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TODAT'S WEATHER - Occasional rain; clearing in afterno

PORTLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 26

M'KINLEY AND BRYAN.

It is a sound observation that "the first maxim of democratic government is the need of leadership." Democracy recognizes it instinctively, and always seeks leaders. It is only under leadership that chaotic opinion can be crystallized into anything like connected or rational action. Even then, if the leaders are not governed in some considerable degree by moderation and wisdom, democracy becomes a "terror." Yet in selection of its leaders democracy often selects badly, and seldom selects the best, because those best qualified to lead seldom flatter: moreover, they are aware of the difficulties and obstacles that lie in the way, and appear therefore to be disposed to obstruct the hopes and wishes of the people. Democratic institutions awake and foster a passion for equality which they never can entirely satisfy. Multitudes are agitated by the chance of success, yet irritated by its uncertainty; and they pass from the enthusiasm of pursuit to the exhaustion of ill-success, and lastly to the acrimony of disappointment. Here is a continual round, from one generation to another; and democracy therefore often assents to the clamor of a mountebank, who knows the secret of stimulating its desires, while its truest friends frequently fail in their exertions. Its unhappy tendency is to take mediocre or inferior men. It wants no man who will tell it the plain truth, devoid of illusion.

Hence it is that democracy, always in need of leadership, seldom or never gets the best. What strong, sincere, candid and able man stands a chance of receiving the nomination for the Presidency of the United States? We all know that democracy is not only deficient in that soundness of judgment which is necessary to select men deserving of its confidence, but it has neither the desire nor the inclination to find them out. And yet democracy is the hope of mankind, for it has a principle of growth; and with all fts faults, and taking it merely as a choice of evils, the world is never going to exchange it for oligarchy or absolutism. But it seems a pity that it will not

allow us to have better men for our candidates for the Presidency than Mc-

takes nothing for granted. A case involving complaint against another govtory in the past four years have been .661 subject to every annoyance and injus-tice that petty officialism, with a graspcould invent. Let the case be made out

and carried to Congress, and see whether that body will or will not take measures to correct the abuses of which complaint is made. It is not to the credit of American citizens if they have endured in silence

or with impotent wrath indignities, injustice and oppression through Canadienter Canadian territory that British subjects could not and would not endure from the Transvaal authorities, England heard from her subjects in a bill of grievances that she could not ignore. Let the United States Government have from her outraged citizens in the far North a specific and duly authenticated statement of grievances, and if the

Government at Ottawa is not called down by the Government at Washington American traditions will be vio lated and the American spirit be held to have become weak at the vaunted point of its fearlessness and independence.

Meanwhile, what is the matter with Cape Nome?

BENEFIT FOR SILVER MEN.

The gold standard is now discovered at its nefarious work in India. Capital, which shunned the Empire under free colnage, is now pouring in; confidence has succeeded to misgiving, and, while the bulk of currency, owing to the small denominations in which labor and merchandise generally are paid for, must be in silver coins, increased demand for currency compels the government to resume silver colnage, and makes it again a patron of American silver mines. These are results which injure no one, but benefit all, even the American mine-owner who has pinned his faith to 16 to 1. The purchases of India in the silver market have for some time, been sub-

ject of comment. It was urged against the gold standard scheme that the vast volume of silver in circulation could not be maintained at the arbitrary ratio of 1s 4d or 32 cents. But already, it appears, a shortage has developed in the supply of silver coins, and more must be minted. This is the explanation now afforded of the Indian purchases. The amount to be minted at this time is about \$2,260,000 (£666,000). which costs the Indian Government about £430,000. Doubtless more and more will be needed as time goes on, as a steady absorption of silver by the Empire's increasing business seems to be in progress. At the end of July last year the sliver held in the Currency Department against the note circula tion was 157,000,000 rupees in amount: at the end of December it was \$6,000,000 rupees, and now it does not exceed 65,000,000. The present new coinage will therefore add to the circulation only one-ninth of the amount that has

been absorbed by the business of the ountry within less than six months. The London Statist says that all this is due to flow of capital to India, excited by greater confidence in the stability of exchange created by adoption of the gold standard. Heavy remittances from London, and gold deposited in London to India's credit, have been cashed in the form of rupees in India and put into the channels of circulation. There is, obviously, no limit to the amount of sliver coinage that can be absorbed by the business of India, once a certain fixed value is given to the rupee, and maintained for it by the

