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TODAY'S WEATHER-Rain, except fair in

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPERTTY. Of the leading agricultural products of the United States, some at the pres-

nt time bear low prices, while of othrs the prices may be termed high. If theat is low-though in fact it is not s low by 20 per cent as the prices of few years ago-cotton is well up in ce, and so is wool. Cotton is 60 per ent higher than it was three or four ears ago, while the advance in wool us been even greater. Corn, under sent prices, is a highly profitable op, in all the corngrowing states. Theat has a much wider range of wth; and the great supply, from ny quarters of the world, keeps the rice below the proportion known in ormer times among most other staples agriculture.

The Orange Judd Farmer, well known s an authority on agricultural subcts, presents a compliation of the reults of our agricultural industry which werth attention. The aggregate proection of the farms of the United tates, in 1899, according to this aurity, was \$4,480,000,000, as compared rith \$3,509,000,000 in 1895. Here was a min in the value of production of \$971,-00,000. It is a sum great enough to acentuate the difference between the bad times" of 1895 and the "good nes" of 1899. By the same authority he increase in the value of farm proprty within this period was \$3,298,000, 0, and at the same time a decrease f \$286,000,000 in the amount of mortages on farms.

These figures show that in spite of he depression in the wheat market the mers of the United States are havng a large share in the general prosrity. Undoubtedly there are many se condition is not improved, and ne perhaps whose condition never -for circumstances both in the orid of matter and in their own world man are not favorable to their "getng ahead"; but on the whole the conon of the farming population shows

In our Pacific Northwest States many mers who were in debt some years have been able recently to hold ir crops-whether it has been wise do so, or not. Owners of livestock we seldom done better than during ie last two years. Under modern conas more and more depends on skill nd management. This is becoming rule in farming quite as much as reantile, manufacturing and other suits. Sometimes there is "luck." it success in farming, as in all things comes as a rule to those who

FOREDOOMED TO FAILURE.

alculate."

The failure of The Hague peace connce was foredoomed from the first the warlike spirit of the nations at even when the congress was lled, was on the very point of finding ession in military force. Even durg its sittings the clash of arms was ard, and since its adjournment a tinuous record of battle and blooded has been given to the world. It hardly necessary, therefore, to proaim the conference a present fallure ce this is a self-evident truth. It pears now that it is likely to result complete future failure, the nations ng seemingly too much absorbed in ar to consider through their represtative bodies and ratify the limited ace programme agreed upon at The

It is, perhaps, as well that this is ne. Peace can no more be legislated to mankind than religion can be. It an element that depends upon the btle essence of the spirit for fructination, and is not in any sense a owth that can be called into existby the edict of rulers or the procation of principles by the Internamal Peace Society. That universal ace will reign on earth at some time the remote future, many intelligent sons believe. But that this belief is son, is altogether probable. While course, it is impossible to foretell modifications to which the subtle. inating something called human ture may undergo through coned processes of evolution, it can uly be said that the change that is to er in the dawn of universal peace not yet discernible among the facts human progress. There are myriads men who yet believe that war is a ssary step in human advancement at while its waste and its miseries are lorable, its results justify the means loyed as the only possible means by ich these results could be attained iders may be arbitrary and politins ambitious, and war may follow ne; but that men comprising whole munities are nothing loath to go to ar has been recently demonstrated in United Kingdom and the South Afan Republics.

It is this spirit, moved to energy per s by the most trifling causes, that akes peace conferences fail to accom ish their purpose and causes peace ieties to look, perforce, to the far prrows of the race for the fulfillnt of the hope of universal peace mane devices may soften, indeed, ey have already to a considerable exmitigated the mere tentatives of fore But war is war still-ruth-

pression of national resentment, retall- dispatch of a relief column to Kimberation and compulsion. Knowledge of these facts makes practical men doubt the efficacy of peace conferences, and Governor of Cape Colony, and other even question the sincerity of rulers of high officials, to persuade General Bulgreat and warlike nations in calling and indorsing the purpose of such eral Methuen forward to the relief of and are, as far as possible, to be avoidmeetings.

THE PRACTICAL BENEFITS. It is sufficient for our Bryanites to know that the new banking and cur-rency law is fathered by the Republicans. Thereupon, with what is to them adequate justification they fall upon it with avidity. If there is anything undesirable or iniquitous, lay it to the gold standard we have, if anything objectionable can be conceived, predict it as a result of the new gold standard law, and there you are. It is idle to expect recognition of benefits under the new law from the Bryanites. Yet benefits there are, and they must not be ignored.

