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TODAY'S WEATHER-Occasional rain an

PORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1900

OUR GREATEST STAPLE

The details of the movement of th 1899 wheat crop, as printed in yesterday's Oregonian, make an excellent showing for Portland. The crop ha moved slowly, when the amount produced is considered, but the percentage of the shipments which have reached tidewater by way of Portland is greater than that of a year ago when there was a much freer selling movement. As shown by the figures, which are compiled from official rec ords at the custom-houses, the total heat movement from the Pacific Northwest for the first nine months of the cereal year was 16,115,929 bushels, and of this amount Portland exported 67.19 per cent, compared with 32.81 per cent from Seattle and Tacoma. For the corresponding nine months in 1898-99, the shipments from the same ports were 21,588,965 bushels, of which Portland shipped 62.5 per cent and Tacoma and Seattle 37.5 per cent. This gain of about 5 per cent in Portland's favor would have been greatly increased had there been adequate transportation facilities for handling all of the flour which was offering for shipment to the Orient.

In actual wheat shipments, Portland handled 76.68 per cent of all that have been moved from the Northwest since the season opened, compared with 62.4 last season, Tacoma and Seattle falling back from 37.6 per cent for the first nine months of the season of 1898-99 to 23.32 per cent for the corresponding period in the current season. This material gain of Portland's is due to the superior advantages for selling and handling the wheat Portland has the finest wheat docks and warehouses on the Pacific Coast, and they are equipped with the ver ! latest improved machinery for cleaning and preparing wheat for shipment, enabling exporters to pay higher prices than can be paid where

cruder methods are employed.

That Portland will continue to hold her own and add to her prestige, is certain, and by another season it will no ger be necessary to divert flour shipments to the Orient to Puget Sound ports, where a heavily subsidized Japanese steamship line has always had space to spare for shipments which could not be accommodated by the Portland line. Wheat is king in the are kings in the Middle West and in circulation by the marketing of this one commodity is greater than that produced by any other industry. This is the greatest factor in Portland's commercial supremacy, and not the least of its merit is the fact that it can never be wrested from us.

VICTORIA'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

The aged Queen of England's present visit to Ireland is the first in forty years. When last she was in Dublit she was accompanied by the Prince Consort, whose death she has mourned since December, 1861; the royal family of England then consisted of nine young children and their parents, the group being the pride of all loyal hearts in the kingdom. The Prince Consort died soon after, and Victoria became one of the most persistent of mourners and disconsolate of widows. Family then. Her life prior to her last visit to Ireland was one of unbroken hapmarriage and by distance, from her children.

Through it all Victoria has been a and secluded one, seemingly unable, perhaps not desiring, so selfish is perinterest and for the pleasure of others. She had hoped to pass from this seclusion to her tomb, and, indeed, had planned to do so in the mistaken idea. that in this way she honored the memory of her husband. The affections of her people finally wore through this morbid reserve, and, upon the occasion of her jubilee a few years ago, she appeared, the grand central figure of an occasion the pomp and power of which astonished the world. Lapsing again into seclusion, she was again aroused to her sense of duty to the empire by the war in South Africa, and recently appeared in London, a gracious, revered presence.

Her interest in and appreciation for her Irish subjects have been the notable features of this latest emergence of the octogenarian queen from her seclusion, The promulgation of a War Office order for the Irish regiments to wear the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day in commemoration of the gallantry of Irish soldiers in the recent battles in South Africa, tuoched, as it was expected to do, the warm hearts of the Irish people, as they have not been touched for years, Following closely upon this was the announcemnt that Queen had abandoned her yearly trip to the Continent, and instead would

visit Ireland. The act of putting aside her persona feelings for the sake of giving pleasure to others will be regarded as a most gracious one by the Queen's subjects-first, because she is their Queen, and royalty yet holds first place in the hearts of the British people; second, because she is an old woman to whom the fatigues and discomforts of a trip across rough water will be great; and again, because she has sunk her private griefs in the equally distressful woes of her people and no longer poses as a solitary mourner, whose grief, as to establish a naval base on the Per-

expressed by her favorite daughter, the late Princess Alice, is "unique," and sets her apart from the common people. The visit can scarcely fail to accomplish good, chiefly along the line of reciprocal feeling, which generous attention and appreciation confers The politicians of Ireland may scout these results as trifling, but, as already shown in the enthusiasm kindled by the proposed visit in Dublin, the hearts of the common people will be reached, and that is a matter of prime importance at a time when the nation needs the loyal support of her sons and the willing spirit of sacrifice in her daughters.

