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TODAY'S WEATHER.-Rain in afternoon. northwest winds, becoming variable

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28

INCREDIBLE BLINDNESS.

Why do Republican Senators and Representatives stick and stickle as they do on the Puerto Rico tariff bill? The course they pursue is fatuous, beyoud precedent. Is it possible that they have come to believe that they are incontestably right and the whole people wrong? It seems so. Here is extreme presumption. And yet the manner in which they shift and vacillate proves they are not sure. Our special reports indicate that they are troubled about their "consistency," about "the necessity of holding the party gether," about the "fear of defeat of a party measure in Congress." That is, if a wrong step has been taken, it is discreditable to right it.

This view of the cause of the strange action of the Republicans in Congress on this question is supported by the inquiries of the Chicago Inter Ocean That journal is one of the uncompromising Republican newspapers of the country. In common with nearly the whole body of the Republican press, it has steadfastly opposed the Puerto Rican tariff bill and implored the Republicans in Congress not to pass it; both because such act would be unjust to Puerto Rico and injurious if not disastrous to the Republican party. The editor of the Inter Ocean, in order to satisfy himself as to the mystery of this persistence in pushing the Puerto Rico bill, and to obtain information that he might publish to people of the West, went to Washington. There he devoted himself to an effort "to ascertain what subtle and mysterious influence it was, which in the face of reason, conscience, right and expediency was moving Republican Representa tives and Senators to force, if possible, the iniquitous Puerto Rico tariff down throats of the American people. He states the result of his inquiry.

It is simply this: A party issue has been forced on this question, and the cry is, "Stand by the organization!" The bill itself is no longer defended as a just or necessary or consistent "The whole question has brought down to the issue of naked strength. Can the bill be passed? Can the Republicans of the Senate be lashed into line, as were the Republicans of the House?"

But the Senate may amend the bill. Then it must go back to the House. Many Republican members of the House who voted for it regret their action; but under the party whip will they not vote for the amended bill? It seems probable they will. For, as the journal we have quoted says: "In their eyes this Congressional organization fills the whole firmament, although it is but a small speck on the horizon of the great Republican party in the United States."

Here also is the inspiration of their fatuous complaint against the Republican press of the United States These men suppose themselves masters of the country, and are indignant and angry at criticism by press and people. Ca they suppose they are so firmly seated in power as to be beyond danger of a fall? It is amazing presumption.

Such treatment of our new acquisitions will completely nullify the policy of expansion. Why did we take these islands from Spain? Why did we in sist on their cession to us? Merely to stultify ourselves? We cannot hold these islands on such basis; and if this is to be our policy we may as well withdraw, without more ado.

JUSTICE FOR COLONEL BRYAN.

One familiar result of the crime of '73 was the low price of cotton. In the wheat country the argument of Bryan and his fellow-statesmen assured us that we could never have higher prices for wheat till we had 46 to 1. In the South they told the planter that 16 to 1 was the only thing that could give him higher prices for cotton, We have lived to see the error of the wheat and silver parallel columns, and now the South is learning the folly of depending on 16 to 1 to help cotton or fearing the gold standard to injure it. Silver is about where it was, but cotton is 10 cents a pound. All the promises and prophecies of the silver fellows have come to grief. We not only have the gold standard, but we have it harder than ever. A gold-standard law has been enacted containing more reformatory provisions than the most deprayed silverite ever had the temerity to predict. Yet in spite of declaration that under the gold standard we could have nothing better than 5-cent cotton. the price keeps going up. Cotton takes the deadly gold-standard poison and fairly seems to thrive on it.

A good deal of complaint is being made in Democratic papers throughout the South that Colonel Bryan contin ues to harp on 16 to 1 in spite of this awkward performance of cotton. Yet in justice to the Colonel it must be said that these papers seem rather unreasonable than otherwise. Colonel Bryan is the avowed only available candidate for the Democratic nomination this year. What would his critics have? They certainly can't expect him to change front on the money question, or even through slience discredit the solemn warnings and admonitions he so assiduously repeated in 1896. If the erime of "73 still cries unavenged to heaven; if the gold standard is still a

crown of thorns for labor and a cross | depots and hold up the traffic of the cify mankind; if 16 to 1 is the only thing that can save us from financial ruin and industrial slavery, what else can the Colonel do but cry aloud and spare not?

On the other hand, if these things look funny now in the light of experience, can any one reasonably expect the only self-confessed candidate to keep silent about them and thus give his opponents the chance to say that Bryan was wrong in 1896 and may possibly be wrong in 1900? Obviously not. Take it any way you will, the Colonel must still stand for 16 to 1. It is just as true as it was then. There is the same necessity for "himetallam" independent international, or any other kind, that there was then. There is, in fact, even more, if anything, because the gold standard has been fastened on us harder than ever and the financial ruin and industrial slavery the gold standard has already achieved for England, France and Germany promise to be extended to Japan. India and perhaps even China.

