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TODAY'S WHATHER-Rain, followed by

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

WORD-WORSHIP.

Francis Bacon talks with his usual wisdom of "idols which have crept into the understanding through alliances of words and names." His statement fits exactly the intellectual processes of men like Mr. Bryan. "For," he continues, "men believe that their reason governs words; but it is also true that words react on the understanding. Now words, being commonly framed and apfollow those lines of division which are most obvious to the vulgar understanding." Further, of the "idols" imposed on the understanding by loose use of words, he says: "They are either names of things which do not exist (for as there are things left unnamed through lack of observation, so likewise are there names which result from fantastic suppositions and to which nothing in reality corresponds); or they are names of things which exist, but yet confused and ill-defined, and hastily and irregularly derived from realities." Here you have a photograph of the Bryan mind, which unfortunately is not confined to Colonel Bryan himself. It permeates much of the general mind, through and through. Against no kind of error is it more necessary to be on our guard than against the specious fallacies and false appearances generated by use of words after the Bryan fashion.

The most recent illustration of this misuse of words is this remark, epitomizing the Bryan view of the Philippine problem:

If we hold the Philippines, the Philipines mus be either citizens or subjects. They cannot be come citizens without endangering our civil ization; they cannot become subjects without endangering our form of free government.

Mr. Bryan, we will assume, is sincer-

in his apparent differentiation of the two things, "subject" and "citizen." But the distinction is purely one of his own mental creation, and he relies for Its general acceptance upon the willingness of the people to take his distinc tion for granted, and their inability to detect the flaw in it. If the Filipinos participate in our Government, he thinks, they will be citizens; if not, subjects. This is very far from the fact. We are all citizens of the country, yet we are all subjects of our Government. The Frenchman who declares his intention to become an American citizen is a subject of the French Republic The Swiss applicant is a subject of the Swiss Republic. The citizen of Great Britain or of Canada is a subject of Queen Victoria, but his liberties are as secure, his participation in government is as full as the Frenchman enjoys, or, in most ways, as the citizen of the United States.

Whatever seriousness attaches to Mr. Bryan as a political figure is due to the vote of eleven Southern States, who were retained as subjects of the United States against their will. They became subjects "without endangering our form of free government, except in so far as they support dangerous demagogues like Mr. Bryan for the Presidency.

We have citizens without voice in the Federal Government, in the District of Columbia, in Alaska, in New Mexico and other territories. They are citizens "without endangering our civilization." and at the same time they are subjects "without endangering our form of free government." As citizens they are subject to the reigning authority at Washington; as subjects they have all the privileges of life, liberty and property to which the Constitution entitles them. What becomes, then, of Mr. Bryan's dread alternative between "cittzen" and "subject"? It vanishes into air. It is the chimera of a mind dealing in words of whose meaning it has no real or accurate knowledge,

Another thing. Mr. Bryan is afraid that if the Filipinos are taken under the flag, they cannot be denied full participation in our Government. Is he. then, ignorant that for every Filipine that he fears there is in the United States a negro, denied full participation in our Government? Does he not know that but for this denial of political power to the 8,000,000 or more negroes in the United States, he would have had but 76 electoral votes instead of 176 at the last election, and that a conviction of necessity for suppression of the negro vote is all that has kept the solid South from being broken up through its manufactures, sound money and expan-

The negro is better fitted for selfgovernment than is the Filipino, yet the man whose political importance is built upon negro subjection has the audacity to tremble for "our form of government," if we withhold from the Philippines statehood and seats in Congress. Can talk like this get credence? Perhaps so. These sonorous phrases about "endangering our civilination" and "endangering our form of free government" are no more empty and meaningless than the fervid denunclation of the "cross of gold" and the "crown of thorns" that gave Mr. Bryan the nomination in 1896. Bryan, with all his persuasive oratory and skillful appeal to discontent and disappointment, would be harmless except for the weakness of those who yield to his appeals to their ignorance and their baser passions. The question is not, What of Bryan? It is, What of the people? It is they who are on trial, not he.

he was much pleased to see The Oregonian opposing the Puerto Rico tariff. but was surprised that The Oregonian

the Philippines. This is just what The Oregonian does see. It is what it has foreseen from the very first motion, in this Puerto Rican business. Moreover, it knows, and has said many times that it was the shadow of the Philippines looming up behind this Puerto Rican proposition that caused Congress, under pressure of protected interests, to take this position against justice to Puerto Rico. But for the Philippines there would have been no more objection to free trade with Puerto Rico than with Hawaii. And yet our Pacific States, nearest to the Philippines and most interested in commercial intercourse with them, are unanimous in the wish of their people for free trade. The Senators and Representatives from the Pacific States who oppose this free commercial intercourse are not supported in this action by the people here.

