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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH SI.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION The Republican State Convention of Oregon will not be held till after the time appointed for the vote in the Senate on the Puerto Rico bill. If the convention came earlier it would undoubtedly pass a resolution expressing opposition to the bill. After the bill sses the Senate it will go to the House for concurrence; but this no doubt will be had immediately. Even then, to clear the party in Oregon of this blunder, it would be well for the State Convention to express disapproval of the measure, through an em-

phatic resolution. This Puerto Rican measure is felt by our whole people to be not only erroneous as a matter of commercial policy. but full of injustice to Puerto Rico; and, moreover, since it is intended as a precedent for the Philippine Islands, it especially conflicts with the interests and wishes of our Pacific States, with their expectations of commerce and with the welfare of the Philippines.

A few days ago the House of Repreentatives of the Legislature of Iowa, a state where the Republicans have overwhelming ascendency, adopted a resolution which declares that "the peoof Iowa are unalterably opposed to the establishment of any tariff duties between the United States and any territory acquired as a result of the Spanish-American war," where the people have "accepted the sovereignty of the United States without resistance." This was intended specially for Puerto Rico, for the exception would exclude those parts of the Philippines which are making resistance to the United States: but, of course, upon suppression of the insurrection and submission of the people there, the same rule would

The State Republican Convention of Oregon should call for free commercial intercourse with the Philippine Islands, to be had just as soon as the military conditions will allow it. The Republican party in the Pacific States will suffer, if it do not put itself right on this most important question. The actlen of Congress in the case of Puerto is a deplorable error. It goes against the country's sense of justice as to what is due to the people of Puerto Rico, who welcomed the flag and joyfully accepted the sovereignty of the United States; and it will stand as an economic error, to obstruct the legitimate results of National expansion, in all places where the flag of Spain recently been superseded by that of the United States.

REFORM, TRUE AND FALSE.

The experience of thirteen years has law is not stringent enough to correct abuses that gre constantly arising in transcentinental transportation, An incident that illustrates the weakness of the law is the change made last January in freight classifications by which rates were advanced from 5 to 45 instead of being robbed, corrupted and per cent on several hundred articles of general merchandise. Senate bill 1429, which has the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the indorsement of a number of Eastern trade organizations, proposes strengthen the law by prohibiting railroads from charging more for a short haul than for a long haul, requiring publication of tariffs by carriers, and orbidding any change in them on less than sixty days' notice, and empowering the commission to establish and maintain a classification of freight which shall be uniform throughout the United States.

In resolutions approving these proposed amendments, the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade declared that 'no combination of capital, whether in the hands of individuals, firms or corporations, is dangerous to the public elfare unless the parties controlling such capital are given an undue advantage, by means of railroad rates or special transportation facilities which are denied to their competitors and the general public." This is a sweeping justification of trusts that public sena grain of truth. It is the concessions granted by railroads-freight discriminations is the proper name for themthat enable large Eastern manufacturerritory and undersell our home manufacturers and jobbers, if not destroy which Chicago, St. Louis and other Middle West cities could not, but for these discriminations, compete with west of the Rocky Mountains. It is the unfairness of the transcontinental railroads that gives Middle West dealers entry into this territory, reduces the profits of our own dealers, and makes extensive manufacturing development

The effect of rate discriminations in by Charles A. Prouty, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in testimony recently given before the Industrial Commission. He declared that freight discriminations are the most potent factor in the establishment and continuance of great combinations of capital at the present time. "It may be doubted," he said, "if a single one of those monopolies which have fastened themselves upon the country in recent years could have done so in the face of absolute equality of the freight rate. I do not now speak of the epidemic of combination which has swept

slow, if not impossible.

eighteen months, but of those socalled trusts in the essentials of life. Strip these great combinations of all in the Government; or, if allowed to participation in and dominion over the participate at all, only in very limited freight rate, and you take from them degree. Colonel Bryan, who justifies the most important advantage which they possess." Along with this must be kept in mind the extremely narrow margin upon which business is now transacted. If one miller can deliver his flour at 2 cents per hundred pounds cheaper than a competing miller, he grinds at a profit while his competitor does business for nothing. A conces sion of 10 cents per ton in the freight rate on coal determines absolutely who shall and who shall not handle the product of a particular mine or a particular locality. This is true of other

commodities. Readjustment of transcontinental freights so as to stop discriminations would go a long way towards ending disastrous Eastern competition in this section. But the Pacific Coast cities should see to it that the Interstate Commerce Commission is not vested with power to establish graded rates or do away with carload differentials, which would be more harmful under existing conditions than Eastern competition.