come destructively impaired in industrial value, if some energetic effort is ernment must be duly set out in detail. not made to obtain some respect for This, it seems, has not been done, law and order from the white barbarithough thousands of American citizens | ans of the South, who have never hesseeking gold in British Canadian terri- litated to hunt down and murder an obnoxious negro, and are now beginning to hunt down and murder their obnoxious white fellow-citizens, someing governmental policy behind it, times for political, sometimes for personal reasons. There is small hope of success for any purely philanthropic

movement until it is made plain to the ruling public opinion that it is a matter of self-interest both in business and social life not only to enact just and humane government but to enforce It impartially in behalf of black and white, rich and poor, Gentile and Jew. an laws and officials when seeking to It is very doubtful if the conviction can soon be established that it does not pay to permit lawlessness to go unchecked; that it does not diminish crime, but increases it, to suffer Judge Lynch to be generally the Supreme Court of the state. If the conspicuous leaders of public

pinion of both parties would unite in an effort to enforce respect for the administration of the regular courts, there would be no more lynching at the South than at the North. The trouble is that the conspicuous leaders of both parties in Kentucky are either totally in different to mob violence, so long as their particular scoundrel is not lynched, or they are not seldom themselves willing to lead a lynching party or commit an act of private assassination. If the South can be made to see that it is a matter of self-interest to dethrone Judge Lynch and respect the sanctity of the ballot-box, something of

valuable social reform will come out of this proposed annual conference at the capital of Alabama, but the meeting of a few ministers, teachers and professional men of exceptional humanity and intelligence will not accomplish much unless the selfish interests of the business community can be generally enlisted.

THE MENACE OF CORBINISM. The Army bill drawn up by Secretary

Root is in danger of defeat because it s unanimously opposed by the Army in spite of the fact that it favors the provisions for the amalgamation of the line and staff corps, the consolidation of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, as well as that of the Adjutant-General with the Inspe General. The Army opposes Mr. Root's bill because it provides for promotion by selection. The Army officers concede that promotion by selection is correct in principle, because if the selec tions are faithfully and conscientiously made it places comparatively young men of energy and ability in higher commands, and such a reward of merit is a great incentive to good conduct and hard work. But under the Root bill these promotions by selection would finally devolve on the President, who would have to select one name from a list of three furnished by an Army Examining Board. The Army officers with substantial unanimity say that a President of the United States cannot be trusted to make promotions of Army fficers solely on merit. While admit ting the defects of the present system of promotion by seniority, the Army officers say that under our American colitical practice the present system is etter than that proposed by Mr. Root; indeed, the best that is attainable Promotion by Presidential selection would open the door even wider than at present to personal and political favoritism. To be assured of his promo-

ion, an officer would necessarily become a politician. The real reform of the present sys-

Ind.

selective

promotion

self is the latest and most conspicuous beneficiary of his own system of securing military promotion through politi-cal "pull." Secretary Root is likely to lose the passage of what is in many respects a very valuable measure of Army reform through its enlarged opportunity for the perpetuation of "Corbinism," which is an accurate definition of promotion by political "pull" rather than military service.

Bishop Potter, at first opposed to expansion, made a journey of observation to the Philippine Islands. He now says that the question as to what we should have done at the beginning has become obsolete or purely academic, and adds: I conferm to eaving that I have put it on the shelf., It is perfectly idle now to linger on that discussion. We must accept the inevitable. The question now is, What are you going to do now, that you have got it? We have got the responsibility of governing the Philippines for hetter or worse. If it is for the worse, all the greater is our responsibility. the greater is our responsibility.

As to our duty in the premises, he says, further:

On the whole I think I have considerably changed my views as to the right and duty of a superior nation to govern a weaker. Every-where throughout the East the problem is the sume-to being the people to see and recognize the superiority of what we know as civiliza-tion and give them the opportunity to adopt it.

Here is rational judgment. Though some of our people demand that national independence be conceded to the Filipinos, the thing is impossible. Even if those who make this demand should get into power, they couldn't do it. The flag of the United States will remain in the Philippine Islands.

"The Life of Isaac Ingalls Stevens, Major-General, Governor of Washington Territory, by His Son, Hazard Stevens, Brevet Brigadier-General U Volunteers," will be published in May, in two volumes octavo, by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Upon this work, which is entitled to special attention in our Pacific Northwest states, In whose ploneer history Governor Stevens bore a very prominent part, ong and careful labor has been expended; and the people of these states which had especial benefit from his services, feel that they are especially entitled to a share in commemoration of his fame. An advertisement of the "Life" appears in The Oregonian today, together with a summary of a career that belongs to the history of the ountry. Send subscriptions to General Hazard Stevens, 8 Bowdoin avenue, Dorchester (Boston), Mass.

