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TODAY'S WEATHER .- Pair, with northwes

ET TU, BISHOP!

Mr. Drving Winslow voices the antiimperialist grief at the transformation of Bishop Potter, with Atkinson, Hoar and Bryan yet to hear from. The case is, in reality, one which calls for tears, if not for sackcloth and ashes. Bishop Potter was one of the bright and shining lights of anti-imperialism. He regretted the war of subjugation, and his stirring words ornamented the columns of the New York Evening Post and Springfield Republican, and other loyal defenders of retreat and isolation.

In an evil hour, then, this apostle of anti-ism decided to go to the Philippines. He went, and the sequel is too easy for speculation. The same thing happened to him that has happened to everybody else. He saw the facts, and as the facts did not square with his preconceived views, he changed the views. Bishop Potter, having seen the Philippines with an open mind and with the courage of a brave and honest man, undertakes to say these three

1. There is but one thing for us to Mo now, and that is to hold on to the islands and assume the responsibility for their future. 2. The Filipinos are in no condition

for self-government. 3. The better class of Filipines are satisfied that American occupation means increased prosperity, and are

not raising any objections. Now, what is to be said in mitigation of the grief that bows in the presence of such a spectacle as this? Nothing, alas, nothing. It is a tragedy that makes one feel the impotence of consolution. All there is for the steadfast and unchangeable anti to do is to take Whittier's "Ichabod" and Browning's "The Lost Leader," read them over mournfully with mental application to

rest in the grave.

Bishop Potter, and reflect that there is

THE DEATH PENALTY. While there has seldom been a year vithin the past half-century wherein the proposition to abolish capital punishment has not been before one or meets with slow response. Proof of the unpopularity of the idea is found in the fact that after more than fifty years of contention, first and last, there are but five states-Colorado, Rhode Island, Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin-in which the death penalty is forbidder by law. The arguments by which the proposition is supported are familiar to The first and most forceful of these is that the public execution of a criminal is brutalizing in its effect, This has been conceded by the advocates of the extreme penalty to the extent that public executions are now relatively unknown, whereas formerly they were the rule. Upon the other stock objections, viz., that capital punishment does not act as a deterrent to crime, and that it defeats the ends of justice by making juries reluctant to convict a man when the penalty of such conviction is death, opinions differ and will continue to differ, with, in most legislative bodies and communities, a preponderance toward the nega-

tive. On the other hand, it is contended that this penalty for murder is demanded as a guarantee, as far as it goes, for the safety of human life. And while it is admitted that this guarantee is not a perfect one, experience has shown that an increase in murders has generally followed the abolishment of the death penalty, thus proving its value as a protective measure. For this reason there is a strong agitation for the restoration of the death penalty in Michigan, while Iowa once abolished capital punishment and afterward re-

While the movement in this direction makes slow progress, the humanitarian idea in regard to the means and details in carrying out the penalty is gaining ground. In this line is the substitution of private for public executions in most of the states, to which reference is above made, while three states-New York, Ohlo and Massachusetts-have substituted electric chairs for the galws and the hangman's rope. In defiance of all of the agitation made and urged in pity's name, the plain fact remains that in a vast majority of cases wherein murder is committed the victim and not the murderer is the legitimate object of pity. Sentimental ists and sensationalists are found in every community ready to flock to the murderer's standard, full of pity which finds expression in the utterance of the words "poor fellow," "how handsome." "how boyish in appearance," bears tribute of flowers and delicacies to his cell. "just to show how sorry we are for him," or (if his victim was a young girl or woman) "how we believe in his inno-

But the sober, sturdy common sens of the community underlying and overshadowing the principle of justice says: "If this man is guilty of this crime, he has forfeited his right to live among men." The quibbling of lawyers, the technicalities of law or the power of precedent may save the life forfeit to justice, and to the public welfare, but the great fact remains that the wholesome sentiment of the community is in favor of such

estitution to society for the murder ommitted as only the life of the murderer-his guilt being duly proven-can give. The weight of argument is in the scale of justice. Hence the slowness of the movement to abolish capital punishment.

WHAT WE NEED AS TO ASIA.

We wish to invite the attention of the farmers of Oregon and Washington to a few plain facts relative to our trade with the Orient. An examination of these facts will show that the great question before the people of this section is the facilitation of the carrying trade between here and Asia. Everything tending in that direction means money in the pockets of the Oregon and Washington farmers.