WHY THE PEOPLE ARE AROUSED.

Advocates of tariff taxation on Puerto Rican products coming into the United States and on American products going into Puerto Rico offer no adequate excuse for their course. It is held out in a general way that this action is imperative on the ground of party policy; but this is no excuse in a matter of so great moral significance. It is said to be thought that the people will in due time come around to protection again; but of this there is no evidence, for popular indignation seems rather on the increase than otherwise, so that Republican members of Congress are becoming restive and bitter under the inoreasing pressure, and those who have taken pains to inform themselves as to the state of public sentiment are learning that when it comes to an issue between the Protected Interests and fair treatment of the dependencies, there will be very little patience with these giant corporations which still seek to pose as helpless infant industries. Some have the temerity to claim for themselves a desire to "help" Puerto Rico, which need deceive no one, for if that were their sincere purpose there would be no need of all the circumlocution of tariffs and donations, when free trade will solve the problem at

It is a pleasure to turn from these wily subterfuges of politicians to a plain presentation of the simple facts regarding Puerto Rico's needs in an economic sense, and our National duty toward her. Before the politicians got their hands on the unhappy little island, our United States Consul in Puerto Rico, Mr. Philip C. Hanna, made a report to the Government, which sets out in unpretentious but eloquent language the true condition of affairs. His straightforward utterances give a stinging rebuke to the hypocritical ourse of the majority in Congress. "I am thoroughly convinced," writes Mr. Hanna, "that the tariff question is the all-important question in this group of islands. Puerto Rico can never become prosperous until she can buy bread for her people without paying enormous revenue duties for the privilege of bringing that bread into the island. It seems reasonable to me as an American that the people of this newly adopted country should be allowed to purchase the products of the United States and land them on their own shores without paying tribute to any government whatever. I believe the island should have absolute free trade with all parts of the United States.

Mr. Hanna points out that a great deal may depend on our treatment of the Puerto Ricans. They have halled us as their deliverers. They look upon the title of American citizen as the proved that the interstate commerce proudest title in the world. They want to be one of us. Shall we receive them in a spirit worthy of this faith in us, or shall we rebuff them with cruel injustice? Such faults as they have, he says, can be and will be corrected if they are treated justly and generously. otherwise maltreated, as they have been under the administration of Spain. They are not, he pleads, a bad people. Remove from them the terrible temptation produced by enforced hunger and nakedness; give to these people an opportunity to earn an honest living; teach them that toll is honorable; build for them factories instead of forts; teach them to handle tools instead of bayonets, and we shall produce upon them a moral effect which the Spanlards failed to produce, and make of them a people whom we shall not be ashamed to recognize as fellow-citizens of our grand Republic."

If members of Congress are really in doubt as to the source of the universal condemnation of their course in this matter, and are really desirous of finding out that source, they can find it in Consul Hanna's report, "In other words," he says, "free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico is a moral question. It is practical religion, and our people can never supply the missing link in the moral education and religious training of this people, without giving them an opportunity to earn a living, and timent will not follow, but it contains without treating them as we treat other Americans. I see no more fustice in compelling Puerto Ricans to pay for privilege of landing American bread on Puerto Rican shores than I do ers and jobbers to invade Pacific Coast in compelling the people of Massachusetts to pay for bringing Iowa wheat or Iowa pork into the State of Massachutheir trade. There are many lines in setts. The only difference is that the people of Massachusetts are more capable of paying such duties at the present time than are the poor people of Portland, Seattle and San Francisco Puerto Rico. Our 80,000,000 of people have complained of the unjust burdens placed by Spain upon her subjects in these islands during all the years of the past, and now it is the opportunity of our people to prove that Americans are better than Spaniards."

There is the kernel of it. Justice to Puerto Rico is a "moral question." And the building up and perpetuating of if our Republican politicians are too trusts and monopolies was explained small-souled to realize from their own consciousness what a moral question means to the American people, let them refresh their memories with the conflict over slavery, let them remember the rebuke administered by Democrats in 1896 to the proposal that this Nation should dishonor its financial obliga-

tions. Colonel Bryan asks: "What will you do with the 8,000,000 of Filipinos who are unfit to become citizens of the United States and to participate in the Government?" Very likely they will have to be dealt with as Colonel Bryover the business world in the last an's political supporters deal with the enough to defend this long line. They

that sort of thing in the case of eight millions of negroes in our Southern States, shouldn't worry about the problem in its application to the "inferior" races in the Philippine Islands.

THE ARMY HORSE.