The Constitution of the United States. we are told, does not "run" in our new possessions. This is the basis of the argument for treatment of Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands as allen territory-though the doctrine is not applled to Hawaii. It seems, then, that since the Constitution is of no effect in Puerto Rico and the Philippines, Congress may disregard all constitutional limitations as to affairs in the islands. It may pass bills of attainder and expost facto laws, as to them; it may grant titles of nobility to persons in the islands; it may pass laws to impair the obligation of contracts; may take away private property without compensation, order people to be hanged without trial, and do everything else that the Constitution inhibits or forbids, in the states of the Union. Such is the absurdity into which that argument runs.

Negotiations are in progress looking to the consolidation of the Evangelical Seminary of La Fayette, Yamhill County, and the La Creole Academy, of Dallas, Polk County. The latter institution tem would be an increase in scope and is older than the former, and seeks to severity of the examinations now re- draw the younger to it. While, as a quired before promotion. France has matter of local pride and interest, the citizens of La Favette will doubtless and found object to the consolidation that means the removal of their school to Dallas, there is little doubt that the educavoritism. The straight seniority system tional value of the two schools, merged was found to be the fairest practicable into one, will be promoted. The reason is apparent. There is efficiency in strength-non-efficiency in weakness. The lesson involved in this is one of onomy of resources, which educational institutions in the state have been than in France. It is the opinion of generally slow to learn, and it may be added it is one that churches throughout the land have persistently refused to learn.

tions, parties, sects and sub-sects, melt and flow together, change their shapes and disappear. Public opinion has broken its molds and lies all liquid and chaotic, a molten chafing stream, expectant of the but gradually the Republican vote has ined. The stronghold of the Repub creased. The stronghold of the Republican party in the state is St. Louis. For 10 years the average Republican plurality in the city has been 9000. It was 15,000 in the last Presidential election, and over 10.-000 at the municipal election last Spring. The Neshit law was designed to overcome this election. creative word. That word is the flat of the statesman. But how, if the states man sits brooding, not like a dove, but like an owl, waiting for chaos to organize it-self? "What is it you want? There you this plurality. It places the election ma-chinery in charge of a board of three men lie, I perceive, all chaotic. I can't see appointed by the Governor, two being Democrats and the other nominally a Re-publican, chosen, according to the Globethat you want anything in particular. Perhaps, on the whole, you had better go on as you were. Tumble back into the old forms and then we shall know Democrat, because the Governor believes he can rely upon him, and not as a repre-sentative of the party he is supposed to where we are!" represent. The registration is in control of this board, which may strike off the list whom it chooses. The election offi-THIS IS PLAIN AND FORCIBLE. clais in each precinct will be appointed by this board, the judges and clerks be-ing Democrats and alleged Republicans enator Pettus, of Alabama, in New All admit that Puerto Rico is a part of the United States, and the inhabitants chosen by the Democrats. The Republi-can party as an organization has nothing to do with the elections, all the judges (with certain exceptions) are citizens of the United States. They are not citizens of any state in the Union, but they are and clerks being named by the Democratic officials. After the polls close the Recitizens of the United States, residing in publicans have no safeguards as to the the territory of Puerto Rico, and they have all the personal and property rights count of the ballots. The law has even rearranged the precincts to prevent com-parison with previous returns. The first conferred by the Constitution of United States on its citizens. . . favorite maxim, invented by the aut

election under the Neshit law is yet to be held. The St. Louis Republicans seem to believe the Democrats will succeed in of this wicked measure (the tariff scheme) to cripple commerce between parts of the United States, is that the Constitution does winning by much the same methods played by the Goebilites in Kentucky. methods em-

York Independent.

Navy may be hent, every one of its offi-

cers takes along with him the Constitu-tion of the United States, and his sworn

duty to obey it. The Constitution may not

be literally an automobile, but it moves with great force wherever you send a

patriotic citizen as an officer of the United

South African "Republicanism."

African Republicansm":

inhis as a voter."

lillarais continues:

In the Bibliotheque Universelle de Lau-

anne, Mr. Guyot writes thus of "South

those "who have among their ancestors up to the fourth generation a man who was not of the white race." On August 28, 1898, the

Volksraad rejected a motion which was de-

signed to free native ministers and teachers

from the obligation of weering the metal arm-lets which blacks living in towns are bound

wear in order to show that they are in the

ervice of whites as safeguards against arrest

and imprisonment on the charge of being vaga-

The black man has no rights before the law.

of civic rights was being discussed, the Pro-

of civic rights was being discussed, the Fro-cureur-General expressed himself as follows in regard to the murder of a black: "All the sentences in cases of murder are not ignomial-ous. A man who kills his black servant by bening him will perhaps be sentenced to six months' imprisonment. It is very clear that he will not on that account be deprived of his rights as a voter."