The need of a voice crying in the wilderness for silver was never greater than it is today. If the Colonel's voice doesn't fail him, he ought to be elected by the same tremendous majority he got in 1896.

THE RUTLAND BANK SCANDAL.

This is a remarkable story that omes from Rutland, Vt., of the continued peculation of a National bank eashler, running through years, and involving at discovery nearly \$150,000. In view of the new currency reform bill, and its liberal provisions for the National banks, the episode deserves, as it will receive, considerable attention from the public.

Cashler Mussey's operations show the inability of laws to make a man honest, however stringently they are devised unless their provisions for inspection and supervision are strictly adhered to. This scandal and catas trophe will show the cashler's infamy; but the responsibility is not his alone It falls upon the directors of the bank and upon the National Bank Examiner. The sequel may show that part of the responsibility should be traced farther back, to the President who appointed an unfit man to office, and the United States Senators who vouched for him For all we know, the Bank Examiner who was deceived by the cashier may be a counterpart of Archie Johnson the financial expert of the Forks of the Santiam, whom President McKinley has just made a Bank Examiner at the behest of Senator McBride.

The laws are specific and rigid hough to prevent crimes of this kind if they are properly administered. A National bank must not lend more than one-tenth of its capital to one person, corporation or firm, directly or indirectly, nor lend money on the security of its own shares unless taken as security for a debt previously contracted in good faith. No bank can become indebted to an amount exceeding its unimpaired capital, except for circulating notes, deposits, drafts against its own funds and dividends due to its own shareholders. No bank can hypothecate its own notes. No bank can permit any part of its capital to be withdrawn. In addition to the provisions for examining and making public the accounts of the banks, it is required that shareholders be liable for the debts of the bank to an amount equal to the par value of their shares, in addition to the amount invested therein. Pro visions as to winding up the bank's business are also carefully drawn so as to protect the depositors in all possible ways. If the bank directors and the National Bank Examiners had done their duty in this Rutland case, the cashier's malfeasance could never have reached a point where restitution would have involved any serious strain on the shareholders. The bank's capital stock paid in is \$100,000, and its loans and discounts between \$300,000 and \$400,000 The dispatches put its present de posits at \$351,000; so that with ordipary circumspection no such amount as \$145,000 could possibly be extracted from the bank's funds without detec tion. It is not likely that over \$30,000 in actual cash is ever on hand in the

bank for any length of time. The main point, however, is that o all the National bank notes issued by this Rutland bank and scattered in the circulation everywhere throughout the country, not a dollar will be lost to its olders. The notes are secured by Government bonds on deposit at Washington. The new currency law will add 'more money" to the circulation, but it will be this kind of "money," as good as gold, secured by Government bonds, and sure of maintenance at the gold standard.

Why doesn't the Senate, in which there is a strong Republican majority. confirm W. D. Bynum, nominated by the President to be one of the General Appraisers of the Customs? His fitness for the place is unquestioned. Democrats are incensed against him because he, a gold-standard Democrat, refused to support Bryan, and exerted a powerful influence in Indiana against the free-coinage craze and the Chicago platform. His nomination to an im portant office was a very proper recognition by the President of the goldstandard Democrats of the country, who have received scant consideratio all round. Yet the Republicans of the Senate refuse or neglect to confirm him, because they seem to think him an interloper. Senators want to dictate such appointments, and Bynum is no Senator's factotum or protege. This same feeling of jealousy of gold Democrats, on the part of narrow Republicans, is witnessed everywhere. It is reported in the organization of the work of our political campaign, now at hand. It may be just as well for various parts of Oregon, where the party cuckoes object to any recognition of these former Democrats, to remember that as there were not votes enough to beat Bryan in Oregon, in 1896, without this class of men, so this year there will not be; and men are not likely to act heartily with a party that refuses them fellow-

In dealing with the rioters and murderers of Coeur d'Alene, Governor Steunenberg proved himself a strong and courageous man; and he gains additional credit by his unequivocal and emphatic avowal of his own sole responsibility for the proceedings taken to bring the criminals to justice. The effort of the Lentz-Sulzer committee at Washington to make capital for Bryanism out of this affair is one of the most discreditable of recent demagogic endeavors. Opposition to maintenance of punishment of mobs that blow up mines, destroy factories and railroad the house to meet its maturities. The

ountry, is a cardinal tenet of Bryanism. On this basis men like Lentz and Sulzer denounce a brave executive like Governor Steunenberg. Yet Steunenberg was himself elected as a Populist but, having official responsibility meet, he met it as he ought; and he gains the applause of the country by a firm avowal of his responsibility and open defense of the necessity and righteousness of his action.