Statistics show that China and Japan are buying of us in constantly increasing quantities, but that sales to us have not increased in any such proportion. It is an ominous fact for our farmers. The less we buy of Asia, the less Asia can buy of us. The situation is all the more deserving of study, inasmuch as the goods we take of China and Japan are principally such things as silk, tea, etc., which we must buy abroad anyhow, and can buy to best advantage of people who will take our farm products

as fast as they can afford them. A few figures will make the situation lear. If we take the Chinese and Japanese ports and the English Asiatic port of Hong Kong, our trade in 1899 was \$87,305,688, as against \$46,294,167 in PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 23. 1889. Here is a great gain; but the gain is in our exports. We used to do nearly all the buying, and sold them little. Now they buy freely of us, but we take less from them. Ten years ago our imports exceeded our exports by \$24,000,000 whereas now the excess is only \$8,000,000, and at the present rate must soon disappear. In the last few years our imports from these ports have, in fact, fallen off, while their purchases have doubled within the past three years.

More specifically: Our total trade with Japan has grown in ten years from \$21,000,000 to \$43,000,000. But the gain is in exports, which have risen from \$4,000,000 to \$26,000,000, while the mports have remained stationary at \$17,000,000. With China, also, the case is parallel, for our exports thither have grown from \$2,000,000 to \$14,000,000. while our imports have risen only from \$17,000,000 to \$18,000,000. With Hong Kong, an Asiatic distributing port, our exports have risen from \$3,000,000 to \$7,000,000, but imports amount to only

\$2,000,000, as against \$1,000,000 in 1889. The next thing to observe is that our sales to Asia are largely products of the soil. The farmer's interest in promotion of trade with Asia is supreme. Of agricultural products we sold the Asiatics in 1899 nearly \$15,000,000 worth. against \$2,700,000 in 1889. The largest tem is cotton, but of flour the sales in 1899 were \$4,569,000, compared with about \$1,000,000 worth in 1889, when prices were higher. Other products ought by China and Japan are canned beef, malt liquors, milk, canned fruits and leaf tobacco. In return for these chiefly silk and tea. Our imports of silk last year were \$23,000,000 in value, and of tea \$9,000,000. The bearing of these increasing

Oriental commerce has no future possibilities of profit is too obvious for distrade with a people who are most anxlous to sell us such things as slik and selves. The important thing to bear in logic. mind is that every feasible facility should be afforded Chinese and Japan-Asiatic products. Every cent taken off the duty on silk, tea, matting, etc., means a little more business between Oregon and the Orient, If we are to sell wheat and flour at a profit in Asia, we must provide return cargoes for the ships that carry them over. Another useful thing would be free trade with the Philippines. In Manila we have an Asiatic distributing port that may eastly become another Hong Kong. It should have as favorable entrance to our ports here as Hong Kong has into Liverpool

· Here in Oregon and Washington we are pre-eminently an agricultural community. As fares the farmer, so fares everybody. To assist in finding profitable markets for our products in the Orient is, therefore, the universal duty of the people of these two states.

parallel columns Mr. Cramp's recent statement that it costs 15 to 25 per cent more to build a ship in this country than it does in England, and some extracts from an article by Mr. Cramp in the North American Review eight years ago. In reply to the question, "Can you build a ship to do the work of the City of New York, or the Majestic, or the Columbia, in all respects for the same cost?" Mr. Cramp then wrote: "Yes, or within as small a margin as would be likely to prevail in a similar case between any two British shipyards. . . The 'first cost' of ships is not only not a prime factor, but it is not even a serious factor, in any competition that may occur between this country and Great Britain for a share of the traffic of the ocean." In the eight years that have elapsed since this was written, our ability to compete with England has increased; in the last calendar year we exported seven times as much iron and steel as we imported, and in the fiscal year 1892 the imports and exports of iron and steel were practically the same. In the intervening years also we have increased our shipbullding plants and experience, and, according to data collected by the Commissioner of Navigation, the cost of a first-class steamer in American yards has been reduced 20 per cent.

The career of Osman Pasha, who in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, with 56,000 men, defended the position of Pievna against the repeated assaults of a Russian army of 120,000 men, under the famous General Skobeloff, is a good object-lesson in defensive warfare for those persons who pretend to be astonished that the Boers, armed with improved magazine rifles and cannon were able to repulse the frontal attacks of the British troops upon their intrenched lines at Magersfontein and sefore Colenso, and the approaches to Ladysmith. The Turks were not as well armed as the Boers; they made no pretension to superior marksmanship; they had no trained European artillerists or military engineers; they were pitted against the best infantry in Europe, save the English; the enemy were commanded by their most heroic and skillful General, and yet Plevna held out

a frontal assault, but to the engineering genius of the famous Russian General Todieben, the defender of Sebastopol. The Russian loss at the hands of the Turks was not less than 25,000 men. When the Boer war is over it will be men that the English soldiers were of the highest quality of military excel- their lives in the country's service. lence; that their disasters were due to nothing but the lack of a General of superior brains. The moment a General took command, the British campaign became a "walkover," attended with comparatively small loss in killed and wounded.