When a tribe, pushed to extremities, refuses to pay taxes, an attack is made on it, its vil-iages are burned, its crops and cattle are

taken away, and the men are handed over to

these who have taken part in the attack, and they must serve them for five years without any pay. If they make any attempt to escape

they may be killed with impunity. "An oc-currence of this kind took place in 1894, in the district south of Zoutpanshers, and in 1898 in the northern part of the same district." M.

"Such is the legislation and such has been the practice of the Boers up to this hour. To

regime of this kind one name can be given,

attached to the soil, who are not allowed to own property, and who can be taxed and forced

amely, feudality. The owners of farms are

States.

the

The

authors

BRYAN'S FORTIETH BIRTHDAY.

Comment by an Independent Demo crutic Newspaper on the Man and the Event.

Brooklyn Eagle, Ind. Dem

This is Mr. Bryan's 40th birthday. No man so young as he was in 1886 was ever nominated by a great party for Preswas ident before. George B. McClellan was 35, not 36, in 1894. No man was ever nom-inated before on the carrying power of a single speech. No man of 49 ever before faced the practical certainty of a renomination

No Democratic candidate for President. lected or beaten, ever before received so many votes-or was defeated by so large a popular majority against him. No man was ever before the apparent favorite of every Democrat, in regular relations with the party, who wants to elect him, and of every one, in like relations with it, who

wants to beat him. No man ever nominated made so many speeches or one speech so many times. No man ever said more or did less-unless saying is doing-as a basis of one can-didacy obtained and of another in sight No nominee ever before so united on himself all who are detached from logic and untaught by events or set against him all who have a stake of interest, reason and responsibility in affairs. No man ever before uttered so many predictions which came to naught. No man ever before found a surety of renomination in the fact that all the disasters he foresaw failed to materialize and all the ben-

efits he denied came to pass. Results never before wrought havoc of all statements of any man. No man ever before increased his popularity by the unanimous refutation of all his ideas by facts. No candidate ever before put so many able men out of line with his party or so many inefficient men into the high places of command.

No man ever before aroused more enthu stasm or more apprehension by a viola-tion of all the conditions of same politics. The enthusiasm is no less, but the apprehension is. Nomination threatened his success. Renomination is recognized by ose whom he scared or overrode before to insure his defeat-yet to be the only way to cure the craze for him.

And, we may say, toward no man do op-ponents feel less animosity. His friends regard him as an oracle. His opponents consider him to be a comedian. He appar-ently takes himself seriously and his party lightly. His prominency is important. Its overthrow is a little price to insure his primacy. He has convictions, but his strongest one is his right to be at the head. To him a party is a force made for his use and handling. A nomination to him

s a role, not a trust or a responsibility. He has had an extraordinary career Happily for his country, it has involved no identification with executive responsihilities. The rag-hag which is his mind and the motiev which is his following-what a circus they would have made with what they could never understand! The Eagle wishes for Mr. Bryan many that of the English is education. years of health and happiness and for

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Speaking of Presidential teams, what's the matter with Beveridge and Potter?

McKinley made his reputation on a tariff measure, and he bids fair to lose it the same way.

They will have to put Bryan in some-

thing besides a silver capsule if they exsect the country to swallow him this year.

It is about time for Sampson and Schley to engage attorneys and press agents to oush their claims for seats in the Hall of Fame.

Perhaps the New York police "pulled" Sapho because they thought it would shock the modesty of their blushing friends in the Tenderloin

It doesn't seem, when you think of it, such an awful pity to "die poor." But to live poor, "Hie labor, hoe opus," as Virgil remarks.

Let us hope that the ochre tinge has faded from the Topeka Capital, and that the one time in its career when it changed color is a closed incident.

not proprio vigore extend to the terri-tories of the United States. There never was a greater fallacy uttered by man, in A Puerto Rican Patrick Henry will arise one of these days, and say: "Cnesar had he sense in which this maxim is used. his Brutus, Charles I his Cromwell, and will notice that the Constitution of McKinley-gentlemen, you can draw your the United States itself orders that every own inferences." officer of the United States, and every officer of every state, legislative, execu-tive or judicial, shall take an oath to

It is proposed to change the name of support the Constitution of the United States. So that wherever the Army or March to Peace, in honor of The Hague conference. In view of the stormy times the conference kicked up, it might be a better plan to change its name to March.