The first effect of the new law felt throughout the country, especially in agricultural communities like ours, is an impetus to national banking. The dispatches state that applications for charters have been received from Medford and Cottage Grove, in Oregon; Chehalis, Ballard and Montesano, in Washington, and Boise and Idaho Falls, in Idaho. Perhaps not all of these will eventually receive charters, and, on the other hand, applications from others will doubtless be received ater; so that there can be no doubt whatever of the tendency of state and private banks to become national banks. This is desirable for many rea-

It should be clearly understood by the public that the national banking system throws, in the interests of the general welfare, safeguards about the business of banking which are absent in the case of state and private banks. The Government has wisely hedged about the business so that depositors and noteholders may be protected as far as possible, within the limitation, of course, that no law can make bad men honest. But the fact remains that no holder of notes issued by National banks has ever lost their value, and none can ever lose it through failure of the banks. It is also true that the National bank examiners frequently admonish the officers and directors of National banks, so that dangerous practices are discontinued and the law more strictly enforced for the protection of the people.

No fewer than five persons can start a National bank-the theory being that five heads are better than one, whereas in private banks the number is unrestricted. The bonds, moreover, designed as security, must be deposited in the United States Treasury, whether the banks contemplate issuing notes or not. The Government exacts from the banks a 5 per cent redemption fund, and also a tax on circulation and capital, which has yielded the Government date about \$150,000,000. Another measure of protection is the requirement that banks in reserve cities must at all times have 25 per cent of their deposits in "lawful money," other than bank notes, and banks in all other cities a reserve of 15 per cent of their

deposits. While state and private banking is for the most part a go-as-you-please arrangement, the National banks are subject to rigid Governmental supervision. The most approved systems of reports and examinations have been adopted. Each bank must five times a year make out a report of its condition upon some past day designated by the Controller, while frequent inspections are made by a trained corps of Government examiners. In case of failure, the Controller takes charge of the assets of the insolvent bank, through receivers appointed by him; and their management has proved not only satisfactory in the main, but much more economical than that of receivers appointed under most of our state courts. The Government has also prescribed rigid restrictions as to the class of se curity upon which National banks may make their loans, and has enforced regulations preventive of sudden or violent changes in capital or circula

A fair-minded man will be disposed to welcome any measure that will encourage state and private banks, now doing business without responsibility to anybody, to come under the National system, with its regime of safeguards and examinations, and statements of condition that are regularly published. One great demand of the hour is pubicity for the condition of corporations, and the new banking law promises to bring a greater number of our banks under Government inspection and pubic scrutiny.

The means adopted for this encouragement of National banking consist chiefly of enlarged opportunity in the way of issuing currency. The contention that issue of circulating notes is a peculiar province of the Government is a Populist idea, unworthy of intelligent business men. The paper currency should be, not promissory notes of Government, perpetually unredeemed, but credit instruments created by the business of the country at its wn cost and risk, and protected from default by strict and prudent laws. It is far more just and proper that increasing need of currency should be et by bank notes, made absolutely safe by Government supervision, than that the Government should celeorate increase of business and correponding increase of need for currency, by issuing its own promissory notes and thus increasing the public debt. From all of which it appears that the banking provisions of the new currency law offer promise of great practical benefit, in addition to the desirable affirmation of the gold standard.

A British officer in the current numounces Cecil Rhodes as responsible for the grave strategic errors which delayed for months the progress of the British arms and subjected Generals Buller, Methuen and Gatacre to defeat General Buller's original plan of campaign was to relieve Ladysmith and Kimberley through a prompt advance own Nation, and more recently in on Bloemfontein and Pretoria. Genera Buller on his arrival found General White shut up in Ladysmith, and, to prevent the Boers from capturing Mar itzburg and advancing to Durban, he was obliged to divert a large number of his troops from the projected line of

advance on Bloemfontein. General Buller, however, intended to eave the defense of Kimberley to the local troops, and planned to send General Methuen's division from De Aar to the Orange River at Norval's Pont. But about the middle of November determined, bloody, a popular ex- Cecil Rhodes demanded the immediate

ley, and Rhodes possessed influence enough with Sir Alfred Milner, the ler, much against his will, to order Gen-Kimberley, despite the fact that the military chief in Kimberley reported that town capable of self-defense.

