The Oregonian,

at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon TELEPHONES.

..... 166 | Bu Office REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

y Mail (postage prepaid). In Advance-day, per year \$ 00 ay, per year \$ 00 Weekly, per year 1 20 Weekly, 8 months. 50 To City Su

y, 3 montas... Subscribers-week, delivered, Sundays exo week, delivered, Sundays inc pted 15c

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TODAT'S WEATHER .- Showers and slightly er; south to west winds

RTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1900 DESPISE NOT THE DAY OF SMALL THINGS.

Robert Beverley, the historian, who ametimes indulged himself in upbraidng his fellow-countrymen for their vn good, wrote of the Virginians of

They have their Cloathing of all sorts from gland, no Linnen, Woollen, Silk, Hats and scher, Tei Finx and Hemp grow no where in be World better than bere; their Sheep yield mighty Increase, and bear good fleeces, but hey shear them only to cool them. The Mul-erry-Tree, whose Leaf is the proper Food of e Silk-Worm, grows there like a Weed, and ik-worms have been observ'd to thrive ex-amily, and without any hazard. . . . In-ed some few Hilds with much adoe are m'd, and made into Servants Shoes; but so careless a rate, that the Planters don' so to buy them, if they can get others. . . . ay, they are such abominable Ill-hust tho' their Country be over-run with Wood, they have all their Wooden Ware from Eng-i; their Cabinets, Chairs, Tables, Stools, sts, Boxes, Cart-wheels and all other things, a Liberality of Nature without endeavoring Improve its Gifts, by Art or Industry. The ge upon the Blessings of a warm Sur uitful Soil and almost grutch the Pa ering in the Bountses of the Earth. ald be asham'd to publish this slothful Insee of my Countrymen, but that I hope it rouse them out of their Lethargy, and ex-them to make the most of all those happy lvantages which nature has given them; and It does this, I am sure they will have the to forgive me.

There is much in Beverley's whole me berating of the Virginians that ts the average Oregonian of today. buy woolen goods, hats and shoes m the East, though we have the marials here to make as good an article we import. Experiment has demonet what would be a profitable indusy in linen manufacture receives no tention. Our wool cannot be surassed anywhere for length and fineas of staple, but, like the eighteenth ntury Virginians, we shear our sheep nly to cool them. We ship the wool last to be scoured and returned, with inscontinental freight added, as othing. The same thing applies to ides; they are shipped away and

000,000 of people. We have always exit is painfully apparent that he is not panded and contracted our regular anxious. It may be added that he ap-Army according to our National emerpears to a much better advantage in the role of a lion doing battle than in a gency; we did so in the Mexican War. lamb being led to the slaughter. He in the Civil War and in the Spanish has been a star in the former role; he War and its consequent, the war in the Philippines. Our regular Army has derstudy in the latter. never been and never will be large enough to afford the slightest cause for

any alarm on the subject of militarism, but it ought to be large enough to furnish the professional soldiers necessary to leaven the raw lump of our citizen soldiery. Our citizen soldiery were absolutely worthless for the work that was done by Shafter's army of

17,000 regulars before Santiago. It would have taken six months or a year to have converted seventeen volunteer regiments into soldiers fit to execute such a feat of arms, and it could not have been done in that time except through teachers and leaders that were what Bryan terms "professional" soldiers.

If we ever have a serious war, we shall soon find out that citizen soldiery are worthless until they have been trained and disciplined by "professional" soldiers.

> AMERICAN LABOR'S ADVANTAGE. Why is it that our American people seem to succeed best in products that are either in a crude state or else advanced to only a limited degree beyond the stage of raw material? We have

always been a heavy producer of wheat and raw cotton. We have conquered the iron and steel and kerosene markets, and now we seem to be coming to the front in the same way with coal. We think we are bright and enterpris-

ing, but are we always to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the rest of mankind? In 1899 we sold abroad:

 From our farms
 \$754,089,087

 Prom our mines
 28,812,008

 Prom our foresta
 42,120,004

 Prom our fasheries
 6,025,446

 Other crude products
 3,251,559
In the same year we sold abroad \$338,-675,558 worth of "manufactures," but

as a rule our exported manufactures are those into which only a limited amount of labor has entered. Articles that can be turned out by some rough process of machinery we excel in, but those that are only made after deft fingers have labored long upon them and developed them to a high state of precision, finish and beauty we continue to buy abroad. Why is this? Is it our misfortune or our gain?

The answer seems to be that we can make more money out of crude or easily manufactured products, because in them we use machinery to best advan-

tage, and require only a minimum of day's works. Machinery is what does Wheat, to be sure, is a raw product, but in a sense it is manufactured by machinery. What little work the farmer does he does in the operation of machinery, from seed time to harvest. These great outputs of iron and rated flax culture to be a success, steel in crude forms are raw material; but they represent not so much human labor as machine labor. The ore is dragged out of the ground by huge machines and lifted on to steel barges that take it to Chicago or Cleveland. The coal mines are invaded by machines. The transportation of products is almost wholly one of machin ery, whether through canals with locks and steamers or by railroad.