HALF CHARLATAN, HALF CRANK.

Bryan, the presumptive candidate of the Demo-Populist party for President, presents the curious spectacle of a man who, defeated in 1896 by a plurality of over 600,000, has pursued no other vocation since his defeat save that of organizing victory for himself in the National Democratic Convention of 1900, Measured by any solid standard of political learning, professional eminence statesmanship or even platform eloquence. Bryan is not a man of superior intellectual endowments. His political thoughts to a man of intelligence are so threadbare and shallow as to give him no standing as a statesman among men of knowledge and power of understanding. He is, however, an ideal popular demagogue in the Demo-Populist party, because he is full of rant about finance and cant about sentimental polities. He is safe from contradiction or refutation in a party composed chiefly of persons incompetent through ignorance to understand why free silver at 16 to 1 is a delusion and a snare, or why state socialism would be inconsistent with our fundamental Jeffersonian principle of individualism in government, and would be utterly impracticable save at the cost of subverting our Federal Constitution and recasting it in accordance with the lunatic theory that it is the business of the Government to support the people, not the people the Government. The Populist-Democracy is a mass of ignorance plastic as wax in the hands of a fluent, picturesque demagogue of remarkable vocal power and endurance.

Perhaps it is not quite just to call Bryan a demagogue, pure and simple; perhaps it would be more correct to describe him as a cross between a conscious political charlatan and a political crank who has become gradually "intoxicated by the exuberance of his own verbosity." Never a man of the quality that makes an earnest, thorough student of political history, political economy or finance, Bryan, equipped with a very superficial education, began his political career solely on the strength of his ambition to shine as "a magnetic crator," so-called, a reputation easily won by a man of good physical presence, superior vocal enlowments, associated with the melo dramatic effusiveness and intensity of speech that are the earmarks of the cheap jury lawyer. On the strength of his quality as a stump orator Bryan purchases we take of China and Japan won his way into Congress. In Congress he was distinguished for no solid qualities as a debater. His nomination in 1896 was made on the strength of a speech of cheap magniloquence, deliv-Asiatic purchases on the theory that ered with an unusual degree of dramatic fervor and power of elecution In the campaign Bryan utterly failed cussion; and so is the desirability of as a serious speaker. His most elaborate speeches failed to command any attention from men who sought them tea, which we do not grow for our- for information or searched them for

It is perhaps fair to concede the possibility that Bryan is, like Mahomet. ene producers to do business here in our half charlatan and half self-deluded more state Legislatures, the demand markets. One way in which this can enthusiast and crank. He has worked pilcity of cases of smallpox. A word to himself at the front, the logical nomince of his party for 1900; and he has succeeded. He has succeeded because the rank and file of the Demo-Populists in the South, Middle West and Southwest are still wedded to their idols of 1896. He has never hauled down his 'free-silver" flag, and because he has never done so the masses of the South, Middle West and Southwest will have nobody but Bryan for standard-bearer. It is possible, if not probable, that Bryan, from lorg fooling with false finance, has come at last to believe in his own folly just as a man from frequent repetition sometimes comes at these hostile patriots it's a hard choice. last to believe that his old-time conscious lies are really part of the body of God's truth. Bryan's superficial education, his very limited knowledge of the history of finance in the past, his The Philadelphia Ledger prints in lack of logical power and understanding, have always been conspicuous in his public speech, and it is perhaps not oo great a stretch of charity to grant that there is a strain of sincerity in the omposition of this brilliant political quack that is the demigod of the Demo-