FOR PRIMARY REFORM.

In another column is an interview with Mr. Ed. W. Bingham, to whose indefatigable efforts our Australian ballot and registration laws are primarily due, in advocacy of a law for the regulation of primaries. We invite earnest attention to Mr. Bingham's plan; not that we believe it to be a final solution of the primary problem or that we suppose he himself so regards it; but because it is of the highest importance that thought and study should be given to the need of transforming our primary elections from a mere instrument of the political machine to a living expression of public opinion. Mr. Bingham's plan may be adequate, or it may need amendment upon trial, or it may even be superseded before the Legislature by a more practical method. But it is an honest and intelligent effort at the solution of a pressing problem, and until a better plan is offered this one deserves the sympathy and support of every right-minded and intelligent citizen.

Mr. Bingham proposes that on a day far enough in advance of election a primary be held under the auspices of the local government, under the Australian ballot system. Every registered voter will exercise his choice as to nominees for the various offices, and the men receiving the most votes are thereby constituted the party nominees, Coun ty and state officers are required to canvass and record the votes and put the names on the ballots to be voted for at the general election. A law like this is already working satisfactorily in Minneapolis, and is proposed to be extended throughout the State of Minnesota. In one or more Southern states party primaries have long been in operation. At the city of Lincoln, Neb., the Republican party has long made its nominations through party primaries. The plan works well. Voters take an interest in the primaries and turn out, because they know that they are actually exercising the power, ostensibly given them, and not merely registering the will of the party man-

This is a cause that appeals to the judgment and conscience of every honest and intelligent citizen. A primary should not be a melee, neither should it be a mere piece of formalism designed simply to register the will of four or five party managers. When we have primaries that will enable the voters to select the best candidates, we shall have well-attended primaries, we shall have good men put up for office, and the "sacks" will disappear from our political campaigns, Now the only choice the voter has is the privilege of choosing to rebuke the Republican machine or else to rebuke the Democratic machine. At primaries conducted under the Australian ballot and the registry law the voter can exercise the power to which he is entitled both at the primaries and at the succeeding election. We shall have Pacific Northwest, as corn and cotton popular government instead of government by party machines. It is a reform are always dodging the healthful docneeded nowhere worse than in Oregon.

RUSSIA'S RAILWAY OCCUPATION OF ASIA.

The announcement that the Sultan has yielded in all essential particulars to Russian demands respecting railway concessions in Asia Minor means that Turkey is denied by Russia any share in the construction, ownership and control of railroads in her own territory. If Great Britain or France or Germany should demand an exclusive right of railroad construction in any portion of the territory of the United States. Americans would think all modern Europe was ruled by bediamites. And yet Turkey is a country of large military strength that could put an army of 800,000 to 1,000,000 soldlers into the field; a well-appointed army, furnished with modern magazine rifles and cannon; an army whose artillery has been brought sorrows have pursued her steadily since to a high standard of excellence by German officers. When Turkey stood off Russia in the campaign of Plevna in piness. Hers has been the common lot 1877, she had a brave army; but it did of mothers-separation by death, by not compare in military training and efficiency with the army that in recent years quickly crushed Greece. The Sultan's surrender to Russia's demands is queen, though for many years a sad probably due to the fact that Germany disposed to let Russia work her will Germany will not help Russia while sonal grief, to forget her sorrows in the Great Britain's whole army available for foreign service is fully occupied with the war against the South African Republics.

Russia has anticipated all the other great powers of Europe in making the most of every opportunity to extend her railway system over Asia. Russia has unbroken railway connection between Moscow and Baku, on the Caspian Sea, and today her Armenian railroad is be ing surveyed from Batoum on to Trebizond and along the shores of the Black Sea to Constantinople, within easy protection of her fleet. With this railroad completed, Russia, using the fortress of Batum as a sea base, will be sure at no distant day to reach out her military and naval hand and capture Constan tinople, unless Germany should interfere to prevent it. Germany has secured a concession to build a rallroad from Konich to the Persian Guif, at the mouth of the Euphrates. This. when completed, would give a through raliway line from Paris to Bassora and, with the completion of the railway now building from Beirut, on the Mediterranean, to Urfu, Germany would not need to force the Darda nelles in order to enter Turkey as an enemy. It is quite possible that Germany and Austria and Russia may at no very distant day agree to divide Turkey, even as Austria, Russia and Prussia in the last century executed the partition of Poland.

