sole purpose is to pocket the destiny of this country and

THE PROTECTIONIST ALLIANCE. It Constitutes the Great Present Dan.

to bend its future to the one end of per-

ger to the Republican Party. New York Times, Ind. Dem. Now that the principle of protection to merican industries has lived its full life and done all the good that was in it, and is now doing immeasurable harm to the manufacturing interests of the country, the wiser men of the party, of whom the President in his thoughtful moments is one, would fain abandon protection as an of party faith and prepare for liberal and speedy remission of unjust and obstructive customs taxes. Instantly the powerful protected interests issue their emmands to their faithful servants in the Senate and House to resist to the utr the adoption of the new policy. the protected interests that baffled the President in his rightful attempt to give the Puerto Ricans in their distress the of free trade with the United States

with France. They are insolent, reckless, selfish and firm. Their attitude embar-rasses the leaders and alarms the Presi-

dent. The campaign is coming. He shrinks from contention, is afraid to make enemies, and dreads new questions. The result is that the party presents, not a united front, but a ragged and disorderthe party. They are far in advance. The men of the grossly overprotected trusts and combinations hang back and viciously forbid the forward movement. The phenomenon we are witnessing is really the breaking-up of the policy of protection. Like the breaking-up of a great ice-bound river in the warm Spring-time, it is a spectacle of absorbing interest, of many picturesque moments, and well worth watching, but full of danger to those whose pursuit of happiness is dependent upon the subject matter of the exhibi-tion. It has long been the opinion of this journal that the effort to get away from the protectionist alliance would wreck the Republican party. That expectation would be fully realized now if the Demo-cratic party had not taken the unforeseen precaution to wreck itself first.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL. What Can the Republican Leaders He Driving At!

Indianapolis News, Ind. Rep. The House committee on merchant ma-rine and fisheries, by a vote of 10 to 5, has ordered a favorable report on the chip subsidy bill. The Senate amendments and a few others were agreed to. Among the latter were two designed to prevent the organization of trusts among the shipbusiders or shipowners. We confess that we have not the remotest idea what the Republican leaders are driving at. Sometimes it looks as though they really did not care about winning the approach-ing election. At a time when the Repub.ican party is split in two on the Puerto Rican tariff bill, when people are openly charging that it was the innuence of the trusts that dictated that measure, when they know that our tariff law is crowded with discriminating taxes in favor of trusts, it certainly seems an act of madness for the Republican leaders to try to force through Congress a bill to tax the people \$9,000,000 a year for the benefit of private industries.

The President and the majority in Con-

gress were warned about the Puerto Ri-can tariff bill, but they refused to listen. Now they see the deplorable consequences of their action. Is not the experience enough to make them realize that they are not infailible? Do they think that they have a free hand to do what they please, to see that no harm comes to the without bringing disaster on themselves and their party? There is a strong oppo-economy of resources rather than of sition to this susidy bill among Republitenderness to dumb creatures, such as | cans. Senator McMillan had no difficulty in finding it. Governor Mount has de-clared himself against the bill, saying that it was an inopportune time to be voting public money to private interests. And the people, generally, are deeply convinced that the bill is not only wrong in itself, but that it is the product of a dangerous tendency. If the Republican party can not be

moved by a regard for the welfare of the people, the only thing left is to appeal to its fears. Within the past few weeks mperialism and trusts have developed into real issues. No political party can af-ford to go against the people on those issues. The very amendments to the sub-Doubtless they are right. But whether they are or not, the bill appropriates large sums of money out of the taxes paid by the people for the benefit of industries which are already rich and powerful. That is enough for the people to know. It ought to be enough for the Republicans to know. Yet every Republican member of the committee yesterday voted for the bill, including Grosvenor, who did so much to get the party on the wrong side of the

1 From 1-0. New York Times.

When the Whig party was in the throes of dissolution, Daniel Webster inquired in tones of anxiety: "Where shall I go?" tinue to scuttle away from the principles that constitute his entire stock in trade with the alacrity they at present exhibit, he will shortly be heard askig: "What

is to become of me?"