The value of good care of cavalry and transport animals has been demon strated in the later developments of the South African War. The success of Lord Roberts is attributable, in considerable degree, to the excellence of the nounts in the cavalry under his command. The thorough work of the British horse is the more remarkable when the distance the animals must be transported by water and land to the seat of war is considered. The arrival of horses and pack mules in such condition that they are able, after a short rest, to take the field, speaks highly for the skill and watchfulness of the veterinarians in charge of the transport animals.

The British system is in sharp contrast to our own method in the late war with Spain. During the time when troops and supplies were being hurried to the points of rendezvous in the South, thousands of horses were bought for the Army. These were massed in corrals at the several camps, where, owing in part to heat and unsanitary conditions, but principally to unskilled attendance, the death rate was high and large numbers of the remaining animals were rendered unfit for service A Government official asserts that during the month of May, 1898, between 5000 and 10,000 horses were confined in the corrals at Tampa, Fla., with not one veterinarian to attend them; that gianders, foot-rot and other diseases became epidemic, and ran their course without even the simplest efforts to prevent the spread of disease; that the sick were not separated from the well, and nosebags and water palls were used indiscriminately; that treatment of wounds and ailments was of the crudest description imaginable.

The reason for this folly and neglect is found in the fact that our Army has no organized corps of veterinarians to care for the health of the Army horse. The United States stands alone among the civilized powers in this respect. In England, France and Germany, veterinary corps of high efficiency hold as absolute control over matters pertaining to the health of their horses as our Army surgeons hold in regard to the health of our men. Several American universities-Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania, McGill, and many smaller colleges-are graduating men yearly from their veterinary departments, who are fitted by their education as sanitarians, scientists and doctors of veterinary medicine, to undertake this work. The Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, composed en tirely of graduate veterinarians, engaged in scientific investigation of aninal diseases and exercising control over the livestock interests of the country, has demonstrated the value to the public of placing the control of these matters in hands best suited by training, education and experience to carry on the work.

Veterinarians employed in the Army at the present time are hired as civillans. They have no authority that the stable hand is bound to respect. An officer, of whatever grade, can countermand the instructions of the veterinary surgeon. He is considered the inferior socially to all officers. He must salute all officers with the salute of a private. He is poorly paid, receiving no more than an ordinary clerk. Under ions, the Government canhese cond not expect men of high attainments to enter the service. The need of early organization of a corps of veterinarians on lines in accordance with their standing as professional men, with official rank and authority to enforce their orders in the treatment of disease among Army animals under their

charge, is manifest. In recognition of this need of the United States Army, and with an instinct of economy, Senator Kenny has proposed an amendment to the Army appropriation bill, which provides for the establishment of a veterinary corps in the Army. Many of the higher officers of the Army, including General Miles, have expressed the opinion that prompt establishment of such a corps is desirable almost to the point of necessity. The corps would mean no additional cost to the Government, but the present method of incompetent and unorganized civilian service would be replaced by an organized service, whose competency would be secured by proper examinations. At present the soundness of horses bought for the Government, their shoeing, the quality of their forage, their care and hygiene in corrals and transports, are left to the chance personal interest of the officer in charge of them. Under the new measure the animals would have the attention of trained men, who are to be held responsible for them. The Army has several millions of dollars invested in animals, and on their care and condition rests very largely the efficiency of the field artillery, the cavalry, the transportation of the Quartermaster's Department, and the safety and success of our soldiers. The fact is patent that Army animals should be in charge of veterinary surgeons of authority and responsibility.

LORD ROBERTS' ADVANCE. Lord Roberts is doubtless on the eve of another important forward movement with his whole army. The withdrawal of General Methuen from Warrenton is significant indication that his presence at that point had no more serious purpose than to distract the attention of the Boers. The fact that Lord Roberts has never sent any large, well-appointed force to the relief of Mafeking indicates that he expects to relieve Mafeking effectively through

his forward movement. The late boasting of President Kruger it is safe to consider the whistling of a boy as he passes through a grave yard. If Kruger is unbroken in mind, he knows that his army cannot resist the advance of Lord Roberts, which cannot but result in the Boers being driven to retreat not only from the Orange Free State, but from Natal, General Buller's army, which will again become an operative force in the campaign, is reported to be not less than 40,000 strong, an army strong enough to force the Boer lines or turn their position in the Biggarsberg range. With 70,000 men pressing their right and center, and 40,000 assaulting their left in Natal, the Boers cannot make long resistance, for they have not men

negroes in the Southern States-that is will be compelled to let go somewhere to say, denied the right of participation | If they let go in Natal, General Buller can cross the Buffalo River into the Transvaal, and, thus turning the posttion of Laing's Nek, he could threaten both the rallway leading from Natal to Pretoria and the line from Delagoa