In Persia, too, Russia is preparing to extend the ever-increasing web of her railway advance, so that St. Petersburg and Teheran will soon be connected by rails. From Teheran one branch of this projected Russian railway will be extended to the Persian Guif, while the other will proceed eastward to a connection with the Trans-Caspian Railway at Herat. Russia means to get control of the Dardanelles. She means

railway from Orenburg to Samarcand, which is already connected with Herat by rail, and from Samarcand to Kandahar. The Russian railway frontier in Turkestan is but 300 miles from Kabul, and Herat is but 390 miles from Kandahar, and from Kandahar to Kabul is but 330 miles. The Russian and Anglo-Indian rallways are sure to mee before many years at Kandahar and Kabul, and then Calcutta will be but ten days' journey from London. In time of peace this would be a great advantage to England, but in time of war she would have to send her troops to India by water, while Russia would have an all-rail route from St. Peters

ourg to the frontier of India. The Trans-Siberian system is now built to Stryetensk, on the Amur River, while the Chinese Eastern Railway proceeds to Vladivostock, with branches to Port Arthur and Peking. Russia contemplates a direct line from Lake Baikal through Mongolia, a Russtanized province, to Peking. If Russia can keep out of war long enough to complete all her projected railways she will easily control the fate of nearly all Asia. Today apparently Russia is in Turkey as the tacit railway ally of Germany, and to this is due probably the extraordinary conces granted by Turkey.

MANUFACTURING MORALITY BY

STATUTE. There are persons with a mania fo reform, who are always, in season and out of season, "as busy as a bee in a tar bucket." They are when sincere generally persons whose souls are peri-odically subject to hysterical excite-ment and spasms of moral agitation because the world is reputed to be greatly given over to the flesh and the devil. These reformatory paranolacs are always seeking to stamp out vice with a statute, and are always trying to root out by law evils that have never yielded to anything but the enlarged and enlarging gospel of human experience, intelligence, spiritual culture and restraint. No law or enforcement of law can prevent gambling, or extirpate alcoholic intemperance and the social evil. In the 13th century the magistrates of a great city of France undertook to stamp out the social evil by drowning 800 women of the town in the Seine. The modern paranolac prohibitionist would today approve an edict ordering the drowning in the Willamette of all the keepers of drinking saloons if he thought it had any chance of legal execution; for his philosophy of social reform is not a whit less absurd than that of the medieval French magistrates, who attempted literally to drown out the social evil. The social reform paranolacs do not seem to comprehend that while the heart of man remains unregenerate under religion it cannot be conquered and changed by statute.

Mrs, Margaret Dye Ellis, who is urging the passage of the new anti-canteen law by Congress, seems to believe that legal prohibition at Army posts, which turns soldiers over to tippling places and dives without Army posts, will secure increased sobriety. leading officers of the Army who have lived with soldiers for forty years founded the canteen to obtain increased sobriety, and testify with substantial unanimity that it has more than realized their highest hopes and predictions. This testimony counts for nothing with this woman, who is sincerely unable to understand that, while temperance is a cause, prohibition is only one of several theoretical methods to abate the evils of intemperance. She is clearly one of those good people who evil and folly and transferring the burden and the blame to the saloon, the gambling-house, the wine and the women. That is, extirpate temptation and secure a saint; extinguish folly and all our fools will perforce become wise men. In this Utopia the erring brother would not lust after anything but righteousness, because there wouldn't be anything else to lust after. The poor, erring brother's occupation would be gone, because in this woman's Utopia there would be no opportunity to gratify evil aspirations. There would be no gross material temptations. A life of mechanical moral peace would be forced on the erring brother, because in this Utopia everybody would be absolutely cut off from all access to

deviltry. Men who cannot stay sober except on the condition that nobody will ever sell them liquor when they can pay for it are beyond legal aid, for, outside of a prison, a hospital or an inebriate asylum, the man who cannot stay sober so long as he has the price of a drink is as hopeless of reform as a sheep-killing dog who cannot reform until the world stops keeping sheep. Such creatures need to be bottled up, the bottle tightly corked and hermetically scaled And this, we suppose, would be virtue this man an unwilling angel in spite of himself. As well pretend that you can change a lich's or a tiger's heart by extracting his teeth and cutting off his claws.

This false philosophy of social reform is responsible for the pernicious doctrine that the road to reformation lies, not through the conquest of self-indulgence by self-restraint; not through the stern insistence of individual respon sibility for evil habits, but through the prohibition and abolishment of the temptations to which the man disinenuously ascribes his fall. Every man in law is held to responsibility for his own personal acts, and this legal doctrine rests on sound moral justice. It is law that ought to be part of the sane temperance reformer's gospel. Not to hold men to this doctrine of individual responsibility and the certainty of social retribution and ruin for failure to work out their own salvation, would be to create a civilization that would not stand for men but for a whimpering world of pouting, pleading children.