While the legislative and executive branches of the Government are threatening to rob Puerto Rico, the military arm, represented by General Otis, is throttling American trade in the Philippines. General Otis is not personally at fault. He is simply the instrument of the McKinley Administration, which this act shall be not less than \$100 and not persistently maintains, in the face of vigorous protest, the robber system of ad valorem duties, specific duties, har-bor taxes, consumption taxes, surtaxes and arbitrary valuations, which Spain adopted to exclude the products of the rest of the world from the islands and to provide funds for the suppression of the Luzon insurrections. The Amer-

SUICIDAL POLICY IN LUZON ALSO.

Ican military authorities out-Spain greedy old Spain in the enforcement of these oppressive measures. Many laws which the Spanish authorities plied to the capacity of the vulgar, winked at as being too harsh for practical application are enforced under American rule, with all the rigor of military exaction, "thus stifling," as the Manila Chamber of Commerce says in a memorial to Congress, "the incentive to business by consuming the results of industry and economy." It is of no avail to appeal to Otis. He puts off complainants with the statement that the burdens must be borne until Congress enacts laws for the Islands. Meanwhile Congress is seeking a means to fleece the new possessions rather

than to benefit them.

It is impossible for American merchants to build up trade with the Philippine Islands under existing regulations. Cost, freight, duties, various taxes and landing charges combine to put prices of our products beyond the reach of the great mass of the people. A can of tomatoes, worth 121/2 cents gold in Portland, retails at from 30 to 3214 cents, gold, at Manila. A barrel of worth \$3 gold on the Pacific Coast, sells for \$12 Mexican, or \$6 gold, at Manila. Added to the drawback of excessive charges is the gross abuse of the privilege the Government grants to the Army, officers and men alike, of purchasing supplies from the commissary salesrooms at about cost. These supplies find their way into the market and enter into competition with goods imported by merchants. The private accomplishes this deceit by buying the goods at the commissary salesrooms and selling them to dealers; the officer by giving clubs, stores and restaurants orders on the commissary. As the Army gets these commodities for about 25 per cent less than they cost the importers, the effect of the competition

American merchants can make no headway in the Philippines under conditions imposed by Spain and retained by our Government. It is not surprising that Europe controls 92 per cent of the trade of the islands. Nor is it retention of the canteen were Brigasurprising that the Manila Chamber of dier-Generals Merriam, Wade and An-Commerce should "unhesitatingly de- derson; Inspector-General Philip Reade, ippines is almost impossible under the Point Academy; Colonel Hein, compresent regime, and it will be utterly mandant of cadets, and the following had." in the Manila custom-house because Coates, McGregor, Powell, Van Horne, they could not be sold at a profit if the Kline, French, Whitside, Kinzie, Guen-Government exactions were paid. Hundreds who have visited the islands with the intention of engaging in business left Manila in disgust when they saw the iniquitous tariff laws of Spain en- voiced the opinion of all these veteran forced at the point of the American When these exactions are abolished, we shall be able to land our post, where low people would congreproducts at Manila at prices that will gate and the vilest liquors be sold." put them within the reach of the people. Then, and not till then, will the trade of the Philippine Islands be diverted from Europe to our shores.

is ruinous in some lines of trade.

manent strategic committee, whose duboard shall meet at least once a month It will keep itself duly informed as to the state of foreign naval establish- McNab, Jr., of the Twenty-third Infanments, and the progress of naval matters abroad-a task that in itself will require no little study. It will supervise plans to be carried out in the event of war, and all other matters the knowledge of which would be of value to the Government in a foreign conflict.

The necessity of an advisatory board of this nature was acknowledged at the outset of the late war by an improvised committee charged with duties similar. to those above outlined, known as the "Board of Strategy." Although it did and Cebu. Lieutenant David L. Stone, much important work, it was handicapped by its "rawness," so to speak, the board partaking of the general unreadiness of the Nation for war. The general staff of the Navy will have the immense advantage of that careful preparation for war which can only be made in time of peace. And while it has been freely declared that it was raised at this time chiefly to give Admiray Dewey authoritative shore duty. he being ex-officio member and president of the board, its importance when Lieutenant F. K. Meade, of the Twenconsidered in conjunction with the duties designated must be admitted. Simply stated, if the United States is going the canteen as a vast mitigant of Army to take high rank among the maritime intemperance in the Philippines. The powers of the earth, trained sea dogs,

happens by the fortunes of politics to be at the head of the Navy Department, must direct the movements and advise as to the distribution in foreign and domestic waters of our Navy.