Buller's strong opposition to this diversion of Methuen's division from the true line of attack is proved by his orders to Methuen, which were to return at once after relieving Kimberley to De Aar, in order to head the general advance into the Orange Free State. The result of this absurd dispatch of Methuen to the relief of Kimberley was that he was severely defested twenty miles from Kimberley, while the remaining forces under General Gatacre and General French in the north of Cane Colony were too weak to be of any substantial service.

If this statement is true, it does not excuse General Buller for allowing his military judgment to be overruled, unless he yielded to peremptory orders from London. It is not likely that the authorities at London would send General Buller out to the Cape as Commander-in-Chief of the English Army and then subject his military plans to ony.

IMPERIAL CONFEDERATION NOT A

DREAM. The speech of Premier Seddon in bidding farewell to the fourth contingent of New Zealand troops on their departure for South Africa, Tuesday, included the important announcement that Australasia had 400,000 men prepared to lefend the colonies; that in order to uphold the imperial prestige of the country Australasia could send men enough to South Africa to release the imperial troops for service against any power daring to meddle with the settlement. This evidence of the enthusiastic determination of England's colo nies to stand by the mother country in event of serious war means that the Boer conflict has changed imperial confederation from a political dream into a near political probability. The Dominion of Canada, with its 5,000,000 of people, is equally enthusiastic, and, if necessary, could and would send at east as many men to the support of the hard-pressed mother country as Australasia, The Dominion cannot have less than 500,000 able-bodied fighting men; if Australasia could send to South Africa in event of a military emergency men enough to release the imperial troops now in South Africa. the Dominion could spare quite as many, for in event of war Canada could not be reached by an enemy save through the friendly territory of the

United States. The pretense that the French Canadian citizens of Canada are not intensely loyal to Great Britain is without foundation of fact. Str Wilfrid Laurier, in his loyal sentiments and action, voices the vast majority of the French Canadians. An article of disloyal spirit was recently formally reoudiated by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec, and was denounced by all the most widely circulated French newspapers and by the most distinguished French Canadians in public life, who say that "if there is a people free in its politics, social life, language, laws and in its worship, it is the French people of Quebec." The French-Canadian clergy as a rule are thoroughly loyal. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Montreal says: "We joyfully proclaim ourselves England's subjects, and pray that she may keep her glorious place among the nations of the world." Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a recent speech, said that he and his volunteers to enlist in the English Army and fight for the mother country because we believed it our duty to re-

pond to the unanimous sentiment of the people of this country." The action of Canada and Australada means that a long step toward imperial confederation has been taken. It is a practical confession that the leading colonies of the mother country expect to help fight the battles of the British Empire, near or remote, when eccessary. Mr. Wyndham, Under-Secretary of War, recently said in the House of Commons that he expected the colonies would in future continue their military support of the Empire on a systematic basis. If a portion of the military forces of Canada and Australasia is for the future to be subject to the emergency call of the British Empire, it is a natural expectation that these colonies will be represented in some way through colonial delegations to the British Parliament, or through membership in a British ex-Parliamentary Imperial Council, where their voices may be heard in the matter of imperial policy, which requires the aid of colonial soldiery for its execution. It is clear that for the time being the Boer war has made the future annexation of Canada to the United States the haseless fabric of a vision, and has extinguished all the political discontent of Australasia. Counting her ten millions of white subjects in the Dominion and Australia, and her 40,000,000 at home Great Britain is as strong numerically as Germany, and stronger than France. When the Boer war is over, England's difficulties in South Africa are ended for all time, and that country will be amply able to defend its integrity against foreign or domestic foe for with the obliteration of the Chinese policy of Paul Kruger thousands of Englishmen will flock to the Transvaal for settlement; its buried mineral wealth will be exhumed and utilized: its agricultural resources will be developed by intelligent, systematic culture, so that in twenty-five years South Af rica from the Limpopo River to Cap-Town will be as loyal and contented under English rule as is Canada. India has become so loyal in its provinces in habited by its fighting races, like the Sikhs and the Rajpoots, that it would be less difficult to defend against a foreign enemy than it would have been fifty years ago. Wherever Great Britain has been long enough established to bear fruit in shape of enlarged human liberty and protection to life and property, there we find increased loyalty and determination that Great Britain's civilization must and should be preserved against the assaults of foreign enemies or the intrigues of domestic foes. Whether this imperialism will soon take shape in an imperial

power of France and Russia. In a case of compulsory vaccination

confederation, with representation in

carried to the Supreme Court of Indiana, recently, that tribunal decided that the protection of the public health within the police power of the state. While extreme measures in a matter of this kind are justly deplored ed, the opinion of the Indiana Supreme Court is, at least in the presence of a virulent epidemic disease, well grounded.