UNACCOUNTABLE INJUSTICE.

The Scattle Post-Intelligencer has an interesting and instructive grievance A recent press dispatch from Portland, sent out over the country, is said to have stated that 14,000 people have engaged passage "from Pacific Coast ports to Cape Nome." This dispatch the Post-Intelligencer characterizes as "intended to mislead," because "som thing has intentionally been left unsaid." What is it that has thus intentionally and with malice been left unsaid? Why, simply that nearly all these people will sail from Seattle, or if they don't they ought to, and that Seattle is really the only town on earth whence man can depart for Alaska.

We trust no one will accuse the Seattle paper of intentional unfairness in this matter, for it is sincere. No loyal

sian Gulf. She is preparing to build a Seattleite could conceive any statement of science, history, economics or navi-gation strictly true and complete unless it contained a phrase advertising Seattle. This is not an intentional or conscious act of absurdity or guile. Seattle is honest about it. It really thinks that all outside King County, Washington, to the farthest bounds of the known universe, is negligible and quite irrelevant. If a man in Portland or San Francisco, therefore, passes the time of day with his neighbor or calls his dog in off the neighbor's cat without remarking parenthetically that Seattle is the only place that ever happened, he must expect the Post-Intelligencer to rise up against him at the udgment day and fasten the infamous

faisehood upon his soul.

We have established the general principle in this matter, but the particular case in question cannot be classified until some evidence of so unusual a cir-cumstance is submitted. If any piece of news originating at Portland appears in Eastern papers otherwise than under a Seattle or Tacoma dateline, the phenomenon cannot too soon be brought to the attention of collectors of rare curlosities. The item should be cut out, framed in gold and deposited in the archives of the Oregon Historical Society.

Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, has completely discomfitted Lentz and Sulzer, movers of the Coeur d'Alene inquiry. He has shown that his course was necessary, in order to break up a criminal conspiracy, under which murder and destruction of property had continued during seven years; and, moreover, that his course had and still has the approval of all the law-abiding people of the district, who even yet ask the Government not to remove the troops. Governor Steunenberg, himself a trades-union man, turned a corner very neatly on the agitators the other day, when his attention was called to the bad bread which had beer served in the "Bull Pen." Upon one count after another the Governor had met the charges made against that hostelry, but when it came to this bread, over which the high-minded Mr. Lentz exhibited so much concern, the Governor acknowledged that it was very bad. 'You see," he went on to say, "the miners' union forbade the bakeries to sell any bread to the state commissariat. and so we had to set up a bakery of

Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, makes an attempt to reconstruct the argument for the ship-bounty bill. Throughout, his effort is specious and misleading. The main object is not to assist the domestic producer to a market, but to put money, drawn from all the people of the country, into the pockets of shipbuilders. The Indianapolis Journal, one of the old stand-by Republican newspapers of the country, sáys:

At a time when every elilpyard in the countr has more orders than it can fill, the Journ sees no pressing call for a shipping subsidy. The millions to be given in bounties will go to enrich still more men who are already rich. The pretense that we cannot compete with foreign countries in shipbuilding is sufficiently answered by the fact, which every one knows to be true, that our builders are constructing warships for foreign countries. The people of the United States are not disposed to submit to additional taxation for such purposes,

There are those who still insist that the United States should intervene between the belligerents in the South Aftion already has been given that the United States would act as intermediary or arbitrator, if its services were desired. What more can be done? Declaration of war against Great Britain would be the only further resource. Are we prepared for that? If not, we may as well mind our own business. For, whatever we may say, or any other nation may say, Great Britain is going on with this affair in her own way and to the end upon which she is determined, just as we should do if we were engaged in any similar conflict. President McKinley has his limitations, but he isn't a fool. But if a fool were President of the United States and should be intrusive in this affair, the country would get a notice to mind its own business that it wouldn't be proud of.

The ugly fact that gives everybody pause is the certainty that the Democratic National platform of 1900 will be as Populistic as that of 1896 was, with all the tendencies to anarchistic socialism that the platform of 1896 contained, and perhaps more. It will contain an attack again on the money standard, and moreover a declaration for removal of the National flag from the islands we have received from Spain. Can all the faults and errors of Republican policy match these?