Doubtless there will be a good deal of pompous display in connection with the sittings of the general naval staff and its suggestions. But this is a part of officialism without which few nations have ever or will ever conduct their affairs. And the American people, consoling themselves in the exercise of the inherent right of protest and the acquired privilege of criticism, must accept and make the best of it. Surely a people who but now went mad with adulation that fell little short of adoration of Admiral Dewey, cannot reasonably feel aggrieved at any honor that Congress may see fit to confer

COMMON SENSE AND THE CANTEEN. A new anti-canteen bill has been presented in Congress by Representative Bowersock, of Kansas, which provides: That the sale of or the dealing in boer, win any intoxicating drinks as a becerage by any person, in any post exchange or cantern of transport or upon any premiess used for mili-tary purposes by the United States, is hereby Sec. 2. That the penalty for any violation of

more than \$500 for each offense. This bill, in the judgment of at least 90 per cent of the oldest, ablest and most experienced officers of the regular Army, ought not to become a law. What is the canteen? It has been accurately defined as "the enlisted man's club, his store for such articles as his ration may not supply, his restaurant, which has taken the place of the old sutler's store." It has proven of great benefit to the Army as well as to the soldier, in the judgment of nine-tenths of the officers of all ranks in the Army and among its warm friends are the officers who do not themselves make personal use of beer or light wine, which, in limited quantities, is the only form of stimulant permitted to be sold in the canteen. The profits of the canteen are devoted to improvements in the post exchange itself, its furniture, appointments and conveniences, or to the improvement of the messes of the various companies, bands and organizations of the post. The post exchange has a billiard table and a reading-room; no soldier is permitted to serve the beer. All the articles are sold at a low rate of profit, so that the soldier gets what he wants more cheaply than at the stores outside the post, and knows that the profit is devoted to his benefit in another way. The profits accruing to the company enable the men to live better, and make them more contented.

Secretary of War Root, in his annual

report, strongly favors the retention of

the canteen, saying in substance that prohibition is as impossible within the Army as without it, unless you refuse the soldier absolutely all liberty to go outside the post, the consequence of which would be refusal to enlist or speedy desertion after enlistment. In April, 1899, the Secretary of War addressed a letter of inquiry to every officer and non-commissioned officer in the Army, asking for a full, free, frank answer to the question, "What in your opinion would be the effect of an absolute prohibition of the sale of beer in the Army? Are you in favor of such prohibition, or are you in favor of the exchange as conducted at present, and with a view to improvement along these lines?" Out of over 800 replies received, but 17 commissioned officers and 19 non-commissioned officers were in favor of absolute prohibition. Among the officers of high rank, ability, mature age and superior personal character who earnestly favored the clare that American trade in the Phil- Colonel Mills, superintendent of West destroyed unless immediate relief is regimental commanders: Colonels Ar-Thousands of dollars' worth of nold, Viele, Noyes, Wessells, Burke, American goods have been abandoned J. H. Smith, Carr, Cooney, Comba, ther, Rodgers, Freeman, Burt, Williston, Page, Sanno and G. M. Randall Colonel Randall, who is now in command of the military district of Alaska

Brigadier-General Thomas M. Anderson, who for more than ten years, as Colonel of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, was stationed at Vancouver Barracks, wrote that while he was in Luzon he had twenty-four regular and volunteer organizations under his com-Completion of the new so-called Na- mand; that the canteen was their proval Policy Board by Secretary Long tection against the polsonous intoximarks a step that should increase the cant sold by the natives to the solefficiency of the Navy. This board of diers, a kind of gin known as "vino." officers of high rank corresponds to the The post exchange was first established general staff of European naval powers, by Colonel Morrow, United States Money spent in building a navy is Army, at Vancouver Barracks, in 1883, money wasted unless naval manage- to supplant the abomination of the oldment keeps pace with naval construc- style sutier system then in vogue, and tion. This board will constitute a per- in 1884 Colonel Anderson established a canteen at Fort David A. Russell. At ties will consist in keeping the Navy Vancouver Barracks the number of men up to a high standard of efficiency in in the guardhouse after pay day was preparation for war; to arrange plans reduced through the canteen at once for the disposal and operation of the from sixty a day to ten a day, and this American fleets in time of peace, and improvement continued. General Anfor home defense, and to give advice to derson says that like improvement in the Government when hostilities are in the sobriety of the garrison followed progress as to the strategic movements the establishment of the canteen at of the Navy. It is provided that the Fort David A. Russell, Lieutenant Muilay, of the Fourteenth United States in Washington, and twice a year the Infantry, testifies to the good results sessions must last for at least a week. obtained from the establishment of the canteen in Manila. Lieutenant A. J.

officers when he replied: "All kinds of

places would be established near the

I believe that in the Philippines a essocially beneficial on account of the nature of the intoxicants sold in the native wine shops. A very little of it makes a white person irresponsible or inscasible, and nine-tenths of the courts-martial in my company can be traced directly to native "vino," and almost all of the courts-martial occurred during the period when there was no exchange.