Threat of destruction of Johannesberg by the Boers, to prevent its use as a base of supplies against Pretoria, is atrocious. Though Johannesberg be destroyed, the ground on which it stands will remain, and will serve for just as good a base of operations for the British Army as the city itself. The British soldiers do not expect to live at the hotels of Johannesberg, at first-class rates, with four courses and dessert at every meal. The railroads will furnish all supplies for the British Army just as well, if Johannesberg shall cease to exist. But the useless destruction of the city would be an atrocity worthy of the Scythians of history, and the motive of such an act would reconcile the civilized world to the complete destruction of the Boer States, while the act itself would not cause the British to pause one moment dislocation by the Governor of the col- in prosecution of the work they have undertaken. Since destruction of Johannesberg would be utterly useless as a military expedient, and would not stop for one day the progress of the British troops, it would be received by mankind with horror; for destruction of such a city would mean more than mere destruction of property; it would mean vast destruction of life among non-combatants, and would be taken by the world for just what it was in fact-an act of savage, yet impotent, revenge, Nor would it go unpunished. Reprisals would be made on the property, and probably on the lives, of all the leaders and prominent men of the Transvanl. The very threat of destruction of such a city, when such act could serve no military purpose, but would carry with it suffering and death to thousands of helpless persons, goes far to show the world that the Boer States have existed long enough, if not already too long.

The withdrawal of the Boers from Kroonstadt to the line of the Vaal River, which forms part of the southern boundary of the Transvaal, means that the bulk of their army will be found holding their last line of defense in the Valley of the Vaal, in the difficult country about Potchefstroom, Heldelberg and Wackerstroom. The left of this line of defense in Natal will be soon attacked by General Buller's army, which will seek to cross the Buffalo River into the Transvaal by Vryheld and Utrecht. If General Buller succeeds in turning the left of the Boer army intrenched in Natal, in the Biggarsberg mountains, it will be compelled to evacuate Natal, for his success would turn the pass of Laing's Nek. Even if General Buller does not succeed in turning the Boer left, he will compel the withdrawal of a large force of Boers to the defense of their eastern frontier, which would weaken the center and right of their line on the Vaai River against the attack of Lord Bloemfontein, and probably from the railway line on the west. From a milltary point of view the Boers cannot make any long defense; their line is strong enough, but they have not men enough to defend it from Klerksdorp in the Transysal, to Glencoe in Natal Lord Roberts, with his army of 89,000 men in the Orange Free State, and at least 25,000 in Natal, cannot fail rapidly to turn the Boers out of position and force their retreat to retoria.

announced at the age of 81, was graduated from West Point at the head of the famous class of 1841, which included Generals H. G. Wright, John F. Reynolds, Whipple, Howe, Nathaniel Lyon, Brannan, Schuyler Hamilton, Buell, Sully, Brooks and Richardson, General Tower rendered distinguished service in the Army of the Potomac until he was disabled for field duty by a very severe wound, which he received while leading his brigade into action in one of the battles of Pope's campaign of August, 1862. He was placed on the retired list of the Army as Colonel of Engineers in January, 1883. General Tower is the last survivor of his class that reached any military distinction, save, we believe, General Schuyler Hamilton, of New York

The heavy rains that soaked the San Joaquin Valley and extended as far south as Los Angeles the first week in March will save an immense sum of money to beet and fruitgrowers. Barley in the Southern district was past redemption from drought when the downpour came, but it is thought that fully half a hay crop will be cut, while vines are saved and fruit trees of all varieties will be greatly benefited. The dwellers in the long-parched districts of our neighboring state to the south of us may perhaps estimate from the showers that have descended upon them the inestimable value of living in a country where the rains descend bountifully in their season and crops never fall from lack of moisture.

Eleven caskets, containing mortal remains of men of the Second Oregon, who perished in upholding the flag of their country in the Philippine Islands, are at the Armory of the National Guard, in Portland, During the next three days there will be opportunity to pay tribute to the memory of these gallant men, before their final sepulture. The opportunity will not be omitted.

The Guards brigade in General Roberts' advance on Bloemfontein marched from 3 P. M. on March 12 to 1 P. M. on March 13, with only two and a half hours' sleep. And yet President Jordan, of the California University, thinks the Englishman of today is but a shadow of his forefathers in physical strength and endurance.