The Senate splits with laughter when Pettus taunts Gallinger with quoting parts of a Supreme Court decision, instead of reproducing the whole decision. The idea that discussion of precedents invariably requires quotation of the full opinion of the courts is about on a par with the tenets of anti-imperialism generally. That is, there is no sense in it and no honesty in its advocacy. Pettus knows better and the senate knows better. The only thing to laugh at is the Senate's idiocy.

It is, of course, scandalous that im roper motives should be ascribed to advocates of free trade for Puerto Rico, but when Speaker Henderson writes letters broadcast branding the independent Senators as cowards and attributing their actions to the influence of "corporate interests," it is all right That is high-minded and honorable.

Mr. Pennoyer has a substratum of good sense. He sees that Mr. Bryan talks too much for his own good, and that his greatest enemy is his own fatal facility of speech.

Lord Roberts is moving from Bloem fontein towards Kroonstad. The distance is 127 miles. From Kroonstad to Pretoria it is 163 miles, directly on.

A Veteran Secessionist.

Boston Heraid. The fact that John H. Reagan, of Texas is still living, is called to mind by the an-nouncement that in his advanced age he is He had a remarkably varied experience there. Mr. Reagan was a member of the National Congress when the Civil War ne National Congress when the Civil War ation, hastens to Washington, and ex-roke out. He went into the rebellion to presses himself vigorously over the situa-tion as he found it there. The editor of broke out. He went into the rebellion to

cabinet. His book if adequately written, should give an inner history of the executive transactions of the Davis government of rare value. His public life dd not end there. He was at his home in Texas during the period in which reconstruction was begun in that state, and after its control passed again into Democratic hands he was elected to the United States Senate and sent once more to Washington. Mr. Reagan served some years in Congress at this period of his life, but, being old and poor, resigned his seat later to acept a lucrative state office in Texas. It is doubtful if any man now living combines in his career so much experience in Confederate and National affairs.

BISHOP POTTER'S OFFENSE. He Shows Sincerity and Courage, and for This He Must Suffer.

New York Times.

In the opinion of the true friends of Aguinaido a man who takes pains to inform himself about the foundation beliefs form himself about the foundation beliefs of anti-imperialism and forthwith changes his mind disgraces himself and becomes a moral outcast. The indispensable qualification of an anti-imperialist is his ability to defy time and change. He must shut all his windows against the light of knowledge, and be ever on his guard against the insidious assaults of information, which might come in a tract in the tion, which might come in a tract, in the letter of a returned traveler, or in a re-port of a General. Hence, any man who falls to denounce the American soldiers in the Philippines and makes no mention of the saint-like meekness and deathless enthusiasm for liberty of Aguinaido is in-stantly blacklisted as a person to be

This misfortune has overtaken Bishop Potter. His recent observations concerning our work and our duty in the Philip pines have set the anti-imperialist caldron to boiling furiously and much scum of abuse rises to the top. The Bishop's as-sertion that the standard of conduct among our soldiers out there was very high gave deeper offense than anything else he has said since his return from Ma nila. The Atkinsonlans have insisted that our troops are wallowing in innocent blood and debauchery. They become very un-happy when evidence to the contrary is adduced. The statement that the Filipi nos are incapable of maintaining a stable government of their own they denounce as a coarse slander, apparently on the ground that the Bishop does not submi effidavits that he personally examined every native of the islands before mak-ing up his mind. The results of his careful observation and inquiries on the spot will never convince American Aguinal-dists, who, to be sure, have never visited the Philippines, but who have been told by Atkinson and Winslow that the Fillpines are simply the wisest and most peaceable people on earth. There is evidently a good deal of anx-

and so we had to the effect of Bishop Potter's ateur workers. I know the bread was profligate behavior in abandoning the anti-mperialists. One sad being who writes imperialists. to the Evening Post says, "Episcopalians have indeed received a shock," but not having wholly abandoned hope, he con-tinues: "It will be well, and cause for thankfulness, if many persons do not be-come infildes. come infidels owing to the unchristian conduct of professors of religion and of ministers of the Gospel."

On the whole it would appear that no event since the triumph of our land and sea forces in the war with Spain has so deeply d'sgusted the anti-imperialists as the Bishop's avowal that he has succumbed to the light of knowledge and reason and become a supporter of the policy of maintaining order in the Philippines.

RECAUSE IT IS RIGHT. Strong Statement by the Leading Republican Journal of Indiana.