Lieutenant Moore, of the same regiment, wrote similar testimony concerning the value of the canteen in Manila of the Twenty-second Infantry, writes: The statement that the prohibition of the cale of heer at military posts and reservations causes the enlisted men to procure it or other intoxicating liquous from the outside, is particularly true in the Philippine Islands. When a man drinks this "vino" once he generally continues to do so, and I have had men in my company get drunk from drinking it who never drank before. All this, in my opinion, would be done away with if the men were allowed to buy their beer from the canteen.

Adjutant Hall, of the same regiment, bears similar testimony, and so does ty-first Infantry. The testimony of all the hospital stewards was in favor of officers, high and low, who govern the did not see that the same question and not the particular land lubber who Army, who are responsible for its order wait half a day, or be shut out. Be-

and peace, favor the canteen, while hose who propose to enact prohibition within an Army that is beset by "free rum without seem to be about as ques tionable in their religious views as the old sexton, who held that "Sinners is useful; they make the professors feel good."

THE SAME OLD STORY.

The strikes in Chicago this month have taken 50,000 men from work and deprived them of wages. Contractors have been handicapped, and builders hindered to an extent involving vast sums. In evidence of the magnitude of the strike, it is stated that plans for the construction of buildings calling for an investment of \$12,000,000 have been laid aside, and work upon buildings worth \$6,000,000 has been interrupted, and, indeed, practically suspended. Of the vast army of idle workmen, 30,000 are those whose services are ordinarily called for in the erection and equip ment of large structures, while 10,000 more have been deprived of work by the effect of the stoppage in construc-

tion upon quarries, brickyards, etc.
The 6000 machinists who went out in a body the second week in March justify their action by the claim that they have received lower wages than those paid to any other class of workmen engaged in building operations, their pay ranging from 15 to 25 cents an hour. Their demand was for a minimum wage of 28 cents an hour, and while they were about it they asked for a ninehour day, the discharge of non-union men, the free admission of walking delegates, and the exclusion of colored workmen. Held up by these demands. of which the wage increase (if based as, claimed) was the only legitimate one, vast interests have suffered losses which the activities of the entire season can scarcely make good, and bitterof spirit has been engendered which years, perhaps-months, certain-

ly-will not suffice to overcome. It is of this strike which late dispatches announce the probability of an early settlement on a basis of mutual concession. Specifically, the employers agree to the minimum wage scale as above noted, and to nine hours a day, while the men have been forced to yield on the walking delegate and other restrictions so obnoxious to business men who claim the right and feel the necessity of managing their own affairs in detail. Thus history has repeated itself in this most inopportune and practically ill-advised strike. Stubbornness has had its day, and labor and capital must pay the enormous charges. Concession, which it was apparent in the beginning must be made, has been made after heavy payment of tuition in the school of experience. Practically nothing new has been learned in the contest, unless, which is presuming without authority of precedent, the opposing elements have come to the lowledge that concession at the beginning is not harder than at the end of strife, and is in every sense wiser

The growth of the city finds striking Illustration in the surroundings and apointments of the new Holladay School building. When in 1876 the old building, now advertised for sale upon condition of its removal from the grounds, was built, that part of the city was a weeded solitude upon the very out-skirts of the resident section. The first of the old buildings now offered for sale was little more than a country schoolhouse, of a not very pretentious type, yet it amply sufficed for the educational needs of the district. With its subsequent additions, it has been long outgrown, and, after a strong presentment last year of the fact by citizens interested, the spacious new building now about completed was decided Yet in the evidence of progress of which the intelligence of the community is a part, and of growth to which all intelligence aspires, the substitution of the new for the old is a matter of congratulation, in which regret is lost and reminiscence finds scant audience.

Senator Simon was the only man in the Senate yesterday who had the courage to stand out for principle against the party whip, in the vote on the Puerto Rico iniquity. The Democrats oppose the bill on party grounds. Hoar is a thorough-going "anti," so he doesn't count. But Beveridge, paired against the Pettus amendment; Cullem, Fairbanks and Foraker, who have professed to be desirous of gaining justice for the dependencies, came into line, while Davis, Nelson and Proctor, posing as independent, absented themselves from the Senate chamber. Mr. Simon's pair in favor of the amendment, with Mr. Depew, against it, was announced. It is a remarkable and praiseworthy exhibition of political courage and loyalty to the conscience and the welfare of the people of Oregon and the entire Pacific Coast. Who can be the advisors of the other three Oregon men in Congress, that they continue to cutrage the unanimous sentiment of their constituents?