Bay to the capital. If the Boers let go in front of Lord Roberts and decide not to make a serious stand, south of the Vaal River, they will soon be driven back to Pretoria, for Buller's army could press the left of this new line and Lord Roberts is strong enough to turn the right of it, The Boer right once turned, their center would have to be retired, Laing's Nek would be evacuated, and the last decent line of regular defense, with Pretoria as its strategic center, would

have to be taken up. It is doubtful, however, if the Transvaal Boers will fight to the last ditch. It is reported that Kruger's influence is waning, and there has always been a strong feeling against the war, even among the Transvaal burghers. President Kruger is "putting up a good bluff" in his recent interviews and proclamations, but from the standpoint of military judgment his final defeat is not far distant.

Mr. Bryan is "doing" the Pacific Northwest States. He is making many speeches, but is getting small attention, The reason is that he is not a thinker. His speech is chaff. Nothing he is saying or ever has said will be remembered. His speeches will have no place in the history of our literature or statesmanship. Who will be quoting Mr. Bryan fifty years hence, or who except the special student of our politics will know that he ever existed? He is contributing nothing to the sum of human knowledge. All that he says is merely superficial, and only darkens counsel. He has ready and easy speech, but never goes to the bottom of anything, and what he says is not for propagation of "truth that lives to perish never," but is uttered merely for the temporary interests or purposes of personal and party politics. Men of sound thought and rational purpose are not with him. He presents nothing that appeals to them. They see nothing in him but multifarious superficiality. This is the country's estimate of Mr. Bryan.

So determined, it is said, are the Boers not to submit to British rule that they will abandon their lands, and, with all of their movable possessions, trek again into native territory, seize new lands and again set up the standard of liberty as they understand that term. The folly of yielding to a spirit of defiance which can only bring suffering, hardship and loss upon them as a people, without any distinct gain in liberty beyond the empty name, must be apparent to all practical people. The bravery and patriotism of these people have been again and again demonstrated. Further trekking is not necessary to add to their character for herosm, and can only militate against their common sense, and perhaps feed their vanity and stubbornness. And, speaking of "invaders of their soti" and a "hated race," what relation will they bear to the land that they propose to take and the people whom they intend to dispossess?

The island of St. Helena, which has come into prominence as a place of confinement for British prisoners of war, iles in the South Atlantic, 1200 miles from the western coast of Africa, and 800 miles from Ascension Island, the nearest land, Isolated, a lonely island in a wide waste of waters, in Napoleon's time, it has been brought by modern marine construction and machinery in touch, practically speaking with the rest of the world. The earth has now, in fact, no isolated or distant places that touch the sea. St. Helena is isolated only upon the maps and in the thought that goes back in sympathy to the period of Napoleon's captivity in the second decade of the century.

While the State of New York is considering a \$60,000,000 improvement of the Erie Canal, a private syndicate is said to be maturing plans for a \$50,-000,000 ship canal to connect New York Harbor and Newark Bay. This canal would be 200 feet wide, 30 feet deep at low water, and 8 miles long, and would give 16 miles of additional water front to the shipping facilities of the port. In connection with the Erie Canal improvement, this, it is predicted. would establish beyond successful competition the commercial supremacy of New York on the Atlantic seaboard for all time to come.

A statue of heroic size, of the navigator Alvarez de Cabral, who was driven by a tempest upon the Brazillan coast 300 years ago, will be unveiled with imposing ceremonies, in Bahia, on the 3d of May. While his landing upon the undiscovered coast was in the nature of compulsion rather than choice. the fact that the man was brave or he would not have been beating about in unknown waters in the unwieldy craft of those times entitles him to remembrance, done in bronze.

There is a touch in this, from the Louisville Courier-Journal, which no person who has a sense of sarcastic numor will fail to appreciate: Croker's bull pup Persimmons was violently esmulted at the dog show Wednesday by blasted British bull pup called Ivil Rustic. It ought to be a race between Mason and Sulzer as to who shall first get a resolution of sym-

When has there been so weak a lot of Senators and Representatives in Congress? Not since the days when numbers got on their knees before the Slave Power, as these now get on their knees before the Protected Grafters.

pathy before Congress.

Bird Murder and Millinery.