Indianapolis Journal. statement which has been made in Washington that the Journal has in any manner changed its attitude toward the Puerto Rican tariff bill is false, and hose who made such a statement knew it was faise when they made it. Those who have read the Journal from day to day at home know that there has been no change in its attitude concerning that The Journal believes that President was right when he declared in his message in December that it was our "plain duty" to give the Puerto Ri-cans free trade with the United States. At that time the Journal approved the free-trade policy between its recently ac-quired islands and the United States beause it seemed to be the right thing to do, and it has yet to see the first rea to cause any one to change this opinio although all that has been said on the other side has been considered . . . It is hoped that Republicans in Congress will come to understand that it is better to accept the general Republican opinion in the Northwest, as expressed by the papers, than to pass a bill which violates promise made by General Miles to Puerto Ricans and establishes the hateful theory that one portion of the people who are under the sovereignty of the United States shall receive different treatment in our tariff laws from the country. Here it may be added that, whatever may be the action of Con-gress, the Journal will hold the views it has expressed, because it believes them to be right,

Our Railronds Are Safer. New York Sun.

One effect of the more general use of iniform signals has been the steady reduction of the number of fatalities on American railroads, the total number of American railroads, the total number of which is now considerably less than it was 10 years ago, though in the mean-time railroad travel has increased enormously. The total number of passenger carried on American rallroads in a year is not far from 600,000,000, and the n ber of fatalities to passengers averages less than 250, or less than 1-2000 of 1 per cant. While the number of passengers carried is increasing, the number of accidents is diminishing in consequence of the fact that while some railroad accidents appear to be absolutely unavoidable, serius accidents entailing the wrecking of trains and wholesale disasters are very

much less frequent than formerly.

The adoption and maintenance of a complete system of railroad signals entalls a considerable expense upon railroad up by the advantages attained, which greater security in travel, a high of speed for passenger trains, rate of speed for passenger trains, much-diminished dauger of track obstruction and a practical diminution in the number and success of suits brought for damages. The work of making travel sale on American railroads is going ahead building, actively resumed since 1897.

Springfield Republican.

The Senate Republican harmony co

tee is unable to report progress after a week or more of effort, and will disband week or more of enort, and win dissound.

The majority party is evidently as far at sea as ever in the Puerto Rico muddle.

Both of the Congressional factions are obdurate. Compromise plans lie around as thick as leaves. Senator Davis has a new one. Other Senators have one or more, new and old. None of them are satisfactors for the reason apparently that plain tory, for the reason, apparently, that plain duty does not admit of compromise. Meantime the storm of Republican protest from the West exhibits no sign of abate ment. Representative Crumpacker, of In-diana, one of the five Republicans who roted against the tartiff bill in the House was given an ovation by his constituents in a big mass meeting on Saturday. The Portland (Or.) Chamber of Commerce Has commended Senator Simon for his prezeed opposition to the bill. A Rep can judge in Iowa reports that in all the counties where he has been holding court he has met but one Republican who sustains the tariff Congressmen. The editor of the stoutest Administration expansion organ in Chicago, in alarm over the situ-

another Chicago administration organ, the personal friend of the President, writes that "the situation is ominous of disaster to the Republicans who have betrayed the confidence of their constituents."

THE COEUR D'ALENE CRIMES. Proper Answer to the Principal

Speaking of the investigation which going on of the Coeur d'Alene trouble, the Omaha World-Herald, it seems, is exceed ingly anxious to justify any crime so the it looks as though it would result in a few

The mineowners were in the saddle. They had paid for protection and were entitled to it under the code now in vogue in Washington. The mineowners aboved Merriam that they had the right to demand certain things. Merriam compiled with the demands and reported to Washington. The Secretary of War reported to Washington. The Secretary of War reported to Washington. back: "I have referred your report to the President and he approves." The responsibility, therefore, rests upon the Administration, not upon Merriam. The Administration was merely giving the mineowners what they paid for when they responded to the touch for campaign It is a lasting pity that the man who wrote that in the World-Herald cannot be

sent to the Coeur d'Alene region and be compelled to earn a living for a year. He does not know whether the mineowners up there are Democrats or Republicans. He does know, if he has investigated the mat-ter at all, that the Government was not called upon until a great property had been destroyed and a murder committed by an organized band of incendiaries and murderers. If he knows anything, he knows that that had been going on for seven years; that it began with the destruction of about \$1,000,000 worth of property, and because of the triumph achieved on that day, those scoundrels had changed the date of celebration from the Fourth of July to the 11th of July. He knows that they had driven innocent men out of that country on a few hours' notice. He knows that they had murdered other men; that they were there as enemics of the state and of the country; there for the purpose of establishing a reign of anarchy and chaos, because all of this is of record, But the World-Herald, in its desire to make capital for the oncoming campaign.
is willing to treat those devils as martyrs and to assail the President of the United States because, on the requisition of the Governor of Idalo, he had placed some companies of so diers under the direction of that Governor for the purpose of restoring order and protecting property. The most discouraging feature of the par-tisan press of this country is that it is in ands of a great many men who are entirely willing to pervert the truth, to laud murderers, to abuse law-abiding men, if behind it there is a hope of getting some ruffian votes.