Dismissal of the suit of Pilot Granville Reed to recover fees for piloting a steamer which he did not pilot will probably convince the river pilots that the non-compulsory pilotage law was not put on the statute-books for ornament. What sympathy the public might have extended the pilots on account of loss of their fees has been forfeited by their attempt to harass shipping through a case built on such farfetched technicalities as were employed in libeling the St. Irene.

Disaster at the head of the army is necessarily discouraging to the rank and file. With General Joubert lying dead at their capital and General Cronje in captivity, the Boers may well despair, if they have not before, of beating back the power and destroying the authority of England in South Africa. It would be no arraignment of their courage or patriotism if the people of the Transvaal were to lay down their arms and sue for peace.

According to the New York World, Oom Paul is talking again. The talk reads like the work of an inventive correspondent. Old Brother Kruger cannot be such a simpleton as to supnose that threats will stop armies Equal is the absurdity of the supposition that Salisbury has been bandying threats with him.

If you haven't registered for the coming election, you would better get right up and do ft. In a very short time there will be a press, and you may have to

hold, now is the accepted time! But calls attention to the statement made in little more than one-half the vote of the state has yet been registered.

McBride is voting wrong on the great questions before the Senate. But Mc-Bride is sped. He will not have a dozen votes in the Legislature next January. Little men who get to the front through accident grafted on presumption soon fall back to their natural level

Spokane courts, after juggling for three years with a murderer, are about to be overcome by justice. The execution of George Webster, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Aspland, will, it is promised, come off today, according to long-delayed programme.

THE DEMOCRATIC SITUATION.

strength of Bryan's Position in the Party and Weakness of the Party Therefor. Boston Herald, Ind. declaration of National policy by

the late Nebraska convention, with which Mr. Bryan has necessarily be-come identified, does not shake the opin-

ion that his nomination to the Presi-dency by the Democrats is inevitable. It does, however, increase the difficul-ties of uniting the Democratic party upon him. We are inclined to regard this as unfortunate, when the subject is regarded in a patriotic rather than in a partisan sense. In the latter point of view, perhaps it is as well that the experiment of Mr. Bryan's strength with the country should be tested now. We believe that there is a general opinion among experienced political observers that if the Democratic party was to be united this year upon a good candidate for the Presidency, he would defeat Mr. McKinley. By a good candidate we mean one in whom the people would have confidence that he would adminis-ter wisely the affairs of the Nation. It is useless to say that there is no such man among the Democrats while the party contains such members as Rich ard Olney, of Massachusetts; Abram S, Hewitt, of New York; George Gray, of Delaware, and others that might be mentioned. But, it being apparent that there cannot be such a Democratic candidate this year, the next best thing may be to demonstrate that a candidate of another kind cannot be elected. This other kind can hardly afford a better test representative than is found the delusion of his popularity with the people and his fitness to be President would probably be brought to an and would probably be brought to an end, and the way cleared for the reformation of the party on a better basis. As affairs are now, it is clearly in a bad way. Its brains in statesmanship and its experience in public affairs are largely on one side, while the control of its machinery, which has the power to fix what is regularity in the party, is on the other. The latter carries the immense majority of the Democratic voters with it. Yet we believe the feeling of the uselessness of attempting to attain free silver is realized even in the states which were strongest for it four years ago. There were enough gains in the East-ern states to have carried the present House of Representatives for the Demo crats, had not the losses in the Western previously free-silver states offset them Still, it would not do to abandon free silver there, because such action would alienate the Populist party. The Populist party alliance is necessary to Demo-cratic strength in these localities, and this we take to be one of the reasons why Bryan adheres so persistently to free silver. He knows it would be fatal

to him at home to defy Populism.

The situation is different in the South.

There the Democrats fell into the support of free silver for the reason that it was regularity in the party to take this tand rather than because they strongly believed in it. They were somewhat in fear of the Populists, also, but that his much passed away. A great many of them who are now prepared to acqui-esce in the nomination of Bryan would over the idiocy of h's constituents, while prefer some other candidate. They see that the free-sliver issue is of the past; they do not find that it is likely to aid them in their states in carrying the elec-tions, and they realize that it is to be an obstacle and an odlum to the Demoeratic ticket in certain quarters. Thus we have not only the Gold Democrats house is in a sense pathetic, since it in opposition to Mr. Bryan but a great tells of the passing of a generation. many Southern Democrats, who have not been strictly so classed, averse to his nomination. That nomination bei the best thing for their party is to receive its lesson in his defeat.