Many prominent Democrats who were formerly free-silver men have lately abandoned or lost faith in the cause of It now appears that, unknown to the outside world, the Populists have substantially modified their position. Under the cruel questioning of Senator Aldrich, Butler, of North Carolina, and Allen Bryan's own state, were forced to admit in the Senate that they are no longer un-conditional free coinage men. Senator Al-len even confessed to a belief in Gresham's law that a depreciated currency drives out gold, a terrible heresy that is uttering structive of the true Bryanite faith.

Work for All.

Episcopal Recorder The drops of rain and the rays of light Are amail themselves, but when all They water the world and they make it bright Then do not say, "Of what use am I?"

We may each do good if we will but try; We may soothe some grief or some want sup We can cheer the sick as we by them stand;

We can send God's word to the heathen land We can speak to others in tones of love;

We can dwell in peace like the gentle dove; We can point the weary to rest above. Oh, how sweet to think that in life's you

days We may live to show forth our Savior's praise, And may guide some feet into wisdom's ways,

Not the Work of Governments. Montreal Star.

It is idle to talk of the "understanding" which has sprung up between Britain and the United States as the work of governments-it is a movement of peoples acting under the natural instinct to seek the company of friends in the face of peril. Party may assist or retard it; but, be the peril real enough, the union will come in spite of all the politicians in the world. Let either Anglo-Saxon community its back to the wall, fighting for its life and the world will see the other rushing to the rescue.

Reflex Benefit. Detroit Free Press.

"Has your furnace been satisfactory this winter? "I don't know how the rest of the fam-

ily feel about it; but I've kept warm when I'm at home, chasing down cellar to see what was the matter with it."

Favoritism and Undue Influence. Detroit Journal

"They are brothers; but they never peak to each other." "Family pride!"
"Pride?"

"Yes, they wish people to think their father left a large estate."

God's Garden. Richard Burton The years are flowers and bloom within

Eternity's wide garden; The rose for joy, the thorn for sin. The gardener God, to pardon willing growths, to prune, reclaim And make them rose-like in His nar

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Dobs will also run for President. Why doesn't McKinley offer to arbitrate

the situation in Kentucky? In some climates there's always the devil to pay until the weather settles.

When an army loses its head and lays down its arms, it usually has a hard time

to get on its feet again.

In the spring the young man wisely puts his overcoat in hock.

For he needs must make arrangements for the coming of the bock.

If Kipling doesn't write some more poetry, or get another attack of pneumonia, his fame will be seriously imperiled. That tomorrow's celebration will succeed is

plainly seen,
the trees and shrubs and bushes all are wearing of the green.

Bryan will be 46 years of age next Monday-old enough to stop his "bimetailic" twaddle and to grasp the felly of a "double standard."

The admirers of Governor Taylor are talking of presenting him a home. They will be wise if they plan it on the style of a feudal castle.

An exchange suggests that some one ought to hold an umbrella between Mo-Kinley and public opinion, but it doesn't say which is reigning. There is a saloon on top of San Juan

hill, but there wasn't when our boys went up, which shows they were inspired by the | patriotism, and nothing else. Times are so good in Oregon that a large

delegation-unprecedented in number for a welcoming party-will go to the Southern Oregon line to greet Colonel Bryan when he enters the state. In fact, the most conspicuous member of the throng will be General Prosperity. Mayor Van Wyck will use a silver spade

to turn the first clod of earth for the building of New York's new rapid-transit road. The ceremony will take place on March 24, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the presence of 5000 invited witnesses, and as many more as can get near the place. Speeches will be made by several distinguished persons, of whom Governor Roose velt will likely be one.

Before his election to Congress Joseph C. Sibley, of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania District, declared that in the event of his success he would divide his salary for the entire term among the five hospitals of his district. In accordance with this promise, he has just given \$1000 each to the institutions named. When he represented the Twenty-sixth District he divided his salary among the labor organiza. tions of Eric and Crawford Counties.