A citizen who often visits the City Park suggests that for the benefit of strangers a sort of guide board be put up at the point where the best view of the Casendes and snow peaks is had. On this should be given the names of the different mountains and an indicator pointing to each, also the height and distance of each. He says strangers are constantly inquiring The constitution of the Transvaal declares that there cannot be equality, either in the state or in the church, between the whites and which is Mount Hood and which is Mount St. Helens, and one does not like to tell them as the exhibitor of wax works did when a woman asked him, "Which is the Duke of Wellington, and which is Napoleon Bonaparte?"-"You pays your money and you takes your choice." It is also sucgested that on this board should be stated the distance from Portland to the sea, the height of the city above sea level, the population and other information of interest to strangers. The idea is not a bad The magistrate may either hear or reject his complaint, just as he pleases. During last June, while a law in regard to the deprivation one, and perhaps some park committed

some day may act upon it.

caught and sent to market.

It must have been about this time of year in some such season as the present that Solomon in his song of songs, wrote; "For lo the Winter is past, the rain is over and gone, the flowers appear on the earth, the time of the singing of birds has come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land." Of course, had Solomon been in Oregon he would have omitted the statement that the rain was over and gone, but the flowers are appearing, and the birds are singing all right enough, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land, in mild expostulation at being dragged from his lair and his hopes of domestic bliss being destroyed, by being sold to be butchered, not exactly to make a Roman holiday, but to make terrapin stew, to tickle the palates of epicures. Hundreds of these hard-shell reptiles are now being received at the markets here. and find a ready sale. Even the frogs are afraid to peep, for fear of being

to work at the pleasure of their masters; the Commissioners represent balliffs, who grind down in the name of their severeign all those who are under their jurisdiction." City auctioneers report that better bids M. Villarais shows the results of this sysrule on all sorts of goods offered for sale em. The blacks keep on multiplying, hapless s their condition is; being debarred from pos-cessing property, they contract only vices, and now than three years ago. Second-hand furniture sells now like hot cakes, where in 1897 bidders were few and very careful at the same time they nourish a fierce hatred toward their masters. The political attitude of the Boers toward the natives is oppression; about offering. A leading auctioneer said yesterday: "We can get as much for a d-hand hureau an entire three-plece bedroom set a few years ago, while in many cases people bid as much for an article now as a new one could be bought for." The reason given for this improvement in the auc tioneer's business is the steady growth of the city's population and general inclination on the part of those here to remain where they are. The rigorous Winters and torrid Summers of the East and the continued absence of rain in California combine to induce Portlanders, and in fact, all Oregonians, to stay where they are and let well enough alone. Of course, the general betterment of the condition of the people of the entire country tends to make noney more plentiful and easier to earn than it has been, and when people have money they buy. A woman who signs herself "A Regular Theater-Goer," writes to The Oregonian to say that at the concert on last Thursday evening several women neglected to remove their hats. Her attention was called to this fact from one sitting in front of her with a hat on, to her great discomfort. She expresses the hope that the manager of the Marquam will not allow the rule requiring hats to be removed during performances to fall into disuse, for the women generally are as much in favor of it as the men. She also wishes to complain of men who come in late, to occupy seats in the middle of a row, and, besides disturbing the audience greatly annoy woman who have taken off their hats. and who are obliged to stand up and fold their chains to allow these men to get to their seats. This is, however, sometimes unavoidable, as is admitted by the writer, but when these men find it necessary to go out between acts, every time, they make nuisances of themselves. The manager of the Marquam will doubtless see that the rule in regard to removing hats is not allowed to fall into disuse, and men whose thirsty natures require them o go out constantly between acts should endeavor to secure seats at the end of a row. Taking forethought in regard to the rights and privileges of others is what rincipally marks the difference between

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1900.

Early in the present century a great philosopher of politics (De Tocqueville) "The first duty which is at this wrote: time imposed upon those who direct our affairs is to educate the democracy; to warm its faith, if that be possible; to purify its morals; to direct its energles; to substitute a knowledge of bushness for its inexperience, and an acquaintance with its true interests for its blind propensities; to adapt its government to time and place, and to modify it in compliance with the occurrences and actors of the age."

This yet remains a great undertaking, yet men must still work at it, and must work more and more: for democracy is with us, and we are to rule and to be ruled through it and by it. But its habit of taking McKinleys and Bryans does make its rule at times seem irksome.