But suppose Bryan should be elected. Such an event would be altogether impossible if he rested his cause, which is the Democratic cause, on its merits. But it will not do to leave out of sight that he has the Republican Administration of the National Government to aid him. What Bryan's ideas of free silver would surely prevent, and what his as-sociations would positively prohibit, if left alone, may be overcome by Republican blundering. It is use'ess to ignore that there is serious disaffection in the Re-publican party; the instances of it are. much too frequent and prominent. We remarked in the beginning of this article that it was unfortunate in a patriotic sense that Bryan was receiling so many of the more trustworthy class, of Democrats. We said this in view of his possible election. If he should be elected, it would be for the interest of the Nation that he should count among his supporters the better men of his

party. BRYAN THE CONQUISTADOR. Very Palpable Hit at the Lincoln Platform.

New York Tribune. Bryan, in his Nebraska platform. which may well be taken as an anti-type of the forthcoming Kansas City platform on which he will take his stand as a Presidential candidate, is particularly hot and strenuous against militarism, im-perialism and all the other like begies which have been conjured up in his "mir-age of overheated language." "We are," he cries, "opposed to purchasing trace at the cannon's mouth with human blood. at the cannon's mouth with numes plood.

. We are not willing to convert a republic into an empire.

. We oppose militarism." To which mouth-filling phrases the juvenile yaps in the upper gallery no doubt respond with a vigorous

And yet in that same benign and philosophical charter of humanity, Mr. Bryan declares: "We are in favor of the immediate construction and fortification of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States." Is not Mr. Bryan aware that the Nicaragua Canal is to traverse the territory of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, two independent, sovereign states? Are we to go fown there, invade that territory with force and arms and purchase trade, or a highway for trade "at the cannon's mouth with human blood?" Are we to selze their land, and thus "convert a republic into an empire"? Are we to establish great fortresses upon the land thus seized and maintain a huge standing army there, and commit ourselves to all the evils of

Of a truth, this eminent expounder of numanitarian ethics appears to be cry-ng "Good Lord!" in the Philippines, and Good Devil!" in Nicaragua.

European Money Coming Here. New York Financial Chronicle

Among other institutions that have made ect, the City National Bank, of Buffalo (Mr. William C. Cornwell, president) has issued a neat and attractive little pamphlet, showing the profit to the national banks in taking out circulation under the new law passed by Congress last week. The calculations are made on a basis of money at 3 per cent, at 4 per cent, at 5 per cent and at 6 per cent, and with the new 2 per cent bonds bought at various prices from 165 to 112. The pamphlet also

1896 by M. Leroy Beaulieu, the French economist, to the effect that "so soon as economist, to the effect that "so soon as the capitalists, small and great, of Eu-rope, shill know that the United States has definitely adopted the gold standard and relegated silver to a subordinate role, the savings of Western Europe will flow toward that country." From this the conclusion is drawn that we may now look for a large flow of European capital into for a large flow of European capital int

A NECESSARY EVIL. Is Objectionable but Has

Man Important Utility. Chicago Tribune.

Some curious and interesting facts are brought out in the investigations of the Weman's Industrial Council, of London, on

the subject of the proper housing of working women. Nearly 600 women, with an average income of a little less than \$650 a year, paying an average fent of \$161 a year for their rooms, have given their experiences and views on the subject. Their testimony is summarized by Emily Hob-house in the March number of the Nine-

teenth Century, and the results are in structive in more ways than one.

A large proportion of these women complain of the loneliness and lack of intelligent society in the class of boarding-houses which their slender incomes compellouses which their slender incomes compellouses. them to patronize, yet they almost unant mously denounce all existing establis. ments for housing intelligent business women alone. These "women's cham-bers," as the English call them, are pronounced less desirable than the discomfort and loneliness of lodgings. Among the chief objections to them are the bad food the lack of rer's society, and the 'rrica-ting rules and restrictions. Over 80 women who had at one time lived in chambers especially designed for educated women left for these or similar reasons. mates were treated "as a cross between

Some say they left because all the inpauper lunatic and a rebellious school-irl," while "petty restrictions and petti coat government" is the indictment of a many more. Segregation into "hen com munities" or "pusseries" is declared to be altogether undesirable—and this by women whose average age is 34 years. They say long experience has shown that whenever women are brought together under a wholly feminine management, the imme-diate tendency is to formulate an intolerable network of petty rules, while at the same time the food becomes poorer and more productive of dyspeps'a. ence of men keeps up the standard of food." "The cooking is better where men are allowed." "Men thaist on good and sufficient food." In these or similar words over 200 women lay emphasis on the need of male society for the most unsentimental of reasons.