Philadelphia Telegraph. The announcement that contracts have 8008 birds that are to be killed for millinery use in New York is a bad piece of news. The slaughter of the birds for this purpose is continued, notwithstanding the protest against it for the reason of its cruelty and on account of the material injury done by the reckless removal of the most effective agents in the destruction of insects that prey upon vegetation. The Delaware contract for this bird sacrifice, that is to serve no other end than the profit of the milliners, and the gratification of female vanity, is made to appear the more abhorrent by its including in its ruthless and bloody stipulation such mem-bers of the feathered tribe as bluebirds and meadow larks, besides other birds less ing but equally entitled to protection

for their insectivorous usefulness, This has grown to be an evil of serious character. It threatens not only to deprive us of the delight which the singbirds afford all right-hearted people, but also to exterminate man's most use-

ful assistants in checking the ravage of insects upon his crops. It is time that some other argument than appeals to the sentiment and good sense of the female enemies of the birds should be resorted to for the correction of this evil. It looks as if it could be suppressed only by leg-Islation imposing an appreciable fine for the sale of every hat ornamented with feathers of a kind that require the killing of birds.

"THE HISTORY OF A CRIME." Origin of the Perfidy Towar Puerto Rico.

Chicago Record. Washington.—Sereno E. Payne, of New York, chairman of the committee of ways and means, who is nominally re-sponsible for the muddle in which the Republicans find themselves, comes from Au-burn, is 57 years old, a lawyer by trade and has been in office almost continuously since he was graduated from the University of Rochester and was admitted to the bar in 1886. He is now serving his eighth term in Congress.
Mr. Payne started out all right on the

mendations for free trade, and wrote an open letter, in which he gave a series of unanswerable arguments in favor of its passage. In this letter he declared that every obligation of the United States toward the people of Puerto Rico required free trade; that it is not only right, but expedient; that there is no danger to the protected industries of this country, and that no one could expect legislation for Puerto Rico to be used as a precedent for the Philippines. A more c Mr. Payne for the information of the people of his district in favor of free trade with Puerto Rico, on January 26 last, could scarcely be prepared.

A few days later Mr. Oxnard, of Nebraska, met some tobacco-growers from Connecticut, and told them that they would be seriously injured financially if we had free trade in Puerto Rico, or words to that effect. The tobacco men

were alarmed, and with Mr. Oxnard they went to explain matters to Mr. Rus-sell, the Republican Representative from Connecticut, who is a member of the com-mittee on ways and means. By that time Oxnard and the tobacco men had con-cluded that all tobacco-growers in the country would vote the Democratic ticket the Payne bill for free trade with Puerto Rico were passed, and they frightened Mr. Russell into that belief. He went with them to Senators Platt and Hawley, of that state, to whom the story was repeated. By that time Connecticut had gone Democratic in their imagination, had determined the next Presidential election, had defeated McKinley and elected Bryan, and the whole country was on the verge of ruin; the Dingley tariff was repealed, a free-sliver law had been enacted, all the workshops of the country had been closed, the capitalists were ruined and the workingmen from one end of the country to the other were starving because of cheap Malay competition.

This terrible bugbear was immediately rushed into the residence of Mark Hanna,

who at once bowed his face to the ground and began to make vows like a Buddhist The party then agreed to meet in the room of the committee on ways and means at the Capitol, where Representatives Payne, Dalzell, Hopkins, Dollives and other members of the committee were nearly frightened out of their wits by the calamity which hung over the Republican party and the country. That after-Senator Platt wrote and introduced a bill providing that 80 per cent of the Dingley tariff rates should be imposed upon the products of Puerto Rico. Mr. Oxnard was fearful lest that was not enough to save the country. Mr. Payne, Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Russell took the bill to the War Department, where Secretary Root remonstrated with them, and finally induced them to cut it down to Z per cent, and it was introduced that way That is the history of the most disas-trous piece of legislation the Republicans have undertaken for many a year

A REPRESENTATIVE'S DEFENSE. The Pretenses of a Member From Illinois Examined.

Chicago Inter Ocean, Rep. Congressman A. J. Hopkins has in the Kendall County Record a letter intended to justify his vote for the Oxnard tariff. in full, but main points may be considered briefly. Mr. Hopkins says: The people are too poor to impose upon them he internal revenue and war taxes that the