THERE WILL BE NO EXECUTIONS Rudyard Kipling, in a recent letter to the London Times, urges that England should follow up her military suppres sion of the Boer war with a few state trials and executions for treason, such as followed the suppression of the Canadian rebellion of 1837. This stupid recommendation illustrates how a man of literary genius may be utterly destitute of political common sense. There s not the slightest cause for appre hension that England will act affirma tively on this lunatic counsel of Kip ing. It is true that Great Britain it 1803 executed Robert Emmet for treason, but Robert Emmet was something responsible for stimulating a rising of the mob in Dublin, which resulted in the cold-blooded murder of Judge Kilwarden, and Robert Emmet was the last Irish rebel that was executed for a political crime. Hindoo rebels were excuted in the mutiny of 1857, but they were military mutineers, whose hands were stained with the blood helpless English women and children; who had murdered their venerable commanding officers on pa rade. It is true that there were some executions for "treason" early in the century in South Africa, but nearly a century has elapsed since that date when the law and practice under it in all Europe for political offenses was in line with the inhuman code of capital punishment for theft and forgery. Even in the case of the Canadian co lonial insurrection of 1837, after the executions which followed the sharp but short-lived fighting between the British troops and Sir John Colborne and the rebels, the policy of Lord Duram, who was sent out from England to pacify Canada, was humane and liberal. Canada was granted home rule and within a few years all the really able and influential fugitive leaders of the rebellion, like Papineau, were per

mitted to return to Canada. There is no nation in Europe that ha en so humane in its punishment of purely political crimes within the last fifty years as Great Britain. Compare the humanity of France under Louis Napoleon; the humanity of Austria toward the Hungarians; the humanity of Russia toward the Poles: the humanity of Spain toward Cuba, and it will be confessed that Great Britain has been comparatively lenient in her punishment of political offenses. As late as 1871 the French Republic under Thiers executed the rebels of the Commune ruthlessly after battle, and deported them by hundreds to the convict camps of Cavenne and New Caledonia There is not the slightest doubt that Great Britain will be as statesmanlik in her humanity after victory as the United States was after the Civil War. Indeed, the action and proclamation of Lord Roberts thus far show plainly that he has been instructed by his Government to lose no opportunity for onciliation of the people of the Orange Free State. The absence of bitterness between the combatants when they meet in hospital or in captivity, or under flag of truce, is significant. The ounsels of Kipling were probably prompted by his intercourse with some colonials who have lost property or suf fered some personal indignity at the hands of some of the Boers under their temporary occupation of North Cape Colony and Natal. But this is to be expected in all wars.

was natural for Thad Stevens to feel an increased bitterness toward the Confederacy after General Early had burned his iron works in the Gettysburg campaign, and lesser men than Stevens were always bitter over losses suffered by war in border states, like Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, But there is not the slightest evidence that the British Government has any in tention to square its future policy toward the South African Republics in line with colonial prejudice voiced by Rudyard Kipling. It is not surprising that Kipling should be the author of such stupid counsels, for while no neg ple were more prompt than our own to recognize his genius, or treat him with courtesy, of no people has Kipling writ ten more bitter, unjust and shamefu abuse than he has of the United States. No English author since the appearance of Dickens' "American Notes" in 1843 has been so unfair as Kipling. Hi bitter abuse of America and his harbarous counsels to Great Britain serve to illustrate the fact that a man may have genuine literary genius and yet b a very small-souled, mean-tempered contemptible man, of vast intellectual limitations. He is not the first man of genius who is a cad, and he probably will not be the last.

By telegraph four or five days ago we had the statement that a receiver had been appointed for the great publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., but there were no particulars as to the fall ure. These are now supplied. Coming so soon after the fallure of Harper & Brothers, this announcement has awakened much interest throughout the country, and it created a real sensation in New York, where it is the general be lief that the failure is a direct and im mediate consequence of the collapse of the Harpers, though the two houses had little connection, save in a friendly way. But since the mishap to the Harpers the banks have been close with publishing houses, and the Appletons therefore were unable to obtain money as usual, for their current obligations The house had been accustomed to borrow from \$100,000 to \$300,000 at a time to tide over short periods when its own capital was locked up in publication of books, but after the failure of the Harpers the financiers were no longer so ready to supply money to the Apple tons. The firm found itself with a tre mendous business on hand, but unable to borrow money-though it never had falled in a single obligation. Its liabilities are set down at \$3,694,000, with excess of assets amounting to \$2,446. 000; but there were bills payable to the amount of \$1,140,000, yet no source from which an immediate supply of money could be drawn. Of the bills receivable, a very large sum-nearly \$1,000,000-was on the installment-contract plan, and therefore not immediately available The real cause of the failure is attributed to this method of doing businessorder, to protection of property and to though it is asserted that the assets are perfectly good, yet too slow to enable

house began in 1825, in connection with a dry goods business, which its founder, Daniel Appleton, had started in Boston. It was first established in New York