AMERICAN OUTLANDERS

The story told by Mr. C. W. Thomp son in the local columns of The Ore gonian Saturday about the oppressive measures imposed by Canadian officials upon American miners and "Outland

A Southern conference for the study ers" generally in the Atlin district has of the race problem in relation to the been often told by veracious witnesses welfare of the South is to meet annualand never once disputed, not to say rely in Montgomery, Ala. The initial futed. Briefly stated, Canadian Govmeeting will be held May 8-10 inclusive. ernment officials simply hold up Ameri-This conference will consider the francans who cross the border for every chise, education, religion and social orpenny that can possibly be extorted der. It will be conducted by Southernfrom them. What with an average ers for Southerners, with Southern duty of 35 per cent on the prospector's speakers. A conspicuous leader of this outfit, the detention after payment of novement is the Rev. Edgar Gardner all claims that could by any stretch Murphy, of Montgomery. This moveof greed be termed legitimate, and vament, together with the decrease in the rious grafts by official understrappers number of negro lynchings at the South by one-half, is a hopeful sign that the that would put an American politician to shame, a multitude of miners have white people of the South begin to see been forced from the Atlin and Klonthat not only the negro but the white dike districts without being able to man needs redemption from barbarism. prospect for gold at all. This is a mat-The intelligent leaders of public opinter of common knowledge, and yet it ion at the South have waited a very is complained the Government at long time to begin a serious discussion Washington has taken no notice whatof a reform that ought to have been and could have been undertaken twenever of the outrageous proceedings Compare this, say the critics, with the ty years ago. Barbarism breeds barstand that England made for fair treatbarism; inwiessness breeds inwiessness. ment of her "Outlanders" in the South The present situation in Kentucky is nothing but the result of years of un-African mining districts, and the difrebuked barbarism and unchecked lawference between a government that looks after the interests of her subjects essness. When black men are ruthlessly lynched it gradually educates and one that does not is striking. Reciting the story of official oppression black men to lynch black men and white men to lynch white men. The and corruption from which 6000 Americans in the Atlin district suffered, Mr. assassination of Goebel was nothing but a natural birth in a state where Thompson adds: "And yet not an offiblack men have been lynched frequentcial was hanged nor a petition sent to Washington relating to our grievly for many years, sometimes on clear ances." proofs of guilt; and quite as often "on

American miners may well take credgeneral principles," when there was not it to themselves, under the exasperata particle of proof of guilt. Goebel was lynched by his political or personal ening circumstances, that the first part of this boast is true. As to the last, emies. He was shot to death with a rifle because he was an influential white however, it may be said that it is most un-American to submit to grievances man. "Had he been a turbulent negro he would have been hanged by the mob without petition to the Government to or perhaps mutilated before he was abate them. If this matter has not burned to death by a slow fire. been properly set forth at Washington, The promoters of this Southern conthose suffering the outrages detailed

those suffering the outrages detailed have been remiss in their duty to them-selves, to those that will come after them, unless it can be brought home them and to their Government. The United States Government is prover-bially and properly slow to anger. It

government. The gold standard will that the influence of a family name or not interfere with large use of silver political considerations were sufficient coin in India, any more than the gold to overcome all safeguards against fastandard in Canada interferes with the universal use of paper currency. The standard is a stable thing, avoiding the system. Our own experience in the cost and dangers of vacillating ex-Civil War in regard to Army appointchanges; but the circulation can be ments certainly does not warrant us in whatever is best suited to the peculiar believing that the selective system of onditions of the community-silver in promotion will work any better here India, gold in Oregon, bank notes in France, bank checks in New York, copnine-tenths of the officers of the Army, per cash in China, as well as that of the leading military

Silver men may conclude, also, that journals, that it will be impossible to the best thing that can happen to them exclude politics from having its effect is for governments everywhere to adopt in determining these selections. Pergold as the standard with the largest sonal influence or favoritism cannot be possible use of silver. As long as India entirely excluded. Under the selective was prostrate with uncertainty, she feature of Mr. Root's Army bill the line had silver enough. But as soon as she will be thrown open to the same vicious gets the gold standard firmly and finalinfluences which have made the staff ly established, she has to go as a purcorps a bombproof and a souphouse for chaser to the silver markets. In the flicers who were the poor relations or

general prosperity that follows upon establishment of the gold standard, sllver men get their share.