The Madness at Washington

Chicago Record.

Washington-Senator Fairbanks told the Republican caucus that Indiana would go Democratic if Congress did not give free trade to Puerto Rico. Mason said the same of Illinois; Simon of Oregon, Senator Wellington of Maryland and Davis of Minnesota all declared that the electoral vote of Minnesota and the entire Northwest, at least four Republican Congressmen and the Republican majority in the House of Representatives, would be lost if the 15 per cent tariff bill passed by the House should become a law. Burrows admitted that Michigan was in doubt; Kyle warned the Republicans that they could not expect to carry either of the Dakotas.

"Plain Duty" on Eloquence. Baltimore Sun.

Of the "deep damnation" of this shutting up the mouth of Indiana's oratorical Lochinvar, it is almost impossible to write with moderation. He was so young and fair and gifted that he deserved a better fate. But under an imperial adhelpless as free trade with Puerto Rico. No orator who cannot sing the old songs will be allowed to warble new tunes unless they are composed by the administration and approved by the censor, Mr. Hanna, the edict went forth from the White make strong men weep.

The United States Mints.

Chicago Chronici There is only one mint-that is in Philo lelphia. The present branch mints are in New Orleans and San Francisco, Before the war there were branch mints at Charlotte, N. C.; Dahlonega, N. C.: New Orleans and San Fran cisco, and during the war mints started at Carson City, Nev., and Dalles City, Or. The mints at Charlotte and Dahonega stopped work in 1851, the mint at Carson City closed in 1865, and that at

Press Practically Unanimous.

Manchester (N. H.) Mirror and American There is now and then a Republican paper owned or controlled by a Congressman which flops from tariff to free trade man which hops from tariff to free trade and from free trade to tariff as its master deems advisable, but the party press, which speaks the judgment and conscience of the country, is practically unanimous against the act of periidy and dishonor which is contemplated by the House bill for a tariff on Puerto Rico. Will Senators represent the people or the Sugar and Tobacco trusts?

Adverse Sentiment Growing

Waterbury (Conn.) American. The Providence Journal has been canassing the situation and finds that "there is apparently not a newspaper in the New England States that is defending the Re publican attempt to burden little Rico with a tariff on trade with the rest of the United States." And yet New England has been regarded as the friendliest part of the country to a tariff.

Philadelphia Record.

The Republican party, strive as it may against the tide, must either abandon protection or abandon expansion. The two policies are incompatible. In the endeavor to reconcile individual greed with national growth, the party is making itself the mock of the world.

Explanations Not Satisfactory. Minneapolis Journal, Rep. Five of the Minnesota Representatives oted clearly against the wishes of their

constituents in the matter of the Puerto Rican tariff, and their votes give no more satisfaction now than they did when they were cast. Their explanations have not satisfied their constituents. The Man With the Kodak,

We moderns would know e moderns events long ago, events long ago, man with a kodak had been to snap-sho At the following events, just to snap-shot the

When the Red Sea was divided, When the bald-head man derided Called out bears to eat the c When the brazen serpent healed them.
When the Gorgon's head congealed them,
When Horatlo held the crossing;
When St. Patrick drove the snakes out, (There are many just such fakes out), When young Jeanne d'Arc led the army; When old Barb'ra Frietchie dared them Shoot her gray hairs, and they spared ther When King Arthur's knights When Columbus struck our borders Bearing Isabella's orders,

O if some good man with a kodak had been On hand with his dinky to picture the scene,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The fool-killer took a day off yesterday.

The fruit of "Cyclone" Davis' visit was borne by the Democratic convention Sat-

If McKinley has his ear to the ground these days, Hanna must have insulated the ground.

It looks as if the Mikado would have to postpone his bear hunt until the game omes his way.

Hanna's unquestioned ability as a campaign manager is directed just now in the interests of Bryan.

A native Filipino band is going to tour the United States. The wily Aguinaldo is beginning to adopt effective tactics

It is said that there are 90,000 feebleminded persons in the United States. Bryan has already figured on them.