Populists. There have been many successful iemagogues in the history of American politics. Aaron Burr was a demagogue; Jefferson was not free from the taint of demagogy. Stephen A. Douglas was a very able man, but none the less an arrant political demagogue rather than a statesman. Caleb Cushing and Benjamin F. Butler are other Illustrations in point, but all of these men were possessed of high commanding talents, political knowledge and historical intelligence that made them formidable opponents in public debate. They were intellectually all formen worthy of the best steel of the opposition, but Mr. Bryan is unique in this respect, that he is the only successful demagogue who ever rose to the leadership of a great party without a particle of the substantial political knowledge, or the pre-eminent intellectual power that characterized the famous eaders of the Democratic party from Jefferson down to Tilden. His success is due to the fact that while he knew little or nothing about the history of the world's financial experience, the great majority of his party knew so much less than Bryan that his impudence reigned supreme over their igorance. The personal efforts of Bryan to renominate himself have been equaled in ceaseless effort by nothing save the ceaseless effort of Hanna to

enominate McKinley. The funeral of thirteen soldiers of the econd Oregon, whose bodies, unclaimed by those near of kin, have been returned from the Philippines for burial in and by the state that proudly sent them out, will take place in this city Sunday, with suitable obsequies. Sent out with cheering, with pride and with enediction, it is fitting that the bodies of those who met death in the discharge of soldierly duty should be tenderly received, and the memory of those thus mutely represented should be

for 144 days, and then did not yield to by the patriotic living. Divided in upon all other matters of public significance, upon this the people of the community and the state are united. No detail of these obsequies will be too small to be without interest to loyal hearts, and no feature thereof recognized by all intelligent, candid will speak too strongly of honor and gratitude to our brave boys who lost

> The lcy silence of the far North gives up slowly the secrets of human life swallowed up in its depths. The murder of Mr. and Mrs. Horton, of Eugene, on the shore of Lynn Canal, last October, has but just come to light through confession of one of the Indians who killed them, while the supposed murder in December of Fred Clayson, formerly of this city, was verified but a few days ago by discovery of his body in an ice pack in the Yukon River. Of a multitude of nameless people, that is to say, people for whom no inquiry is made, who have gone to their death in the wilds of the Alaskan gold regions, no trace will ever be found. Like the missing after a battle, the unknown of the railroad wreck, the unidentified dead of the great city's morgue, these have dropped out of life and silence has fallen around about

The President of a prominent Eastern university has disciplined the memers of a glee club, because they sang too much and studied too little. All who are enemies of music should now utilize this example as showing the degrading power of that pursuit. Such a ourse would be exactly parallel with that of the detractors of athletics who would have football and aquatics tabooed entirely because they are sometimes carried too far, or that of those who would force total abstinence upon all because a few can't drink temperately. A due sense of proportion is a great corrective of faulty social theories.

A ring newspaper at Eugene says that The Oregonian, which heretofore has spoken favorably of Mr. Tongue, now opposes his renomination. The Oregonian does not oppose, nor has it opposed, his renomination. Mr. Tongue is an active and energetic Representa tive, and The Oregonian is not prepared to express the opinion that any ne could serve the district better. But there are several other candidates for the Republican nomination, each of whom has active support, and The Oregonian is endeavoring to treat them, as well as Mr. Tongue, with fairness and impartiality.

There is reason to apprehend that the expenditures of the city are not being kept within the limits prescribed by Will there be a deficit at the end of the fiscal year? Will there be debts, on account of current expenses, which there are no funds to meet? The present charter was prepared with greatest care, expressly to guard against such a result. The city had to sell bonds to the amount of nearly half a million dollars, to meet deficits under former administrations, not long ago. Will there be a deficit again? It is a matter worth close and careful inquiry.

With repeated evidence of the possidility of contracting smallpox while moving about the city from a patient who has the "walking" type of that disease, it would seem to be superfluous to urge upon prudent people the advisability of being vaccinated. People who are careless and indifferent in this matter now belong to the class that becomes panic-stricken when the effects of such carelessness is seen in a multiwith unflagging energy and unvielding the wise in such cases is sufficient. pertinacity since his defeat to keep while for the foolish repeated admonition does not suffice.

The beneficiaries of the present postal system are the publishers of cheap books, who send them out as periodicals. Anxious to retain their special privileges, they interest members of Congress in their cause; and when these Congressional advocates are charged with their connection with the publishers, they can only retort that the fellows on the other side are retained by the express companies that want the law amended so they will get the carriage of the books. Between

The Oregonian is not published to please the little, cheap, self-seeking politicians of the country, nor the miserable little newspapers that toady to them. It is published for the people at large. Therefore the little, cheap, selfseeking politicians, and the little news paper organs that accept enslavement to them, needn't read The Oregonian. unless they desire. It is all one to it whether they like or dislike it. Since this is a political year, if they will take note of this now, it may save them some vexation.

The Oregonian does not credit the aleged purpose of the British to disfranchise the South African Dutch. The New York World, which prints the putative news, is intensely pro-Boer, and of course such reports are just what will please its readers. It may be set down as certain that the burghers will have more liberty under British rule than they ever had before. The differ ence will be that they can't withhold liberty and equality from others.