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO PROB-LEM.

would be fairly saturated with "Corbinism." An old officer writes the Army and Navy Journal: There is no use of talking about the urds of boards in these matters. When the resident has the selection, that selection must ad will be made by him to satisfy the strong-et political influence. It always has been so nd always must be so from the very nature of the eltustion.

the proteges of Senators and Represent-

atives. Under the present system "Cor-

binism" has been able to work consid-

erable demoralization of the Army, but

under the selective system the Army

These Army critics admit that promo ion by seniority has its defects, but submit that long and patient waiting for promotion by seniority is not so de structive to ambition and zeal as to see the sons of Senators Quay and Sewell jumped over the heads of hundreds of older men or to see a very idle and worthless graduate of West Point, like Fred Grant, given high rank after years of discreditable civil life over

classmates that stayed in the Army. During the Presidency of McKinley there have been many cases of gross favoritism. These abuses have not ceased entirely under Secretary Root, and they have been known to a greater or less extent under every Administration since that of John Quincy Adams. Not only are the existing political conditions a strong argument against the selective system of promotion, but Army officers fairly say that selections based on an officer's record ignore entirely the question of oppor-

system men like Sheridan, Grant and Longstreet would hardly have been rapidly advanced in time of peace. "Corbinism" was a curse to the Army in the Spanish war; "Corbinism" would be a double curse under Mr. Root's system of promotion by selection. Examining boards during the Spanish war were constrained by Corbin, speaking for the President, to allow physically and mentally disqualified officers to

pass into the Army. Under Mr. Root's selective system promotion boards

"Certain Democratic newspapers are already attempting to use against the Republican party its honorable and ourageous action in passing the gold bill," says the Hartford Courant, adding: "They say it removes the country from danger from Bryan's heresies on the money question, and so makes it possible for men to vote for him who would not do so if there was any doubt about the, currency. If this is not abominable politics what is it?"

It is said that one of the reasons

why "our plain duty" to Puerto Rico was abandoned was a statement that free trade would injure the tobaccogrowers of Connecticut. Yet the Hartford Courant, a leading Republican paper, says the Puerto Rico tariff bill is both unnecessary and impolitic. Oxnard and Myrick are about its only promoters. The power of such men

over Congress is a most unpleasant revelation to the country.

In this country there is need of an income tax. It is not merely for revenue that such tax is wanted. The main object is to ascertain how much money each and every man is making. so that means may be devised through legislation to prevent him from making any more. In a country where the idea of equality is uppermost nothing is so odious as the thought that anybody should be permitted to make money. It is undemocratic.

Do you know any reason why the lovernment of the United States should take away your money, under the cover of bounty payments, and give it to another? And that other a man already rich? This is the ship bounty scheme. Going further, do you know any reason why Government should take away tunity; and point out that under such your money, under cover of "protection," in any form, and give it to another?

> Not much over one-half the vote o the state is yet registered. You would better look to it, if you want to vote.

Goebel Methods in Missouri, Chicago Tribune.

The Nesbit election law, which has been sustained by the Supreme Court of Mfs-souri, seems to be as bad in most respects

the Dew ratic party a happy deliveranc out of all its afflictions.

GENERAL HUDSON'S COMMENT.

Editor of the Capital Says the Sheldon Experiment Was a Failure.

Topeka, Kan,-In an editorial in the Cap General J. K. Hudson, editor, says that the Sheldon experiment was a failure. Among other things he says: "The estimate placed upon Mr. Sheldon's ex-periment will generally be that it was a failure as a newspaper, and not above the average as a religious paper. The legitimate work of a newspaper is, above all class, to give the news. It may have a rich miscellany, a broad and intelligent editorial survey of the topics and issues of interest, but if it fails to give the gen-

eral news from all parts of the world, as well as local and state news, without emasculation and censorship, it fails primarily in giving the people what they want, and have a right to have. The religious weeklies and monthlies of the coun try are edited by able men, and they offer in good form religious news and discussions of subjects appropriate for their colmans that fully satisfy the general demand for special religious reading. On the other hand, the secular daily press in the large cities employs the ablest writers

and best-trained men for every department. The secular daily is a paper, whether partisan or independent, not made for a class or a sect or a part of the people out for all the people, and as such offer its readers a paper free from sec-

tarian religious blas. "Whether a daily paper is Republican Democratic or Populist in politics, it is made for all religious denominations, t Jew as well as the Methodist, the Catho as well as the Presbyterian, and for the man who has no belief. That it should stand for all that builds a community, for all that makes good citizens, for clean mu-nicipal government, for honest political methods, for schools and churches and libraries, for the good name of the city, the state and the Nation, requires no argument. The press of the country today is on the side of law and order; it is against crime; it is for fairness and justice, and ver ready to champion the weak against

the strong. Referring to the Rev. Mr. Sheldon per sonally, General Hudson said: "No matter how widely one may differ from him regarding the experiment he has tried, all who know him recognize his intense earn-estness, his unsulled integrity, his modesty and lack of all pretense."