An "open Winter" is pleasant while

it is in progress, but it has its drawbacks. Here, for example, comes the strawberry man, far in advance of the season, predicting a shortage in the strawberry crop, because, owing to the open Winter, the plants have bloomed continuously, thus becoming too weak to perfect fruit; while the rose fancier is abroad with sprays and other devices to rid his rose bushes of the green aphis that literally swarm the tender shoots, remarking sadly. had no weather cold enough to kill the pestiferous things." The tent caterpillar will be heard from later on, and the festive cut-worm, with his abnormal appetite for cabbage and tomato plants and other green stuff, and the snalls and what not. But we did have a glorious Winter. Let us not forget that, nor fail to remind ourselves that insect pests flourish unless persistently fought every Spring and far into the Summer. These creatures are among the camp followers of civilization, of cultivation. And while the Oregon that knew them not is gorgeous, so to speak, in the memory of big red apples, wormless and without blemish; pears that the most fastidious could eat in the dark without fear of blting into some thing not quite toothsome; plums plucked from trees whose foliage was green and clean, and luscious wild strawberries of unfailing yield, would scarcely return to that period, with its isolation, for the sake of immunity from pests that have resulted from its banishment.

Those Republican members of Congress who wish to assert the protective principle, as they call it, against Puerto Rico, seem utterly dumbfounded at the popular protest that has arisen and continues to rise in increasing volume from every section of the country. They fume about the newspapers, to which they attribute all the trouble. They are wrong, first, in supposing that the newspapers control the people, for they merely reflect and register the universal sentiment of the people, and they are wrong also when they wait in hope that the people will "come to their senses" in a short time and rally for protection. Protection never had much excuse, and what little it ever had has failed now that our once infant industries have become giant trusts, The Puerto Rico episode is not a sudden revulsion of feeling. It is a mere accidental bringing out of convictions to which the people have long been arriving. The blow at Puerto Rico has struck out the spark, but the fuel for the flame has been accumulating these many years. The American people will never rally to the defense of the Protected Interests against justice to the dependencies. The sooner our Republican Congressmen realize this fact the

better for them. Harvard professors have undertaken work for posterity the value of which can only be dimly conjectured. Each one is writing a diary of his daily life during the present month of March, these records to be sealed up and remain unopened in the college archives for sixty years. It is believed that a detailed account of the work, the studies, the amusements, the personal and official interests of any group of educated men of a former generation would be of interest and value at the present time, and in this view the task is undertaken for the benefit of Harvard professors who will come after the writers. The task is one from which the professors can hardly expect to derive either profit or satisfaction, hence it may be considered a work of self-abnegation. The writers are debarred by a pledge of secrecy, exacted in the interest of sincerity, from the pleasure of reading each other's diaries, so that it will be reserved for a future generation to know what the Harvard professors of March, 1900, thought of one

another. Mr. Sulzer, Representative in Concress from New York, insists that the United States ought to tell Great Britain that the war she is making on the Boers must cease right now. The order would be obeyed at once, Mr. Sulzer thinks; but if it were not, he would have the United States declare itself the ally and champion of the Boers, strike at the corrupt and effete monarchy of Great Britain, and humble it in the dust. Mr. Sulzer seems to think we could sweep the British Navy off the seas in a month or so, land a naval brigade at London and dictate peace. Then we should not only compel the British to recognize the independence of the Boer States, but should free both Ireland and Scotland from the English yoke. Mr. Sulzer evidently thinks it high time this great country of ours surface. was doing a little something for freedom.

Field Marshal Sir Donald Martin Stewart, whose death in his 77th year is reported, was a distinguished soldier He was commander-in-chief of the English Army during the famous Afghan campaign, in which Lord Roberts made his famous march to Candahar and was distinguished for valor and good conduct during the Indian mutlny. He was at one time Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, and at th time of his death was a member of the Indian Council and Governor of Chelsea Military Hospital.