New York Tribune What that future will be cannot be wholly predicted, but there are certain principles which we may regard as sure to be established. One is the equality of races. There will be no more ostracism of Englishmen and Americans by the Dutch, and there will be no more ostracism of the Dutch by the British. Boers will not be transformed into landers. The example has already Parliament, cannot now be predicted. but the sentiment exists, and it only een set in Cape Colony, which today has ministry, and in Canada, which needs to be organized to make Great has a French prime minister. It is to be Britain able to defy the united military sed that in the Transvasi, where there is a legitimate majority of English-speaking people, there will be an Englishspeaking ministry in the place of Mr.

Kruger's oligarchy. In the Orange State on the contrary, there is a Dutch majority, and a continuance of Dutch Government is to be expected. But in each case the minority will have due representation, and the language of the minority will have legal recognition in the Legislature. So much we may assume as certain, because these were among the principles which the British Government urged upon the Trans-vaal for its adoption before the war.

PRESIDENT AND PARTY. The President's Weakness the Source

of Present Difficulties. Boston Herald, Ind.

If President McKinley's political future is now in peril, he has no one to blame for it but himself. If his party in Con-gress is now torn by dissensions, it is simply because he has never, as the responsible head of that party, had the courage to lay down and advocate a defi-nite consistent policy for the party to courage to lay down and advocate a defi-nite, consistent policy for the party to adopt. If the Republican organization throughout the country is at odds with itself, some of its members calling for one thing and some for another, it is because they have had no clear, bugle-like call from the President to fall into like call from the President to fall into line in the hearty support of a Presiden-tial programme. Political wisdom, com-mon sense, the experience of others, all justify the underlying principle of the action taken by a majority of the House of Representatives, action which at the eleventh hour even President McKinley

There is positively no political difference between Puerté Rico and the Philippine Islands. If the former is under the Constitution part and parcel of the United States, and its people have all of the civil rights and political status of American citizens, then the same conditions hold true of the Philippine Islands and their inhabitants. The treaty of Paris arranged that "Spain cedes to the United States the Island of Puerto Rico and the other islands now under Spanish sov-ereignty in the West Indies." Then, goon, the treaty says: "Spain cedes to United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands." nothing in the treaty that differentiates one from the other, and on Constitutional grounds the people must be accorded the same civil and political rights in one cuse

Not only through Presidential tergiversation has the opportunity been lost of properly instructing the people of this country on this subelet, but, as if to further confuse and complicate, we have, through Presidential initiative, an arrangement made of taking in Hawaiiwhich should be treated precisely like Puerto Rico-as a territory, and not as a dependency of the United States. Absorber lutely no reason can be given why Ha-wall should be taken in and Puerto Rico kept out, and no explanation that the Republican leaders can make on the stump during the coming campaign will be sufficient to clear up this confusion in

and contradiction of public policy.

It all grows out of the absence of administrative leadership on the part of President McKinley. He has proved himself incapable of grasping the needs of the situation, he has shown neither fore-sight in arriving at conclusions to which he and his party have been forced, nor the courage needed to explain and defend those positions when, through the pressure of circumstances, he and his party have been compelled to take them. As we have more than once said, we agree in the main with the opinions which the Republican party in the House of Representatives has announced through its Puerto Rican vote. We believe that those principles should be applied to Hawali, the Philippine Islands, and possibly later on to Cuba, but, under the direction of a man who has proved himself to be so utterly wanting in the qualities of courage and farsighted statesmanship, we ibt whether he can fittingly carry out the duty of colonial administration even Roberts' army pressing them from if Congress, and not he, should define that

AN IRELAND AT OUR DOORS. Imperialism Gone Mad in the Oxnard Tariff.

Yale Review. The declaration of President McKinley and Secretary Root in favor o free trade with Puerto Rico was sound poiltics and sound statesmanship. It was sound politics because, being in the line of our traditional policy and the needs of the island, it could not be effectively attacked by the opposition. The criticism of the narrow protectionists could be safely ignored, for no one would do more for them than McKinley, and they could press their point only by openly pervert-ing a professed policy of humanity to sel-fish ends. Yet, in spite of the obvious wisdom of the President's recommenda tion, the bills drafted by Mr. Foraker in the Senate and Mr. Payne in the House, in onsequence of the protests of some proected interests, have been completely transformed in character.