The Social Democracy, a radical offshoot from Bryanism, which recently nominated E. V. Debs for President, has a record of 33.545 votes for its candidate at the last general election. It had 8250 in Massachusetts, 2600 in Wisconsin, 1700 in Missouri and 400 in New Hampshire.

The House promises to pass a bill forbidding National banks hereafter from lending to their own officers Meanwhile state and private banks will do as they please. Yet Bryan expects to be elected President by assaults on the National bank system,

Thomas H. Tongue on Crater Lake. New York Tribune.

Congressman Tongue, of Oregon, says: The people of Oregon are much interested in having a National Park established at Crater Lake. That locality is quite as wonderful and fully as interesting to scientists and tourists as the Yellowstone Park or the Yosemite. It is located in the Cascade Range of mountains, about 6000 feet above sea level. The Crater Lake re-gion is well situated for a park, but is unfit for any other purpose, as it contains no agricultural lands and is far above the limit of cereals. It is well timbered, but the timber is of no value for lumber. Its ing whatever of value to the miner. Cra-ter Lake is conceded to be one of the honored as the brave dead are honored greatest scenic wonders in the United by any public statement of his reason

States, if not in the world. There are within the limits of the proposed park, which is easily accessible by roads already constructed. The lake is already regarded as a pleasure resort by Oregonians, but one of the drawbacks to tourists at present is the lack of fa-dilities for entertainment there."

FALSE SUBSIDY PRETENSES. No Analogy Between Our Proposals

and British Practice. The petitioners for subsidies for shipbuilders never tire of asserting that the policy that will serve to enrich them is the one employed by Great Britain to establish and maintain the supremacy of the mercantile marine. The entire error of this assertion is shown in a most clear and careful article in the current number of the Atlantic Monthly, contributed by Mr. J. W. Root.

Mr. Root starts with the statement "that there are no subsidies or grants of any kind made out of the public funds to shipbuilders." There are large sums paid for the carriage of the mails, but of these it must be said that they are not so large as is usually thought, that they are expended so as to secure the best mail facilities for the least money, that they exceed only by a small amount the receipts of postage by the Government, and that they are open to competition at frequent intervals and are not so profitable as to be sought at all eagerly.

There are five principal lines having the mail contracts. The following table shows at a glance the number of miles traversed on each of these lines, the total subsidy and the rate per mile of the annual payment:

Milles mile. Sa 6d 6a 4a 6d 3a 6a It will be seen that the total amount on all these five lines is only £715,000, or \$3,575,000, which is barely two-fifths of the

the Treasury. Root also shows that as to all these lines, except that to South Africa. the payments exceed the receipts for postage only a trifle more than \$500,000. Postmaster-General Smith, who reports that his department is compelled to pay some \$24,000,000 every year for the carriage of matter which ought under the law to pay higher rates, this deficiency would seem slight indeed.

Probably there is more close analogy to our own situation in the cases of East-ern and South African routes, where the distances are great and the expenditure larger in proportion to the receipts. Here we find some of the inevitable evils of subsidies even under condition that may seem to make them necessary. Mr. Root thus states the complaint of the mer-cantile and manufacturing interests:

The contention is that the large subsidies paid enable the companies receiving them to form combinations or rings, and beat off competitors not so favorably situated, yet willing to work at cheaper rates. This grievance has never extended to the Atlantic trade, which is so immense to be dominated by a couple of ompanies, however powerful, and rates of reight are invariably regulated by the laws of supply and demand. It is in the Eastern and South African trades that the dispute is particularly rife, and here, undoubtedly, the erms enforced upon shippers are of a despotic nature. The combination, or conference, as it is more generally termed, fix their rates of freight conditionally upon shippers confining themselves exclusively for a definite period to their lines of steamers. The nominal rate charges is in excess of the actual, the differ-ence being returned as rebate when the term has elapsed, if the conditions have not been inluged. Thus a shipper is precluded from taking advantage of an occasional outsider which may be put upon the berth at a cheup rate, be-cause in doing so he would forfelt rebates extending perhaps over many months, and professions, or any other occupations, amounting to hundreds, if not thousands, of

This last statement throws light on what would be the effect of the big subsidies asked by the particular lines now besieg-

AFTER THIRTY-THREE LEARS.

Colonel Topping, of Spokane, Meets His Sisters, in Brooklyn. New York Times, March 17.