It is estimated that it would cost about \$100,000 to turn "Old Ironsides" into an excellent training-ship, and as it would cost even more to build a new one, sentiment and economy unite, in the proposal to rebuild the old ship and restore her in this capacity to the serviceable list of the Navy. There is a bill before Congress looking to that end which has apparently a good prospect

of passing. Failure of the Appleton House,

Chicago Tribune. Everybody who knows and values go soks will regret to learn of the failure of D. Appleton & Co., the New York pub-lishers. The fact that the liabilities are \$1,100,000 indicates that the difficulties of the firm have been serious. The Apple-tons have published books of all kinds, but have devoted themselves most exten-sively to schoolbooks and scientific works. During the last year they undertook to issue a remarkable series of "Twentieth Century Text Books," consisting of over 100 volumes, covering the whole field of modern education. The books were being written by the foremost educational specialists in the country, and have been under the general editorahlp of Dr. A. F. Nightingale and Professor Charles H. Thurber, of Chicago. It is not improbable that this large enterprise was partly re-sponsible for the financial difficulties of

The project is a fair example of high class of works issued by this their cause, cannot fail to produce univer real regret. The failure is the more surpris-ing because the Appletons are the publish-ers of "David Harum," the sales of which have run into the hundreds of thousands. Coming so closely upon the similar re-verses of Harper & Bros. and the disastrous fire of the Lippincott Company, the Appleton failure impresses one with the idea that the publishing business is having more than its just share of trouble

EXIT KING LEARY.

Remarkable Ruler Who Should Have a Larger Career.

Chicago Tribune. A dispatch from Washington announce that Lieutenant-Commander Schroeder has en selected to succeed Captain Leary as Naval Governor of the Island of Guam, U. S., and that he will sail from San Fran-cisco about the middle of May, arriving at his far-away destination before July next. It is gratifying to learn that Captain Leary will be relieved at his own re quest and not because of dissatisfaction with the administration of his office. The new Governor will find Guam in spick and span order when he arrives, and the Guamites will undoubtedly meet him at the wharf with the same enthusiastic

monstrations of loyalty they have con-uously displayed under the salubrious

nd spectacular administration of Captain

Leary. Instead of a lazy, good-for-noth-

ing, drunken lot of reprobates, such as they were before Captain Leary presented them with the blessings and privileges of civilization, he will find them clad in of civilization, he will find them clad in their right minds and fairly reveling in the delights of industry. He will have an easy task in the exercise of sovereign ty, for Captain Leary has well prepared the way. He has established a firm and generous paternal government to which the Guamites are attached, though they do not hold office, attend primaries, in conventions secure contracts of loot the public treasury. This seems to be an ideal political condition. Ethically also, Captain Leary has been eminently successful. He has broken up peonas emancipated the slaves. He has away with polygamy and concubinage, and the Guamites appear to be relieved that they have to support but one wife, legally married in American fashion. In some mysterious way, unknown to the W. C. T. U. and the Prohibitionists, he has cured them of drunkenness. He has made them pay their debts, an obligation which has been loosely regarded in the ast. He has even persuaded them to ome forward cheerfully and pay their past. taxes, an operation which is not performed cheerfully in the mother if the United States can be regarded as e mother of Guam. Industrially he has revolutionized the island, for every Guam-ite is now a man behind a hoe, with a donkey, a pig, and poultry among his be-longings. Socially he has instilled in them a love for Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, Washington's Birthday, Lincoln's Birth day, Labor Day, Moving Day, of July and all the other days which their loving Uncle Sam observer holidays. Artistically he has taught them to patronize his circulating library, and every home, however, humble, resour the strains of pianolas, organettes and hurdy-gurdles, with which they have been generously provided by the Nava

Lieutenant-Commander Schroeder may well congratulate himself upon the para-dise to which he has been assigned, but in the meantime the services of Captain Leary should not be forgetten. Without roops or munitions of war or physical force he has succeeded in making as happy, contented and loyal as any one of the old American States. Cuba is still an unsettled problem. Puerto Rico is un happy. The Philippines are an uncertain factor. Sulu is still cursed with polygam; and slavery. Guam alone of all our sions is happy and contented, thanks to Captain Leary. His administration has been purely personal. He has had no suggestions from the Naval department which has not known what he was do ing until it was done. As the most orig-inal and successful administrator of all Americans at the present time, Guam will sincerely mourn his departure. should he not have a public reception when he arrives home?

SANCTIFIED SACRILEGE. That's What Some of Sheldon's Work Comes to.