Upon the Puerto Ricans are to be levied crushing duties on the necessities of life cess to our markets, so indispensable to their economic development, is similarly restricted. Of economic liberty they will have less than England's most despotically governed crown colonies. To find a parallel to this policy one must go back to the ruthless commercial oppression of Ireland in the last century. What shall it wrofit the Republicans to create an Ire land at our doors? Will the task of con-vincing the Filipinos that we are bring ing them liberty be made easier by this sacrifice of the unresisting Puerto Ricans? What will be its effect on the solution of the Cuban question? Will not the Cu-bans justly suspect our intentions toward them when they see the outcome of our professions to Puerto Rico?

Whether in the future the people of Cuba will look to annexation with hope

or resist it with desperation will depend in no small measure on the experience of Puerto Rico. Is it sound statesman ship to convince the Cubans that annex ation would be only a change of masters In 1870 the Spanish Cortes recognized uerto Rico as a province of Spain, thereof Spain as Long Island is of New York State, and Puerto Rico has sent four Senators and 12 Deputies to the Cortes. Yet we sever the Island from the mother state with fair promises of liberty, and then propose to give them no more self-government and less commercial freedom than they had under Spanish rule Seventy-six years ago President Mon roe warned the allied powers of Europe not to attempt to extend their system to Spanish America. What was this European system against which we pro-tested? Crown colonial government with exclusive rights of navigation, substantially a counterpart of what is now proposed for Puerto Rico. If the Monroe doc trine survives our taking a hand in the affairs of Asia, what will be left of it if we ourselves apply the system of the Holy Allies to Puerto Rico?

PUERTO RICO'S PROTEST. An Exposure of the Atrocity of the Oxnard Tariff.

San Juan (Puerto Rico) News The foolkiller is dead. He went to Congress to wield his heavy club when that body had under consideration measures for the benefit of Puerto Rico. He surveyed the crop and then dropped dead, and his last words were:

"The burthen is more than I can bear."
Congressmen proposed to give Puerte
Rico the benefit of 75 per cent reduction in the tariff. How very kind, indeed Only 25 per cent shall Puerto Rico pay, because we love her so. Twenty-five per cent of the regular tar-iff can be of no more benefit to Puerto Rico than 200 per cent would be.

What is the crop that must support this little domain of ours for the next year? Is it coffee? Not until the American people change their likes and dislikes and Brazil drops off the globe; not a bag can be sold the United States for as much as the cost of its production, except as a souvenir.

Is it sugar? Well, not that we have

heard of. No, we have not any sugar to spare just at present. Tobacco is the only product of the island this year that is sufficient to keep the human fire of life

aglow in our carcass.

What is our tobacco worth in New York

today? The merchants say they will buy for 25 cents, possibly 40. What is the present duty on our tobacco? Only 21 85 per pound now, but Congress is going to reduce it for us to 46% cents. How very nice that will be! Congressmen, you are trying to take the matter of the collection of our taxes in

your own hands, without knowing the dition of our trade, and the quences will be a prohibition of produc tion, which you will have to follow by an appropriation of \$19,000,000 for the starying human beings under your care.

We have taxable property in Puerto Rico, we have taxable trades, and many other sources of revenue. But you cannot tax any crop more than it is worth, for then immediately the property becomes worthless, and no one will produce it or

THE COMING SETTLEMENT. British Opinion and Purpose Plain-

ly Stated.

London Dally Mail. The moment will soon arrive for the Empire to consider what shall be the future of the Boer territories. The last ignoble peace was made by an English Govern ment alone. The coming reconstruction will be one in which the whole Empire will have a voice. Canada and Australia have helped in the conflict, and they will share in shaping the policy that follows victory.

In effect, the whole British people is united on the broad lines of the coming settlement. Things cannot be left as they were. The blood of our sons has not soaked the veldt in vain. The heroism of our soldiers cannot be for naught. We are going to insure that there shall be no possibility of this conflict recurring. This is the first and greatest necessity of the

The settlement will not be in the interest of any one class. Those who talk at random about this war being carried on in the interests of capitalists do not understand the spirit of the British people. We began it in defense of justice and liberty, and we shall maintain it till these precious heritages of our people are securely guarded for all time. We do not give our kin to death and fill our land with widows and orphans in order that shares may rise a point or two. Capitalists have their rights like other citizens, but assuredly they will receive no special considera-

Those who have suffered for their loyalty in South Africa must be amply re-warded. Those who, after swearing fe alty to the Queen have joined our enemies, will have their doings strictly scru-tinized. To the men of the Free State and Transvaal we bear no vindictive feelings. They have fought us bravely, we recognize the stability of their character, and no pains will be spared on our part to make them loyal and contented members of our Empire. They have by their acts shattered the fabrics of their old Republics. We will find them a new constitution, in which corruption will be repressed, in which education, progress and freedom shall flourish. The land over which Lord Roberts and his men march will never again pass from our dominions. Cronje and his galiant followers have seen the Republican colors fly over them for the last time. In future when they look up they will see the Union Jack. In their journey to Cape Town they are leaving the old order behind them. Henceforth they will be subjects of our Queen