ave to pay. The value of Puerto Rico's taxable

property is from \$160,600,600 to \$180,000,000, and the island has no debt. Here is ample basis for credit. Puerto Rico has always paid its own bilis, and when our rule began had \$1,500,000 surplus in its treas-ury. In 1873 it emancipated 29,000 slaves at a cost of \$12,000,000, all paid from its own revenues. It had a 10 per cent prefer-ential tariff, and under laws already en-acted would have had absolute free trade with Spain after July 1, 1898, had the is-land not been taken by the United States. The action of the principal planters and merchants of Puerto Rico on March 12 affords refutation of Mr. Hopkins' statementhat they cannot pay our internal taxes They petitioned Congress for internal taxes astend of the Oxnard tariff. They showe that such taxes on rum, cigars and cigarettes, with licenses and duties on imports from foreign countries, would produce a revenue of \$12.62,600 a year. They pointed out that ordinary administration costs only \$600,000 a year. In view of the distress in the island, they suggested that Congress reduce internal taxes two-thirds and permit them to issue \$2,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds for public improvements. terest and sinking fund for these bonds would be \$150,000 a year. Thus expenses would be but \$750,000 a year, against income of one-third of \$2,252,000 internal rev enue, or \$750,000, plus \$200,000 from customs or a total of \$950,000. But whether Congress cut down internal taxes or not, they preferred them to the Oxnard tariff. In objecting to the tariff, they said: "It would lay an embargo on our commerce It would lock up our products here. We can never become financially independent if forced to trade solely among our-

Mr. Hopkins also refers to the necessity for "immediate action," adding that "Governor General Davis says he needs \$2,000,000 for the current year." "Immediate action" has been taken in the \$2,000,000 appropriation bill already passed by the House and Senate. Besides, we have the declaration of General Davis, Commissioner Carroll and every other official who has studied Puerto Rican con ditions on the island, that the quickest way to make the people of Puerto Rico prosperous and self-supporting is to give them free trade with the United States, Mr. Hopkins' constituents might wel ask him to explain further what has be come of our promises to be, not "gen-erous," but just. Where are our pledges "equal blessings and immunities flag, and one destiny, and a flag that "does not mean one thing here and an-other in Puerto Rico"? Where has "our plain duty" gone? And if Mr. Hopkins cannot explain, let the people ask Mr. Oxnard.

John Ruskin, Blackwood's Magazine

The moral pathologist of the future will have much to say of the parasites of the 19th century. A long chapter will be de-voted to that well-known variety, the Gladstonian Toady (assentator locuples), and the cross-references to it in the index will be place and peerage. But space will nevertheless, be found to do justice to the idiosyncrasy of the Toady of Rober Browning, and of the Toady of John Rus

His erudition gets the better of him much learning hath turned his brain. . In the middle of a discussion on some oblem of political economy, he interrupt us by a long-winded and wholly fantasti cal commentary on some plain-sailing pas-sage in Shakespeare. . . Destrous of

knowing the true theory of value, we are whisked off to St. Ursula or some other holy person of Italian nationality. Ambitious of grasping the rationale of genuine patriotism, we are transported to Victor Carpacelo. Eager for information as to the currency, we are fobbed off with an etymological explanation of the florin. Thirsting for instruction about our cereal

Thirsting for instruction about our cereal supplies, we are referred to the practice of the Otomac Indians.

As regards the criticism of art, Mr. Ruskin's true progenitor was no less a personage than Denis Diderot. . . Pictures have no charm for him unless they are antedotal, or unless they give scope for "irrampings," and the writing The Mr. for "trimmings" and fine writing. The difference between the two men is the purely superficial one, that Diderot likes one kind of anecdote and "trimmings," and Mr. Ruskin likes another. Diderot writes like a good-natured, easy-going, free-living man with high animal spirits and a bound-less capacity for physical enjoyment. Mr Ruskin is a sort of Puritan Progrustes He curtails or extends the corpus vile of painting or sculpture to serve his own

His fine passages, if tolerably numer-ous, are neither long nor consecutive. Sahams of insufferable pedantry lie be-tween them. Yet the basis is worth tak-Puerto Rican business. He introduced a bill to carry out the President's recoming some trouble to reach. . . He havenriched English prose with new cadences of extraordinary beauty, and that by a deft manipulation of the notes he has preduced the most strange and moving effects can scarcely be denied by the most bigoted devotee of the older—and for company of the contraction. mon purposes better school of writing. He is, par excellence, the master of the

Charles I as a Martyr. Theodore Roosevelt in Scribner's.

Any man who has ever had anything to have home ties."

do with the infliction of the death penalty, or, indeed, with any form of punishment, knows that there are senting beinge so constituted that their sympathies are always most keenly aroused on behalf of the offender who pays the penalty for a deed of peculiar atrocity. The explanaous the crime, the more their attention is arrested, and the more acute their mani-festations of sympathy become. At the time when the great bulk of civilized man-kind believed in the right of a king, not merely to rule, but to oppress, the action horror throughout Europe. Even republican Holland was stirred to conde nation, and as the king was the symbol of the state, and as custom dies hard, generations passed during which the great majority of good and loyal, but not particularly far-sighted or deep-thinking men, spoke with intense sympathy of Charles, and with the most sincere horror of the regioides, especially Cromwell. This feeling was most natural then. It may be admitted to be natural in certain Englishmen even at the present day. But what shall we say of Americans who now take the same view; who erect stained glass windows in a Philadelphia church to the memory of the "Royal Martyr," or in New York, or Boston hold absurd festivals in his praise?