New York Tribune. The Rev. Mr. Sheldon, who has been running a newspaper in Kansas "as Christ would do it," thus with admirable humility of spirit posing as the journalist peer of the Almighty, is understood to have extended his divine authority to all departments of the establishment torials were written, news was edited, ex-changes were clipped, cartoons were made and circulation statements drawn all "as Christ would have done it." similarly divine censorship was exercise over the advertising columns. An adver-tisement of " a \$30 suit of clothing for \$10" was barred out, apparently on the ground that the Saviour of mankind would not approve of bargain sales; and one of a certain make of corsets was excluded on like grounds. It is fair to assume, then, that the advertisements which were admitted to the columns the paper were such as, in the Rev. Mr. Sheldon's opinion, Christ would approve. With that assurance in view we feel boldened to quote from Mr. Sheldon's paper, from among advertisements of "Sun "Infallible Skirt Rule." flower Pants."

etc., the following:
Stir the Subsoil Deep
To let in the rains, that refresh arth. Otherwise a large portion of molsture graciously sent by our Heavenly Father is wasted by running off from the

-'s Subsoil Plow accomplishes the stirring as we believe would please JESUS, who said let nothing be lost. Also, -- 's Improved Potato Digger designed to work well, even in unfavorable conditions of soil, which induces good words instead of bad words, by which we desire to honor JESUS

- PLOW WORKS. TOPEKA, KANSAS. Such is, we are to assume, the Rev. Mr. Sheidon's idea of an advertisement Christ would write it." Blank's plow plows as Christ would plow. Blank's pointo digger digs potatoes as Christ would dig them. Shall we not presently have corn plasters for curing corns as Christ would cure them, and sanitary plumbing such as

To every man of healthful decent mind, not to say of religious disposition, the objurgations of an angry truck driver must seem pure and reverent by the sid of this revolting, studied sacrliege parad-ed in the name of Jesus the Christ by this "Rev." Mr. Sheldon. A subsoli plow that works, "as we believe would please Jesus calls for spiritual civet to sweeten the Imagination.

Bryan's Platform.

Mr. Bryan does not cut a creditable figwhat is looked upon as the opening gun of his coming campaign.-Baltimore

Bryan's new platform proves only that, having once been knocked down by a solar-plexus blow, Mr. Bryan is now preparing for a repetition of the knockdown experience—Philadelphia Inquirer. To those Eastern Democrats who had hoped their brethren of the West were ready for compromise in the interests of harmony the Nebraska platform affords scant comfort.-Minneapolis Timer

Taking this Nebraska platfarm as the forerunner of the National Democratic declaration of principles in this year 1900, the Republicans of the Nation will accept the issue with satisfaction.-Cedar Rapids

Republican. doubt the Democratic editors who have been hoping that the gold-standard law enacted by Congress would relegate the money question to the background will be sorely disappointed by Colonel Bryan's

silver the leading issue,-Ohio State Jour-

Mr. Bryan may be permitted to pose upon it during the campaign without protest from the Eastern Democrats who are from the Southern and Western Dem crats, who are not in line with its antiexpansion utterances.—Sloux City Journal.

While he builds a long platform of clapneibly to draw attention from the main back of it all and paramount above is free silver. The only hope left for men who believe in sound money is to ignore the whole platform.-Davenport Re

It evident that the anti-imperialist issue will attract little attention in the con-ing campaign. The Democrats have dicovered that there are no votes in it. The Democratic platform to be adopted at Kansas City will contain plenty of generalizations on the subject, but few as-sertions—Philadelphin Press,

The Nebraska Democracy, speaking for Mr. Bryan, declare in favor of turning the Government into a paper mill for the issue of unlimited and irredeemable paper mon-It sounds almost like a defi to ion that just as the people are felici tating themselves on the passage of a law that will put a stop to "the endless chain" and make it possible to keep gold in the Treasury and in the country, the Nebraska Democracy, in a platform revised by Mr. Bryan, should demand a new unlimited issue of greenbacks.-Indianapolis

Views on Sheldon's Paper, Lay of the model Christian daily at To-peka: "If I was so soon to be done for, pray what was I ever begun for."—Minne-apolis Times.

apolls Times. The Rev. Mr. Shelden should bear mind the fact that Jesus never made a contract with a lecture bureau,-Washing-

ton Post. The sum of the whole matter is, that Mr. Sheldon published not so much a religious daily as a Sheldon daily. It was saturated with his personal peculiarities and fads.—Minneapolis Tribune.

About the only thing that has come ou is to start a batch of cranks along the almost blasphemous

The stockholders in the Topeka Capital Company are now fighting among them-selves and the "devil" appears to have succeeded the Rey. Mr. Sheldon as editor-in-chief.-Janesville Gazette. Brother Sheldon's great Christian daffy

innears to have fallen into the hands of changers. It is quite easy guesa what Jesus would have done un er mich elreumstances -- Washington Post Another report is to the effect that Mr Sheldon's experiment was really for the purpose, unknown to the minister, of preaching socialism in Kansas in a way that would disrupt the Populist party there.—Philadelphia Times.