We do not suppose that the task before us is an easy one. Some may try to turn us from our purpose by threats of a rebellion of the Cape Dutch. The threats fall on deaf ears. If a misguided section of the Cape Dutch were so mad as to do this, we would know how to deal with it. As the Northern States met the uprising of the Confederates, so should we meet those who sought to drive us from the path of who sought to drive us from the path of duty. With assured peace the industrial progress of the land will advance apace. Rallways will be multiplied, schools in-creased, roads opened up. At the earliest moment all possible power of local govern-ment will be granted to the people. The northern Boer States will be before many years among the most loyal and contented parts of the Empire. parts of the Empire.

"Key to the Laws of Oregon."

Under this title, W. H. Parker, of Medunder appropriate titles, "all the sections of the Constitution of Oregon, and all sections of the Code of Civil Procedure which have been adjudicated by the Su-preme Court of Oregon, including the pages of the Codes of 1865, 1862, 1864, 1872 and 1891, containing the same titles; also alphabetical tables of all the state cases heard and reported by the court of last resort in Oregon; also alphabetical tables of the Criminal Code, the Justices' Code and Miscellaneous Laws, and of the sev-eral Session Laws of 1893, 1835, 1838 and 1899, including the Addenda of 1891, appended to the Second Edition of Hill's Annotated Laws of Oregon."

This is a highly useful compliation. It

is executed on a plan which brings all the subjects under a highly conveni-form for ready reference. The conden tion of the matter is very remarkable. Brief directions as to use of the index are given, which enable any one who consuits the book on any topic to refer to everything in the Constitution, the Laws or the Supreme Court Reports that relates to it. Such is the method of condensation and reference that the amount of printed matter is not large; and blank pages are interspersed throughout the book for further reference and annotation, as the laws may hereafter be added to or modi-

The compliation may be called a topical index to the legislation of Oregon and to the state cases that have been passed upon by the Supreme Court. It will be very useful to the legal profes-sion, whose members throughout the state are very generally subscribing for it.

Hard Times for the Calamity Howler.

Louisville Courier-Journal. Thirty additional cotton mills will be built it North Carolina during the present year. It is news like this that makes the calamity hower turn pale and call for stimulants.—New York Mail and Express. Pass him a cotton mill. As the Gov-

ernor of North Carolina now puts it to the Governor of South Carolina, it's a longer time between drinks than between cotton mills.

An Aunty's Rhetoric Louisville Courier-Journal.

William Lloyd Garrison is out in an other poem in which he calls the Tagals 'men and brothers," and our boys in the Philippines "brute invaders." The wonder of such a performance is how an aunty, when she begins calling names, can restrain herself within the limitations of verse.

Waits for the Best Edition Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

"Have you read Mr. Carnegie's answer o Mr. Frick's complaint?" asked the obervant boarder. "No, I haven't," replied the indolent

oarder; "I shall wait until it appears in ook form, in an edition de luxe, and book form, in an edition de then I'll draw it from the Carnegie Library."

Profitless Inquiries.

Chicago News. Growell (in cheap restaurant)-Here, raiter, are these mutton or pork chops! Waiter—Can't you tell by the taste? Growell-No. Waiter-Then what difference does nake which they are?

As It Struck Him.

Detroit Free Press. Hojack-I understand that you skated nto an airhole the other day. Tomdik-That's what they called it, but I found it was full of water

NOTE AND COMMENT.

McKinley is a star lightning change artist in his mind.

Kruger seems determined to cry war,

war! when there is no war. In parting, it may be said that no one will ever attempt to run a newspaper the

way the Rev. Mr. Sheldon ran one. A New York police captain has been granted a 20 days' vacation. Is there

going to be another investigation? A little cruise on a revenue cutter made Dewey sick to his stomach! It is time the old Admiral was sent to sea again.