No Gentlemen in French Fiction, George McLean Harper in March Atlantic There is scarcely a man in French flo tion, let alone a gentleman. Outdoor life, physical danger and prowess, the joy of muscular effort and victory over things, the glory of self-control, the intoxication of free movement and nature's terriole and fascinating sport-all these are infinitely better and more copiously rendered by Gogol and Toistoi, by Fleiding, Scott and Stevenson, than by any Frenchman; for Dumas is unnatural, and Lott silly. Nor, apart from the description of sexual emotions, and apart from Balzac, has French literature a master of social synthesis to compare with Jane Austen, Thackeray, or Trollope, or with Turgenieff, And for novels of psychological analysis, with the same exceptions, there is no French diviner of the heart like Hawthorne and George Ellot; for Stendhal is dreary, and Bourget chooses to limit his fine powers to studying the outworn and wearlsome questions of illicit love, Balzac alone of the French novelists is great in a world-wide sense; but the traveler through the city of his creation needs a cicerone to save time.

As a "Mother Country."

Philadelphia Manufacturer. The situation seems to be something like this: We say to Puerto Rico: "You can feeling is dying away in the South, He buy anything you want in the United said: States; in fact, you must buy of us. But if you have got anything to sell, we don't want it. We have got enough stuff at home. Go and peddle it out to England, Germany, France or Spain." We have heard of mother countries, like have heard of mother countries, like France and Spain, which force their colonles to buy everything in the motherland. We never heard of any mother country which forced the colonies to sell all their goods outside the motherland.

No Use for Him. Washington Star.

"No," said the practical politician, "we on't want him figuring in the campaign. "But he is exceedingly well-informed." "I doubt it. He has put in all his time studying the tariff and finance and the United States Constitution. He doesn't know anything about politics."

The Poet's Great Production Baltimore American. Visitor-What is Barkem, the great poet, orking so hard at? -He is writing the explanation of how he happened to write the poem he

will write tomorrow.

The Modern Stage. New York Weekly. Modern Actor-I can't play in that plece. The role does not fit me Old-Time Manager-I thought you were

an actor? Modern Actor-No, only a star. Climax of Bitterness. Cleveland Plain Dealer, "The rival Governors of Kentucky met

n Louisville the other day. "Still bitter, eh?" "Bitterer. Actually drank alone," Magic of a Name. Chicago Record. "What's that ugly, yellowish-brown thing you have on, Dorothy?" "Ugly? This is my new khaki coat."

High Standard Attained. Philadelphia Record, Sillicus-When would you say that man has acquired true greatness? Cynicus—When he deserves his own

"It is? Oh, how lovely!"

pinion of himself. Millennial of the Sausage.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. There's dancing on the sunny meads That smile along the Rhine, There's yodiling o'er the hubbling beads That crown the foaming stein; The kellner's board is dented By the pewter's sturdy blow-

The graceful madehene trip and trip o sound of rippling flutes, e old men deeply sip and sip As grave as ancient mutes; The fraus all sigh contented As wine and music flowfor sausage was invente A thousand years ago.

From Where the Moselle floweth fair, From Bingen on the Rhine, The tender sephyrs stir the air With burdens half divine Rich cheeses softly scented Waft odors to and fro-For sausage was invented A thousand years ago.

The cervelat is piping bot The brawurst smelleth fine The wieners leap from out the pot Beside the storied Rhine, The kummel flack is vented, Then here's to friend and fool

NOTE AND COMMENT.

If Againaldo wants to April fool General Otis, he should show a little fight.

The advanced Spring is like the advanced woman; it refuses to back down,

Rudyard Kipling would substitute suspense in all the towns in Natal that have been relieved.

Now is the time for Colonel Baden-Powell to make good on some of those too previous threats he made at the Boers. Scattle's mortal terror of the plague is

more for the people who may come there than for the ones who are already there. You can sell a popular novel to some of

people some of the time; but not to all of the people all of the time. If the Democratic Central Committee isn't careful, that convention is likely to kick over the traces and nominate a Con-

the people all of the time, and to all of the

stable or something today. General Sir George White, who commanded the garrison at Ladysmith during the slege of the town, sailed for England on Wednesday. He is still a sick man.