Sheldon had an sounced frankly that his substitute for the Sunday morning paper was to be a sheet with no reading matter except passages from the Bible, how many copies would be mve received orders for?-Council Bluft

Now it is said there is a division among the directors of the company which owns the newspaper that was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Sheldon on experimental lines for a week. Such sensationalism never pays in the long run.-Cleveland Leader Should the Topoka paper be changed to what its amateur editor calls a "Christian Daily," it might, in the course work up to the moral level of existing newspapers, provided the stockholders are endowed with great financial perseverance.-St. Louis Globe-Demo-

Folly and Its Fruit. Boston Herald (Ind.).

In the Nebraska State Democratic Con-vention resolutions, which unmistabably bear the mark of the hand of Mr. Bryan in their composition, there is promptnes in taking advantage of a weak point in latest currency bill. The resolutions say that the Republicans have admitted the gold standard to be unsatisfactory by attempting to revive the delusive hop of international bimetalism." This mos foolish sop to the free silver Cerberus thus early bears its fruits. It is the keynote, indoubtedly to the kind of campaign the free-silver Democrats intend to make, We are moved to ask what good did this concession do the Republicans. No person of intelligence was deceived by it. It meant nothing at all, practically speaking, and quarters. If there was any hope of gain in t, this was sought in an attempt to deceive certain people on the free-silver side. There was dishonesty in so acting, and, ike much other dishonesty, it did not pay. It put a handle in the hands of the Bryan without affording anything orresponding advantage to the Republican party.

England's Financial Resources.

New York Tribune. The offer of \$1,677,500,000 in subscription o the British war loan is the most impressive display of "sinews of war" the the world has ever seen. That stupendous sum is larger than the entire public debt of the United States, and more than half the public debt of the United Kingdom. The offer of it will doubtless have a somewhat depressing effect upon the Boers. It may also have a restraining influence upon the anti-British ardor of some other nations, whose finance minis-ters have to go abroad for loans. An army of a million and a half is a big factor in a war. But a fund of a billion and a half is also to be taken seriously into account.

"Brave Old Kruger!" Hartford Courant.

President Kruger said to a New York Herald correspondent at Pretoria: "I have 200 blood relatives fighting, and would rather see them all perish than yield to England's unholy aggression," Oom Paul has evidently studied Artemas Ward, whose willingness to sacrifice all his wife's relations on the altar of liberty has become proverbial. Perhaps the blood rel atives do not share the President's willingness to make martyrs of them.

The Bank Examiner of the Forks Salem Journal.

A great deal of criticism has been shed on Mr. Johnson, but he only did what so many others do-went to the Legislature to pull out a plum for himself. It would be really refreshing to see a Legislature elected once to do business for the people instead of lining their own pockets and letting the public interests go to the demnition bowwows.

Lentz Is a Democrat. Ohio Lentz says that Aguinaldo is "onof the world's heroes." It could probably be proved by Aguinaldo that Lentz is one of America's statesmen.

Lenten Sacrifice. Chicago Record.

The world and flesh, till forty days go by, I must renounce; I shall myself de All luxury and pemp and vanity, For this is Lent. For me no more ten-cent cigars shall burn-

All such extravagances I shall spurn;

This present Lent. I shall give up my dally street-car ride And walk instead, to mortify my pride. Ten cents a day thus saved I'll lay aside

A humble cornoob pipe shall serve my turn

Right straight through Lent. My last Spring's suit I quite intend to wear, So that for that I do not really care One copper cent.

No little suppers following the show, With tootheome lobsters and le fizz Clioquot-You bet I've got to go a little side, For this is Lent.

For this is Lent, and I know shortly that My wife will strike me for an Easter hat It's either strict retrenohment or a spat,

That's evident.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Bryan will be here for an hour today That is long enough

Is Senator Hoar the angel behind that

how that excited the Filipinos nearly to insurrection?

About two more of those "wearing-of the green" effusions will put Kipling into the Austin class.

Now Kipling is advocating hangings in South Africa. He must be getting short of material for copy.

South America could hardly have any more revolutions on hand if she had just had a peace conference.

Senator Peffer would better keep out of England till Com Paul has been disposed of satisfactorily.

Now that Bryan is coming, the Democrats are trying to raise the wind. Some people are always determined to paint the lily

The New York chorus girls are going to have a masquerade. Most of them will probably appear in the effectual disguise

Congressmen will learn a good deal more about public sentiment on the Puerto Rican question election day than they appear to now.