A man who is making a garden told

a reporter yesterday that he planted the

flowers in a bed so that they would bloom in the spring. Fifty new typewriters have been sent to General Otis. And we thought that he

and Aguinaldo had finished swapping ultimatums long ago. Two more negroes were legally hanged in Tennessee the other day. Outside of Kentucky, the South is passing rapidly

under the influence of civilization. There may be no adequate supply of beer in Kansas City, but the Democrats can console themselves that if they order

Missouri River water it will settle They are going to discuss the Alaska boundary again. By this time the Canadians have probably discovered that the

line is somewhere north of Cape Nome. Coal is quoted at \$1.46 per ton at the mine in Great Britain and at \$1.38 per ton at the mine in the United States. The figures explain why American coal

is now exported to the Mediterranean. Now New York has "steked" the grand tury on to the gamblers. The experiment of turning the Legislature loose on the police proved a failure, so they are going to begin with the petty offenders first.

The record dog story comes from West Virginio. A setter stood on a dozen quail until all froze to death, and dog and birds are now on exhibition in Marlinton. The quall were afraid of the setter, and tha latter's call to duty caused him to stand until death overtook him.

Since their introduction the speed of ocean steamers has increased from 81/2 to 221/2 knots an hour, and their passenger capacity twenty fold. The engine power is 49 times as great, while the rate of coal consumption per horse-power per hour is only one-third what it was in 1840.

Flying Fox, a famous English racehorse, old at auction recently for \$190,000. Flying Fox's grandsire, Ormonde, is said to have brought about £30,000. Ormonde's grandsire, Doncaster, was sold for something like £17,000. A dozen horses have been sold for sums between £10,000 and £20,000.

Sleds can be steered without wearing ut the boots by a new apparatus patented by a Rhode Island man, comprising a lever mounted on either side of the sled, with handles on the long ends of the levers and fint block is on the short ends, which are forced against the ground by lifting the levers.

It has been made known that Miss Helen Gould is the donor of \$100,000 to the New York University for the Hail of Fame. She gave the money as a tribute to the memory of her father, and one of the names to be inscribed on the tablet that will perpetuate the fame of great Americans will be Jay Gould. At least, that is his daughter's desire.

The site of the proposed park on the East Side, in the heart of the New York tenement district, will cost \$1,700,000, if the recommendation of the commission ford, Or., has compiled and reduced to appointed to appraise the value of prop-form for ready and convenient reference, erty to be taken is accepted. The park erty to be taken is accepted. The will be bounded by Stanton, Willett, Pitt, Sheriff and East Houston streets. This is a nest of tumble-down buildings, densely the populated.

The Hon. Eugene V. Debs has this to say of socialism, which appears to be his "star-eyed goddess": "It throbs in my breast, it surges in my soul. It is my very life, and without it every star that blazes in the horizon would go out forever; without it the earth were simply a jungle, and men wild beasts devouring each other. With it the earth becomes transformed-a veritable paradise, and we are almost gods."

Jostah Johnson Hawes, of Boston, the oldest photographer in the country, if not in the world, has just celebrated his 92d birthday. Mr. Hawes still retains possession of the studio in Trement Row which he has occupied for more than half a century. Numbered among his patrons are Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Lyman Beecher, Jenny Lind, Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes and all the notables of a generation ago.

Two American women conducting a mission school on the Yukon, 1,500 miles from its mouth, tested the Alaska climate last year in kitchen gardening, beginning operations in the open ground May 16. In spite of a lack of rain for two months and cold storms in midsummer, they harvested 250 bushels of potatoes, 500 cabbages, 39 bushels of turnips and a few oushels of carrots. The strawberry bed set out grew finely, but the crop of berries was destroyed by mice.

My bones has been a achin', Yes, achin' fur the rain; I've had the chills an' fever An' my body's racked with pain Is full o' germs an' things; They ain't no kind o' allment But what the plagued thing brings I never feel good nohow, The more it pours an' drizzles The less I feel them pains. My bones has been a achin', Yes, achin' fur the rain; I hope the peaky sunshine Won't be here soon again.

The wagon bridge over the Orange River at Bethulle had been mined by the Boers, but was saved by Lieutenant Popham, of the Derbyshire Regiment, who crossed unobserved during a storm of shot and shell and cut the connecting wires. He discovered several boxes of dynamite and returned and took a party of his regiment, who crossed and carried off the dynamite. At night Captain Grant removed the charges from the borings and threw them into the river. He also disconnected the remaining wires. The courageous exploits of Captain Grant and Lieutenant Popham coincided, fortunately for the British, with an equally daring feat northward of Bioemfontein. There Major eWston, of the engineers, attached to General French's brigade, passed the Boer lines on the evening of March 12 with 10 men, and cut the telegraph and blew up the railway, thereby preventing the removal of the engines and cars in Bloemfontein. Twelve locomotives were captured by General French.