Democracy and Leadership

ment is the need of leadership. Without endership, there is no democracy, for teadership, there is no demotracy, for there is no people; there is merely, to use the familiar phrase, a "fortuitous con-course of atoms." There is always "pub-lic opinion." we shall be told. But what is public opinion? People talk as if it were something fixed and final, something that grew of itself, already there to guide and direct the perplexed and baf fied politician. Not at all! It is the pol-itician's own creation, his Frankenstein often enough. It's something you make, not something you find; and it is always in process of re-making, always demanding to be re-made. On the old questions it is true, for a time it may appear to be stereotyped and fixed; the man in the street has fallen into this or that groove at the breakfast table he placidly purry

Badly Mixed Up.

"Prisoner," said a Maryland justice, "you have been found guilty of stealing a pig belonging to Colonel Childers. Have ou anything to say before I pass sen-"I has, sah," answered the prisoner, as

he rose up. "It's all a mistake, Jedge-all a mistake. I didn't dun reckon to steal no pig from Kurnel Childers. What I was arter was a hawg belongin' to Majah Dawson, an' how dem two animals got mixed up and de Constable found de meat in my cabin am gwine to bodder me till I come out o' juil an' lick de ole woman fur not keepin' better watch at de doah!"

> Better in New York. New York Tribune

It might have been predicted that Chi-ago would become the storm center in abor troubles this year. More Anarchists and ene mies of all social order have found harbor there than in any other city of

the United States, New York Democracy is much too busy in robbing the city to permit destruction of the sources of its moome by revolutionary outbreaks. But where Altgeld is possible no regular industry can count upon peace, not even that of corruptionists.

An Invaluable Aid.

Philadelphia North American, Boney-Unable to increase Hawley's salary, and not desiring to lose his services the Sharpes have taken him into the firm. Skinnie-That's great! Boney-But then the firm is losing money

faily. Rousers. Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Is it true that they are preaching ser mons by telephone out in Indiana?"

"Yes. Th on Sunday. They don't call 'em telephone "What do they call 'em?"

"Insomnia cure apparatus."

A Real Mascot. Indianapolis Journal. "What is an exit, Pa?"

"Exit, Freddy? Well, it is a Latin placard hung around on the walls in theaters and opera-houses to keep people from thinking they smell fire."

Girlish Confidences.

Chicago Tribune Pertle Sweetun-I wouldn't marry the best man allve. Would you? Meena Zevver-Yes, dear, I would, and

I'm going to in about six weeks.

Alleen. Mary Devereux in Boston Transcript I know a winsome little girl Whose dancing feet are light As this le-down that breezes whirl To float in sunshine bright; A little girl with witching eyes That smile like sunny Summer skies

Upon whose blue no clouds arise, And in them mischief lies.

A happy heart that singing goes To mate with dancing feet; A guileless heart that only knows Whate'er of life that's sweet;

A dainty blossom, pink and white, Capricious as a fairy eprite, That could not live without sunlight, And careless love would blight.

"Tis end to think that years may fleet And bring a woman's dower To still those happy, dancing feet

With sorrow's heavy power: But love, that watched the blossom rare, Will surely keep the ripe fruit fair, And teach the woman's heart to bear Whate'er may come of care.

the gentleman and the other fellow. The Second Love.

Chicago Times-Herald. "Some day, when I am gone," ahe used to say, "You'll bring another here to take my place and yow you never loved me, anyway; And she'll be young, and have a pretty face, And all that I alas have helped you eave, Will only be for her enjoyment then; And you will be her foolish, willing save, The unsuspecting jest of other men!"

He heard her doleful plaint and labored on! She used to kiss their little one and sigh: What griefs will come to you when I am

Ah, but for you I would not fear to diel Poor little one, how can I leave you here To be abused when I am gone abovear your father call an And see him give another all his love!"

A little mound is green upon the hill, And thrice the winter's snows have drifted

Above one who is lying cold and still, Dumb to the petty griefs that people share. Another has the key that opes his door. All that he earned another shares todny; The child he worshiped misses him no more, And there is much the gossips have to say

London Saturday Review. The first maxim of democratic govern