A brother reunited to two sisters after man is Colonel E. S. Topping, of Spokane, Wash ; his sisters are Mrs. Agnes Stites and Mrs. Lydia Worth, the latter a widow, who live together on Hanson

Colonel Topping was comparatively poor when he left New York for the far in 1868. For some years he was a scout with General Custer and General Crook and passed through many a hard Indian campaign. Then he went prospecting, and today is one of the rich men of the State of Washington. He is temporarily staying at the Murray Hill Hotel,
"I don't feel much like talking," he

said, last evening, "for my sisters have about hugged the life out of me. They did not expect me, and the meeting has made me a very happy man. I am glad to be in New York again, but how the place has changed! Why, I could not get my bearings in Wall street this morni I saw the familiar spire of old Trinity

Talking of affairs in the West, Colone Copping said: I was in Oregon recently, and the pec ple were almost crazy there over alleged important gold discoveries at Sumpter, in the Blue Mountain Range of Northeastern

Oregon. The place is said to be riche than Cape Nome in gold deposits. A few weeks ago the population was 400; now it is 2500, and it is predicted there will be nearly 100,000 there before the close of this "I was a great believer in the Bryan

policy of 16 to 1. I am so no longer, and I find I can make very fair profits selling silver at 57 cents an ounce. It is my can did opinion that Bryan will not carry a single state on the Pacific Coast. The silver question is dead there, beyond all hopes of resurrection. Moreover, I be-lieve that 90 per cent of the people in the Pacific States are heartily in favor of President McKinley's expansion policy, as applied to the Philippines."

THE PRESIDENT WARNED. Leading Religious Journal on the Puerto Rican Issue.

The Outlook.
In such a time as this the people need and desire a leader; one who has time and opportunity to study the specific questions involved in our new National olicy, and one in whose judgment and courage they can trust. The President is the natural leader of those who beleve in expansion and do not believe in But the people cannot follow a Presi

dent who does not lead; and they not escape the impression that he is self following some one else. He at first, in a public message, urged free trade with Puerto Rico; he now, in private interviews, urges a tariff between us and Puerto Rico. Why? This is the ques-tion which the people are asking, which the President's best friends and warmest supporters are asking, and to which he ought to give an answer as public and as authoritative as his original message This is not a question for compromise. If it be true that the President has not changed his mind but only his policy, and has reluctantly become an advocate of a 15 per cent tariff in order to unite his party, he has made a most serious political mistake. Questions of method are always subjects of compromise; questions of principle are not. It is the widespread and growing suspicion that this tariff is levied not in the interests of Puerto Rico. but in the interests of the United States which is arousing the conscience of the American people against the Puerto Rican tariff. That suspicion is fast becoming

By his change of policy, unaccompanied

a question which, though not financially of great importance, rightly seems to the American people fundamental in principle, the President has subjected himself to the suspicion of compromising those principles of justice and liberty which are far dearer to the people than any conceivable trade advantages. It is not too late for the Senate to retrieve his error; but if it is not retrieved, if by the action of the Senate the Republican party, despite the protests of some of its strongest men and nearly all its strongest journals, commits itself to a policy of levying taxation for our apparent benefit against the protests of an unrepre-sented dependency, the possible conse-quences to the party it is not easy to orecast. The strength of the President has consisted in this, that he has repre-sented the conscience and judgment of the American people. If he allows himself to be separated from the people, though on but a single issue, his strength would depart from him, as it did from Antaeus when Hercules lifted him from the earth.

THE NAVY AN EXAMPLE. The Kind of Public Service Needed

in the Philippines. New York Commercial Advertiser President Schurman's outline of the tind of service that we need for the Philippines should be made the basis of our new colonial service, for it sums up the requirements in a way as complete

as it is terse: The victory of our Commodore and our Capains made us responsible for the Philippines. The vastness of that responsibility is enough to appal us. As I pender over it I seem to see a solution in a small body of American officials, carefully selected and highly trained, with a ermanent tenure of office and promotion for merit, who shall be animated by the spirit of our naval Captains. You hear nothing, or al-most nothing, of politics in the Navy. Since our navy entered the waters of the Philippines there has not been an instance of an officer abusing his power to opprese, injure or ill treat the natives. The Navy is, I think, our highest embediment of love, of honor and devotion to duty for the sake of honor and duty and nothsum that our subsidy-seekers wish from

The absolute justice of that tribute to the Navy will be universally recognized. It has been a common saying among advocates of a colonial system, based upon thoroughgoing civil service reform prin-ciples, that the Navy gives us the best model we have upon which to build. It is the best service we have simply and solely because politics and political ines of all kinds have been kept out our naval officers in charge of our new possessions in the Philippines we should get as satisfactory results as we have secured through such use of our Army officers in Cuba; but we do not need to do that. We can secure as good results by constructing a colonial service on the elementary principles laid down by President Schurman, fitness with "permanent tenure and promotion for merit," or the invariable rule followed by every reputable private business in the world.