Personal.-Mr. Weary Wraggles left yes terday over the O. R. & N. for a Summer's pedestrian tour in Eastern Oregon. When Oom Paul spoke of a price that

would stagger humanity, he must have expected to get paid in Kentucky bourbon. Maude Adams is going to have a gold statue of herself made. This will be the heaviest character in which she has ever

been cast.

Having investigated everything else in sight, Pettigrew would better turn his attention to investigating his chances for reelection.

A Boston paper says that General Lew Wallace has at last Ben Hur'd from, E. Atkinson will do well to do a little reform-A Boston poet announces that he can

write six sonnets a day, The Boston publie, however, has made no guarantee of its ability to read them. It is said that Bryan was worn out when he made his speech at Yakima. The condition of his hearers was evidently beyond

the descriptive powers of the correspond-"What was it made Charley so wild after

finner?" "Oh, he criticised the salad dressing made by his wife, and told her she had no judgment, and she just looked him over critically from head to foot and told him she was just beginning to realize it,"

The father of several grown-up sons attended church yesterday and listened to a discourse on the prodigal son. When asked what he thought of the sermon, he said it was all right, but the trouble with prodigal sons in Oregon is that they are not satisfied with the fatted calf. They want the whole farm.

Queen Victoria starts on a visit to Ireland today. It is announced that her visit will extend over about two weeks. Great preparations have been made at Dublin to receive her, and there is no question as to the popular delight that will be manifested at her presence on Irish soil, In connection with this visit, it will interest many to learn that since the Norman Conquest only six other English Sovereigns have been in Ireland. Henry II went to Ireland in 1172, and remained till the next year. John was in Ireland in 1210. After the lapse of nearly two centuries another English monarch, Richard II, visited Ireland in 1354, and again in 1399. For nearly 200 years subsequently Ireland was unvisited by any English King till 1688, which he was expelled by William III in 1690. Then, after the lapse of 130 years, The agony Mr. Beveridge endured when royalty came to Ireland in the person of George IV whose visit lasted from August 5 to September 3, 1821. The Queen has on three other occasions paid short visits to Ireland-from August 6 thi August 10, 1849; from August 29 till September 3, 1850; and from August 21 till-August 29, 1861. The Queen, with the sole exception of Richard II, who was in Ireland twice, is the only English monarch who has paid more than one visit to that country.

A communication published Saturday

complains of the dirty condition of the

atreets of Portland, owing to "the sweepings of stores, bad eggs, dead rats, refuse sausage, washings of cuspidors," etc., being thrown into the gutters. The writer of this communication, "Observer," asks, "Why is this permitted?" and goes on to say that in many cities there is a law, and it is enforced, requiring sweepings and other refuse mentioned to be placed in barrels or boxes on the outer edge of the sidewalk, the city cleaning department collecting the same between 7 and 8 A. M., and the storekeepers immediately thereafter removing the receptacles to the rear of their premises, "Observer" concludes by suggesting that "If our City Council would pass an ordinance of this character, and the police see that said ordinance was enforced, our streets would be in a more healthy condition." He might have suggested that if storekeepers and others would cease violating the law by throwing refuse into the streets, the nulsance com plained of would not exist. There is and has been in effect for years a city ordinance making it an offense to throw, deposit or sweep into or upon any street, sidewalk or footpath of the City of Portland any paper or other substance whatever, except snow or the dirt resulting from travel, and a penalty is provided for infraction of this law by fine of from \$5 to \$50. It is, however, one thing to make laws, and another thing to get them enforced. "Observer," like most people who undertake to find fault with the existing condition of things, overshoots the mark and makes out the condition of the streets to be much worse than it really is, and it is bad enough. The paved streets are swept clean every night, and rubbish is swept into them every morning in violation of the law. If "Observer" will make complaints to the police in regard to violations of the law, he may accomplish some good, but suggesting the enactment of laws which have been in force, if not enforced, for years subserves no useful purpose.

The Game of Life. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Life's a game of poker, cuchre, Hearts or cribbage—what you will.
Life'e a game of love and lucre,
And the loser's chance is nil.

For a while on beds of roses, We may lie, if luck abide, But if fickle chance oppose Where's the power can turn the tide?

Life's a game, and those who're in it Find the betting flerce, indeed. Up today and down tomorrow!

Men may stake their all and win it;

Action is their only creed.

Speculation rules us all; Laughing row, combating sorrow, Later on-we rise or fall!

Every day's a new beginning, But though men may do and dare Honors heaping, wagers winning,