All his staff save two have joined General

Robert's staff. Grant Duff tells of Lady William Russell's putting up with her harum-scarum son's habit of keeping snakes about the house. Did she not find it very disagreeable? "Oh, very; but I like dear Odo to

Lord Russell of Killowen (when Six Charles Russell) was once examining a witness. The question was about the size of certain hoof-prints left by a horse in sandy soil. "How large were the prints?" neked the learned counsel. "Were they as large as my hand?" holding up his hand for the witness to see. "Oh, no," said the witness, honestly; "It was fust an ordinary hoof." Then Sir Charles had to suspend the examination while everybody laughed.

According to records of the Adjutant-General's office, the number of deaths which have occurred in the Army in the Philippine Islands, between June 39, 1898, when the Army first landed in those isiands, to February 17, 1900, are as follows: Killed in action and died of wounds received in action, 41 officers and 483 men, a total of 524; died of disease, 24 officers and 977 men, a total of 1001; total number of deaths, 65 officers and 1460 men; grand total, 1525.

A number of stories from the notebook of Bishop Walsham How have been appearing in the Sunday Magazine. When he first went to be rector of Whittington, in 1851, anything leaning towards innovation, any elaboration of the service sanctioned by custom, was sure to arouse a storm of protest. As an instance, Bishop How relates that "a Wellington paper, commenting severely on the supposed ritualistic practices at Welsh Hampton, spoke of the vicar as 'practicing the most unblushing celibacy."

Queen Victoria did a very graceful thing just before Lady Roberts sailed for the Cape. For she sent her the Victoria Cross that had been awarded to the late Lieutenant Roberts for his gallant attempt to cave the guns at Colenso, where he received the wounds to which he subsequently succumbed. The Queen accompanied the insignia by an autograph note, in which she mid that as the young hero's death had prevented her from fastening them herself upon his breast, no hands but her own had touched it in laying it in the case in which she dispatched it to the bcreaved mother.

Ex-Governor Frank M. Brown, of Maryland, told some political friends in New York City the other day how sectional

"There still is, and there will be for a long time to come, the man who is 'unreconstructed' and whose spirit is so well described in a poem that recently went the rounds of the press. One verse was as

follows: " I followed ole Marse Robert fo' years er nigh about, Got wownded in five places and starved at

Point Lookout; I cotched the rheumatism a-sleepin' in the But I killed a lot o' Yankees an' Pd like to "One of these 'unreconstructeds,' so the

story goes, saw a wooden-legged Union veteran who had lost an arm, a nose, and an ear, begging for alms in Washington recently, and stopped to contemplate him. " 'You get them wounds fightin' agin the South? he asked. "'I did,' was the answer. 'I fought all

through the war.' "The Southerner drew a dollar from his

pocket and put it in the hat. Said he: 'I fought all through the war on the other side, an' you're the first Yankee son-ofa-gun that I ever saw carved up just to suit my taste." "You know there must be some of that

spirit left, and will be till all the Southerners who lost everything in the war have died. But the war with Spain did a great deal to break down the lines between the sections. The manner in which the North tried to steal Fitzhugh Lee and General Joe Wheeler and make Yankees of them amused the Southerners, and helped the return of complete good feeling, because it showed how frankly and fully the North was willing to accept Southern leaders and how far it had forgotten old sores."

Bryan is comin' here, Things will be hummin' here, All of the Popocrat push will be out, Tickled at meetin' him, Wild to be greetin' him; Powers and Riggen and Henry and Stout, And all of that crowd will be stirrin' abou They'll all be a-stirrin' about.

Gin'ral Killfeather, he Doesn't know whether he Ought to parade with the push on that day; Pennoyer is out of it. There isn't no doubt of it; Davis and him will keep out of the way, But their places are filled by Judge Thomas

Are filled by Judge Thomas O' Day. He will be proud of them, All the whole crowd of them When at the depot he sees them arrayed, Hears them a-cheerin' him.

Sees them a steerin' him Right through the jam to the gorgeous parade, Composed of the faithful, the still undismayed, Composed of the still undismayed.

Bands will be playin' then, Marshale mehayin' then, As the word is passed up, and the march is And Bryan will speak to them, Oily and sleek to them,

With a word here and there about eixteen to And a roast of expansion before he is done. Of the things that expansion has done When at the dinner he

Says he's a winner, he Thinks that this year he will be the whole show, And seke in a breezy way, A cool and an easy way, What Oregon gave for him four years ago, And they tell him, he'll likely exclaim,

He'll say in disgust, "Is that so?"