The whole mass of evidence would seen to show that the tyrant, man, is necessar even for insuring the proper conduct of woman's boarding-house. The witnesse in this case are all reputable and indus The witnesser trious unmarried women, yet they con plain that whenever they combine und a woman's rule they are hampered by large number of foolish and unnecessary restrictions, are tyrannized over by the attendants, and are poorly fed. Let the yoman's rights champions note this fact well before they abolish man entirely.

lown's Trumpet Blast.

Indianapolis News. The lower House of the Iowa Legislat Thursday, declaring that the people of Iowa are "unalterably opposed" to the Puerto Rican tariff bill. Naturally, the Iowa statesmen at Washington, especially Speaker Henderson and Senator Allison, are disturbed. They had been saying that their state "was all right, and was not crazy, like Indiana, Illinois and Minneso-The best proof that lowa is no 'crazy" is this resolution. The pe the United States generally, as distin guished from the politicians, believe that Puerto Rico is a part of this country, and that her people are entitled to all the privileges and immunities that belong to American citizens. And yet, if we may believe the Journal's special of this mornthe coft-spoken Allison expressed his hor-ror over the proceeding." It certainly seems reasonable to believe that the men who passed the resolution know a good deal more about the feeling of the people whelmingly Republican. And yet Henderson talks of the "idlocy" of his constitu-ents, and Allison is filled with "horror"!

The Biennial Nuisance.

Portland Dispatch, Dem. It is just barely possible that the people Oregon could got along in their political af-fairs without the aid or interference of "Cy-clone Davis," of Texas, who has made his appearance here regularly just before our eletions for the past 10 years. He is a political mountebank and adventurer, in politics for self-interest. In Texas he consorts with the negroes and depraved elements to defeat the Democrats. He comes to Oregon to teach Dem-cerats their political duty. If he is in the state clothed with any Democratic authority, the sooner he is recalled the better. His presence here bodes no good for the party.

We ought to change our elections from June to November-which, however, would require amendment of the constitutionin order to deliver ourselves from this blennial nuisance of visitation from other states by mercenaries, mountebanks and oranks of all degrees. If our elections were held at the same time as in other states, these persons would be kept at home.

Schurz and Bryan. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Carl Schurz, it is said, is trying to ge ex-President Cleveland to write a letter urging all Democrats to support Bryan this year. Schurz is saying that the mon-ey question is settled, and that, therefore, Bryan's election as President could not injure the country. There is a chance, judging by his shiftiness in the past, that Schurz in 1900 will be on the stump for Bryan; the man whom he denounced in 1896 as being more dangerous to the country than Jefferson Davis was in 1861-65,

Mr. Bryan's Platform for 1900.

Chicago Times-Herald The platform adopted by the Nebraska Democrats is probably a pretty close ap-proximation to what the National Demo-cratic platform will be. It had Mr. Bryan's sanction from beginning to end, was put forth really under his name, and his is the influence undoubtedly which is to control at Kansas City. We may antici-pate events, therefore, by several months as we glance at the elaborate and complicated structure.

Irritating Iteration.

"It amuses me to hear Hopperdyke say he is a man of few words."
"Well, he is; but he can talk you to death with the few he does know.

Judicial Persistency. Philadelphia North American.
"This is the seventh time you've been before me," said the Magistrate. "Yes," replied the culprit. "It's how some men held on to office."

Parting Comrades. May Riley Smith in Lippincott's, Adleu, good Life! though thou has often been Lavish of quip, and scant of courtesy

Beneath thy roughness I have found in theo Friend, teacher, eage, and sometimes hariequi A host who doth my parting favor win. Thine every mood bath held some good for

me. Nor ever friendlier seemed thy company Than on this night when I must quit thine inn.

I love thee, Life, spite of thy jousting ways Dear is thy pleasant house, so long my home I thank thee for the hospitable days. The friends and rugged cheer. Then, land-lord, come, Pour me a stirrup-cup, my white steed nears. NOTE AND COMMENT.

Today's weather-fair to middling.

The Bryanites will probably wear ostrich feathers as campaign decorations this

year. Some politicians are like Aladdin. They have only to ask their ring to get what they want.

Having heard that he may expect a little advance from Roberts, Oom Paul is in

very good spirits. A day so rare as a day in June,

Forgetting the days of the bolsterous March That are sometimes downright raw.

A fruit jar factory has been burned. The reprietors probably took the annual report of the failure of the Deleware peach crop in earnest. McKinley's advocates can say for a cam-

paign argument that he could do a lot orse if he took a notion to tinker with the Philippine tariff. Chicago has invited Dewey to take a

ride on the Chicago River, intending, no doubt, to set it on fire and thus throw New York's celebration in the shade.

France values our friendship too highly to throw any obstacles in our path in our West Indies transaction. And she will continue to place the same value on it till after election.