Man's Mighty Lever.

Gunton's Magazine, Taking all the manufactures of the United States in 1899, barring some omissions in reporting horse-power, it is found that the total horsepower was, in round numbers, 6,000,000, equivalent to the labor of 36,000,000 men, while only 4,476,884 persons were employed, the supplemental labor having a ratio equivalent to 8 to 1. Horse-power used in manufactures equivalent to 25 000,000 men represents a population of 180,060,000; in other words, if the products of the manufacturing establishments alone, of the United States in 1890, had been secured by the old hand methods, without the aid of power machinery, it would have required a population of 180,-000,000, with none left for agriculture, trade, transportation, mining, forestry, the

At the Altar.

Good Words. Several of Bishop How's stories relate to weddings. Mr. Ibetson, of St. Michael's, Walthamstow, was marrying a couple, when the ring was found to be too tight. A voice from behind exclaimed, your finger, you fool." Again it is re-lated that the rector of Thornhill, near Dewsbury, on one occasion could not get the woman to say "obey" in the marriage man interfered and said, "Never mind, go on, parson. I'll mak' her say 'O' by and by.

Mr. Sheldon's Burden.

Milwaukee Sentinel. Mr. Sheldon is working under a heavier ourden than that which prejudice convention lays upon ordinary editors. His task is to impart an interest to news which he thinks people ought to be inter-ested. When everybody wants to know the price of industrials, he must strive to make them still more eager to learn the virtues of prohibition. For a week such a burden may be borne. But only a newspaper written by literary geniuses could bear it for more than a month,

Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph. "This is good growing weather, Manchester, cheerily, as he paused to ex-change a few words with Northside. "I'd like to know what can grow in cold weather like this," growled Northside, "Gas bills and coal bills."

Harrowing Thought. Cleveland Plain Dealer. e the Governor of Montana stopped a hanging by telephone "Heavens! Think what would have hap-

pened if the girl had said 'Line's busy! Adapted for the Stage. Chicago Record.

"What did that publisher say about ur novel? "He said it was too trashy to print, but would probably dramatize all right."

The Mystery of Life.

Detroit Journal.
"His life is simply a living death!" "Yes, he's a living example of the impossibility of living on so small an in-

The Exact Fact. Baltimore American. Labor Reformer-Do you work by the day?
Other Party-No, sir; I'm a nightwatch man.

Selling the Paper. Chicago Tribune. "'Ere's yer Topeky Capital! All about war bein' wicked!"—The newsbeys.

> Puerto Rican America. Chicago Times-Heraid. My country, 'tis of thee That set Hawaii free, Of thee I sing! I am a slave no more. I've dumped the load I bore And ceased to kneel before A queen or king.

Land of the brave and just, Land of the Sugar trust, How sweet to be Held up outside the gate And made to pay the freight-I tell you what, it's great, And tickles me!

Land of the equal, where A few contrive to share The good things, what A joy it is to be Annexed so I may see The freedom that's for me And still is not!

Land of the fertile plains, Land of tobacco stains, I fairly gloat Since I, O glory! may Stand 'neath thy flag and pay An extra price today, To see it float

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Kentucky has a gold and a silver Goyernor, but the latter has 16 chances to the former's one.

Frick has decided not to sue Carnegia, after all. Now is the time for Washougal to put in an application for a library.

In a Kansas City political row 17 shots were fired, and no one was hurt. Kansas. City must be short on innocent bystanders.

used to hunt the Spring poet. Rifled cannon are the favorite weapon for that pas-

No. Clementing, the Spring gun is not

Now Switzerland has declined to intervene in the Transvaal trouble. But Kruger need not lose heart. He has not asked Aguinaldo yet.

Queen Victoria has bought an automobile. This is a circumstance which will convince the experts that she is going to send Albert Edward to South Africa.