Mr. Hanna should be reminded that while the Puerto Ricans have no voters, they have a good many friends in the Republican party.

Boston is thinking of prohibiting the inging of church bells. She will probably have no objection to their mellifluous tintinabulation.

A well-dressed young fellow about town has invented a scheme for "shooting snipes," or picking up cigar-stubs, that ears the merit, at least, of originality. In the back part of the heel of his left shoe, between the layers of sole leather, he has inserted a pin, point outward. The other day a gentleman threw down a halfburned cigar in front of the Perkins Hotel. The snipe-shooting flend was observed to step quickly forward. He plant. ed the pin-point squarely into the eightstub, lifted his heel in the most natural sort of a way, deftly removed the prize, inserted it between his teeth and went off down the street, smoking calmly. Who ever heard of such a thing before?

Fancy vosts of the loudest patterns and nost gorgeous hues are quite the style row. Few who wear them imagine that such vests were ever in fashion before. but such is the case. One of the prettiest vests of the kind seen, a fine check, formed of a thread of red and a thread of black, is worn by a man whose wife crocketed it for him. She took the pattern from a vest crocheted by another woman for her husband 26 years ago, and which is still as good as new. About 25 or 30 years ago vests of black velvet and satin were fashionable for plain people, and plaid velvets of vivid colors and others with colored spots or sprigs of flowers were used by people of fashion. The present style of fancy vests is only the renewal of an old fashion;

Considerable unfavorable comment has been made on the fact that during the public funeral of Oregon Volunteers, on Sunday, the bell of only one church-Trinity-was tolled while the procession was passing, and also that very few persons on the streets uncovered while the remains were passing. The fact that the very proper custom which is common in European cities and many other places of uncovering while a funeral procession is passing is not in vogue here, explains one of the things complained of, and the same will probably apply to the tolling of church bells. There was only one other church on the line of march, beside Trinity. Pub lic funerals have been of rare occurrence here, and probably the usages in connection with such affairs will be better observed in the future, although there are objectionable features in the matter of persons remaining uncovered for any length of time on such days as Sunday was.

Potter and Manila. Providence Journal.

The bishop's trip has converted him abclutely to the American side. He will be enounced by the little band of Aguinaldians remaining, but thoughtful persons will appreciate that our cause must be just if close-range view can convince such a violent "anti" as Bishop Potter was of his ill-founded opinions,

> Don't Be Too Good. Philadelphia Press.

Jimmy-W'at yer been so good fur dese Willie-Why, me birthday comes nex'

week. Jimmy-Well, say, I wouldn't be too good, if I wuz you, or mebbe they won't give yer nothin' but a Bible fur a present.

Betort.

Indianapolis Press.

The Tailor—You said you would settle that bill at the expiration of a month, and here over six weeks have passed.

The Customer—Yes, and if you will think you will remember you told me you would have the suit done in a week. It took you three.

Disagreeable Companion. Syracuse Herald. The Kicker-I bate him! Friend-Why? The Kicker-He always agrees with me.

and never gives me a chance to argue. Legacies. London Daily Chronicle. The log is yours; and so's the phote frames, Them pictures wot I cut, and my new box. The pack of carde, the dominoes, an games, The knittin needles, an the knitted socks,

An' all, except the letters and the ring-You'll find them all together tied w My public clothin'-that goes back to stores-

My kit'll sell by auction on the square; An' other fellers will be "formin' fours" An' "markin' fime" in boots I used to wear, They're welcome; but you won't forget to The ring and all the letters to my-friend?

The pain ain't near so bad as wot it were The day they dragged me from the limber wheels: Ain't I a wreck! for God's sake, don't tell 'er;

Say it was fever-peaceful-in the 'ills; An' write about the wreaths, the "Jack," and the band, An'-send a bit of hair-you understand? The ring-oh, no, the doctor lets me talk,

I ain't a tirin'—'cept a funny light, An' just a feelin' that I'd like to walk To where it seems to flicker in the night. Better for me to go with aching 'ead Than go in trouble with my say

The ring-it ain't long since she sent it back: I never meant no 'arm. God only knows, But things-I can't tell now-looked very binek, And she believed the others-I supp I'm sorry for 'er now—that cursed whee You see, she is a woman, an' she'll feel,

The dog is yours, I told you that before e spurs-you'll find 'em in my private kit. An' hair-it's foolish-but a little bit.

"Our Father"-Lord, how strange! It's-allri str.

The lett-an'—th'—ring—an'—hair—for—'er!

Modder River, Feb. 10. —Edgar Wallace.