Senator Depew tells of how he once earned a princely fee. "The heirs to an estate," he said, "came to me for aid, Their inherited property showed more debt than assets, and there were many legal complications. The whole burden was placed in my hands. I fought off the ruin, the foreclosures, the sacrifices, settling sidy bill to prevent trusts make it clear claims and suits. I rescued and nursed that the friends of the bill believe that its natural effect would be to create trusts. free property. I doubled it, and I received from the heirs \$200,000, though I never presented a bill. The heirs received \$4,000,000

A general order of the War Department publishes the names of those to whom medals of honor and certificates of merit have been issued and of those who have been commended for gallantry within the from its issue of Saturday last this striking appeal, which carries the headline "Stop in Time!"

Shifty evasion continues to mark every stage in the advancement of the Puerto Rico tariff bill. Every day since the House passed this monstrosity up to the Senate has brought with it new apologies and excuses from the defenders of the measure.

Puerto Rican tariff bill. Such is the last two years and a half. The list contains the names of 50 srmy and volunteer thouse. As to the influences back of the subsidy bill, the people are pretty well informed. Some of the men that will profit most largely at the expense of the Treasury if this steal goes through are Standard Oil magnates. Even the tank deals or certificates have been awarded to a large number of colored men. Two officers and 33 men still in the service are monopoly will be subsidized! last two years and a half. The list conmen no longer in the service, and one man since dead, are likewise designated for honor.

"A grateful public," says the Druggists' Circular, "will put its hand deep into its pocket for a contribution to a fund for erecting a monument to the man or woman who will devise some way or means of remedying the clothes-mangling evil. We have laws prohibiting the use of citric acid in lemonade or soda water, and that acid is made from lemon juice, and in the small proportions used in beverages is quite harmless. Why not have a law against the use of chemicals on clothes! If a man steals a shirt he is sent to the penitentiary for a year or so. If he dostroys its usefulness and returns the remains he lies out of responsibility and chuckles in his sleeve at the helplessness of his victim."

When the sun once more is shining, and the joyous warblers sing. And the shade trees are appareled in the pale green garb of Spring; When the meadow brooks are purling as they glide among the grass,

guide among the grave.

And the geere are flying northward, blithely
honking as they pass;

When the frogs are piping shrilly, and when
flies the ghostly bat, Then comes round the nappy season of the dainty sailor hat.

Perched at just that artful angle which is sure to eatch the eye.

How it wakens thoughts of Springtime as its
wearer rustles by! Then we realize that Winter with its winds and

frosts is gone.

And the time of ice-cream sodas and of picknicking is on It is only straw and ribben, but it's charming for all that.

And there's nothing quite so Springlike as the

jaunty sailor hat. Though it's not the kind of neadgear that the sailors ever wear, It imparts to summer maldens quite a salt-sea-

hreezy air, And we never stop to wonder how it get its tarry name, For, sithough it's an impostor, it's bewitching,

just the same.
And we're glad that Spring is with us, with its sunshine and all that, Principally because right with it comes the charming sailor hat.

Day and Night. Frank Carleton Teck.

The aliver spears of Morning, pointing high Up from the East, deploy against the Night, And as we look, aflame with pearly light, The enowclad sentinels of ages vie With the effulgent glories of the sky
In shifting splendors—then the ravished sight
Beholds the God of Day in mystic might Rise regally above the mists-a sigh Of fcg veils lifting—then the thrilling eweep Of gladsome voices freights the bracing air With Joy—till Sunset, when with reddened

spear The weary Chieftain o'er the Western deep, In livid rage, retreats, the while a flare Of scarlet volleys taunts the hosts a-rear!

Now on the field the starry hordes appear sow the glooming vault with crystal sprays.

Fair diamond treasures hung belike in praise

Of some fair astral godders drawing near High in the opal North, as if in fear, The polar sentinel's pale face displays The signal of the night, and all ablaze With brilliant dyes the evening star stands

And now a beryl blush o'ereprends the East, A cheering glow adorns the twinkling crowds The myriad eyes seem symbols of Delight-Like some fair queen parading to the feast, Slow gilding up among the jeweled clouds. Triumphant rides the mistress of the night!