Twenty-six members of the British Parament have volunteered for the war. namely: Lord Stanley, Lord Valentia, Viscount Milton, Lord E. Talbot, Lord H. Bentinck, Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Sir Samuel Scott, Sir J. Dickson Poynder, Sir Howard Vincent, Mr. Carlile, Mr. Cochrane, Lord Alwyne Compton, Mr. Bromley-Davenport, Mr. Douglas Pennant, Mr. W. R. Greene, Captain A. Hill, Mr. Kemp, Mr. H. McCalmont, Mr. Mildmay, Mr. A. Stanley, Major Wyndham-Quin, Captain Bagot, Captain Pirie. Mr. Murray Guthrie and Mr. W. Allen.

A ploneer dairyman of Multnomah County, who, for years, has been furnishing special customers in Portland with fullweight rolls of first-class butter, went to visit a Scappoose dairy a few weeks ago and was struck with the square two-pound packages he saw turned out there. His rolls had always been round ones, and his patrons, whenever they weighed them, found them full 32 ourses. Since adoptng the square system they find the "rolls" are always an ounce short, and so they now understand how the profit is greater than when the old-fashioned rolls were supplied. They think the old, reliable dairyman has become corrupted by modern methods, and they have become resigned to the fact that there's a "graft" in nearly everything nowadays. As for the dalryman, what a sum of money he has lost by giving full weight for the past 14 years! Some of the more entertaining costs of

conducting the Government of the United States are disclosed in the report of the Secretary of the Senate of his expenditures from July 1 to January 31, during only two months of which time was the Senate in session. Fourteen Senators drew more than \$100 each in commutation of the stationery and periodicals allowed them at public expense. Among the periodicals ordered on account of Senators were the leading magazines as well as newspapers. More than \$200 was spent for engraved card-plates and visiting cards nearly \$000 went for telegrams sent by Senators, enough hair brushes were bought to give one to each Senator, with 14 exceptions. Cologne, Seidlitz powders, bromo-seitzer and bromo-caffeine, 1000 twograin quinine pills and 1000 calomel tablets, oda mints, and nearly \$300 worth of the most expensive toilet soaps were bought, There is no hair-dye in the list, but there is brilliantine and dandruff cure, and the "Suck purchase of salve and five gallons of witch-hazel suggests that many of the Senators are bicyclers. No part of a Summer session was covered by this report. service, and he repeated the word, with or there would have been substantial exan absence of 33 years was one of the in-cidents of Brooklyn life yesterday. The
"You must say O-bey." Whereupon the sugar and other means of preventing sun-

There's a lot o' politicians talkin' business on the street, An' they git a heap excited in their actions when they meet, An' they make a lot o' trouble to the copper or

the beat, While he paces slow an' solemn here and They've a meanin' way about 'em that'll make

you stop an' think, An' they say they're talking' weather, which they follow with a wink, An' they'll sak you mighty cordial if you'll come an' have a drink, Fur there's politics a-bilin' in the air.

There're a commin' of each other like a lot of steamboat mates, An' they're usin' lofty language 'bout these here United States, An' they're makin' frequent mention of the An' they've got cigars and surplus change to

They're a-holdin' public meetin's in suburhan parts o' town, They're a-huntin' for the workin'men an' chasin' up an' down, Fur to tell 'em of the meetin' an' to ask 'em to come 'roun', Fur there's politics a-bilin' in the air.

Some of them is holdin' office, and some more would like to be. An' they're most almighty friendly when they talks to you an' me, An' no matter what our views are, they are likely to agree. Fur about these triflin' matters they don't.

They're a-mayin' that the grafters ought to be upon the shelf, That they sin't no use for office when it's only run fur pelf,

Just the same we can't help thinkin' that they rant a job theirself, Fur there's politics a-bilin' in the air. Annie Laurie. Jennie Bodge in Lewiston Journal Across the sea a fragment, Riown with the spray and mist,

Shoreward from rosy distances Where shade and shine hold tryst, An old song set in colorings Of gold and amethyst. A ship on the horizon Where misty curtains cling. Lightly to clearer levels Her sails of violet swing;

A achooner nearing the harbor, Listen! The sailors sing: "Maxwelton brace are bonnie Where early fa's the dew, 'Twas there eweet Annie Laurie Gave me her promise true,' Oh! the rainbow lights of boyhood

How sweet that old refrain, The promises of morning Break into bloom again.
And on the lowly roof I hear

The music of the rain. "Maxwelton brass are bonnie," There's mother at the door. The cattle down the dusky Are coming as of yore,

And mounted on the pasture bars I swing and sing once more "Maxwelton brass are bonnie." O, bonnie maid of mine. Thro' all the mists of distance Again the dark eyes shine;

The world is full of music

Blown with the spray and mist. Shoreward from rosy distan Where shade and shine held tryst, In gold and amethyat