The present seems to be a dull season for artists in London. In the want advertisement columns of the London Datly News, for instance, the following notice appeared the other day: "Wanted-Posttion on yacht by artist having served apprenticeship at sea. Well educated, Would take purser's work, wait in saloon, or other duties. Exhibitor, Royal Academy."

They are telling a story in Paris of an American woman who tried to make use of a rather doubtful grade of American Ollendorff French in the hotel, although all the employes spoke English. Finally, one of the waiters asked the manager for leave of absence, and the maitre d'hotel himself went to solve the mystery. After a violent tirade against the incivility of the garcon, she declared that his French was so frayed out at the edges that he did not understand what "a bottle of embonpoint" was. And it took the manager 20 minutes o discover that she had intended to ask

A correspondent of the Hartford Courant tells of a news-clipping bureau in New York, which recently sent a letter to John Bunyan, author of a work entitled "The Life of Mr. Badman," in care of a publisher, urging Mr. Bunyan to subscribe to the bureau. "After the decease of the late P. T. Barnum," continues the correspondent, "the 'Greatest Show of Earth' continued for a while to use the magic of his name. It was coming to Hartford, and it sent free tickets to clergymen here. Among the letters containing said tickets was one addressed to the Rev. Dr. Joel Hawes, who had died some years before. The letter was sent to Dr. George L. Walker, then the active pastor of the First Church. On reading and pondering it, Dr. Walker is credibly reported to have said: 'A letter from P. T. Barnum to Dr. Hawes! Mr. Barnum is dead, and Dr. Hawes is dead, It is evident they have not met, yonder."

In the quiet seclusion of a home on fashionable Brooklyn Heights, New York, Misses Emily and Julia Whitehouse have lived since their birth. They are the granddaughters of Edward Whitehouse, a name well known in New York City a half century ago. Into his service as a waitress on March 5, 1850, entered Rosa Gibbons, at that time a buxom young woman of Iowa than do Messra. Henderson and of about 20. Now, bent with the weight of Allison. The body that passed it is over- years, she takes pride in her half century versary approached her mistress prepared a charming surprise for the aged servant, tion. There were present those whom in infancy she had carried, and some who greeted her were those whose hair had grown gray with hers. Placed in a chair of honor in the great drawing-room differences between the served and the servitor were forgotten in loving memories of the bygone 50 years. Many tokens of regard were received by the elderly waitress.

It Won't "Blow Over."

Chicago Times-Herald. Instead of "blowing over," as the Reublican leaders fondly believed, popular ntiment on the Puerto Rico question has crystallized into adamant. It extends to every state and Congressional district in the Union. It demands that the leaders shall come back to the party, since the party has not and will not move from its plain duty to Puerto Rico.

The Genius Who Writes the "Ads."

Denver Evening Post. We boast of our gifted writers whose pens thrill the reading world.

Whose thoughts from the heights of talent are
down to our level hurief. Who feed us on mental jewels of beauty and

logic rare
As the flowers are fed from the dewdrops that spring from the cool night air.
As lights of the world we prize them, without them would life be tame, Yet we never applaud the writer who seeks not

the meed of fame. Who keeps in quick circulation the gold and the aliver "scade," Who grauses the wheels of business, the genius who writes the "ads."

His daily displays are gorgeous, his pages with snap are ripe, His thoughts are arrayed before us in bold and

attractive type, His headings are sems of diction that magnet the scanning eye, His phrases are sharp and meaty, yet soft as a siren's sigh. His field is a world of flowers from the looms of the peopled earth,

of the peopled earth,
From the roar of the busy fact ries; of subjects
he knows no dearth.
He is onto the freaks of fashion, knows all of
the lutest fads In the wonderful world of business, the gentus

When the paper is brought to the fireside where the queens of our happiness reign,
The cour ones we love and cherish care not for the flights of brain. Of fellows who tell of battles, or the scribes

of political schemes, Or the poets who feed our fancies with limpid poetlo dreams. They skip the big-headed flashes that come

from the quivering wires. Scarce glance at the heads of murders, of accidents, scandals, and fires. Ignore e'en the deaths and weddings and the acts of society cads Till they've feasted upon the banquet of the genius who writes the "ads.

Here's a pat on the back for the fellow who sits at a desk in the store,
Who never with pen is scratching at fame's
ever-glittering door,
Who tells of breath-taking bargains, of das-

rling, enchanting displays.

Of drift from the wreck of bankruptcy, of special price-staughtering days. His pen is with spiciness sparkling, his work

is artistic and terms.
It touches the hearts of the ladies and touches the depths of the purse;
He's the idoi of daughters and mammas, but

the ogre of stingy old dads,
And he magnets the cash that is floating, the