The fact is that a great machineought back as shoes. Our forests teem th the finest of woods suitable for using people has a tremendous advantage over people working mostly with miture manufacture, but we are their hands. A thousand paper bags intent to buy most of our furniture could formerly be made in six hours odenware from other states. and thirty minutes by hand; they are dke the Virginians, we have basked in now made in forty minutes with the aid he sun and swapped tales at the cross-of a machine. To rule 100 reams of pa-pads store until the liberality of na-per on both sides by hand required 4800 and industrial forces of the country begins to show signs of exhaushours; with a ruling machine the work is done in two hours and thirty min-There was some excuse for industrial utes of one man's time. In shelling luggishness in Virginia two centuries go. Laden ships came to the wharves nd it suited the planter's tastes and corn by hand, sixty-six hours and forty minutes would be required to shell a quantity which can be handled by a s method of living to barter a few machine in thirty-six minutes. A mowgsheads of tobacco for the commodia ng machine cuts seven times as much es he needed. Sundry trades and grass per hour as one man can cut with afts could have been made to floura scythe. Mr. Carroll D. Wright's calh, but for the baneful effects of the culations show that in 1890 there were acco currency. No such discourage over 30,000 locomotives in this country. conditions confront us in Oregon It would take 57,940,320 horses to do day. We have a sound and stable their work, or 347,425,920 men. The urrency and a constantly growing total horsepower used in the United opulation which offers a market for States in 1890 was about 6,000,000, equivmodities that can be made out of alent to the work of 36,000,000 men, aterials close at hand. The kernel of while only 4,476,884 persons were eme unsatisfactory condition of the inployed, the two kinds of power having istrial situation is that we don't make a ratio of 8 to 1. A force of 36,000,000 a articles we ought to make. We are men represents a population of 180,000,ont to look forward with confident 000, so that, if the products of the manpectation to immense establishments ufacturing establishments were all made by hand, it would require a popitalized at millions, while we overalation of that size to do it, with none left for agriculture, trade, transpor-

world.

forty years ago, when we had but 32,- the subject, "Dewey is willin'." But the best to be hoped is for the speediest possible enactment of it and an end of the suspense and uncertainty. The administrative provisions seem to be well considered. The only good thing about the tariff section is the proviso for its abrogation by Presidential order so soon as certain preliminaries are gone through with. The stickling for a small tax in order to save a trifling benefa tion from the Treasury is a pitiful piece of niggardliness, and the Constitutional grounds upon which it is sought to be justified are baseless and insincere. The least Congress can do now is to hurry the thing through and let us think of something else. The sooner the agony is over the better.

> The attempt to assassinate royal per sons in Europe is in the present day wholly without excuse beyond that furnished by a brain cracked by social istic ideas. The Empress of Austria, as harmless and gentle a woman as lived. was the latest victim of this utterly senseless purpose, though the Prince of Wales owes it to the bad marksmanship of the fanatical youth who pulled a trigger on him in a railway car at Brussels, Wednesday, that his name was not added to the list of royal martyrs to this vicious form of lunacy. The power for mischlef of the more deadly sort that lurks in envy and irresponsibility wearing the name of so lalism is enormous, and the wonder is, not that an innocent Empress, scarcely a figurehead in an Empire, a mild-mannered and gouty Prince without inclination or opportunity to be a tyrant, or a Queen who keeps up the semblance only of a ruler, should become targets for the anarchist's pistol. but that these swarming malcontents so infrequently shoot or shoot at persons whose names represent a station in life superior to their own, and hence excite their envy and hate.

The mobility of the Boer forces and he deliberate movement of the British Army are points in the South African military situation that overshadow all others at present. Heavily handicapped by its baggage, the latter moves lowly; without baggage in the English military sense of that term, the former noves with celerity, now and again crippling its antagonist by the capture of a ponderous supply train. Of course, Lord Roberts, with his English host, well fed and amply equipped, will "get there" eventually, go into battle on full stomachs, and win. In the meantime, however, the Boers, by their very activity, their ability to do without sleep or sleep running, making at the same time an ample meal on "biltong"; their disdain of military outfits and their consequent freedom from baggage, will tain now and then a temporarily imortant victory, and may even tax British military tactics to the utmost in order to keep them out of Bloemfontein. These conditions have a tendency to prolong the war, but they do not make the final triumph of the British arms less certain.

An effort is making at Portland in advocacy of the appointment of Mr. C. H. Dodd, of Portland, to the vacant Consul-Generalship at Yokohama. It is a movement that should have the hearty indorsement of the state's commercial interests, unitedly and persistently. Few men are better qualified for this post, through business experience, ready address and tireless industry. The commercial interests of the Pacific Coast would be, in his hands, well looked after Strenuous endeavor here may succeed in se curing his appointment. Otherwise, the place will go elsewhere, to our detri-

ment.

sending their own volunteers 10,000 miles to fight the battles of the mother country it looks as though the possession of these t looks as though the possession of erritories were an element of stru and not of weakness. It does not mat-ter that these colonies which have come so valorously forward are republics, while Great Britain is a monarchy in form-Great Britain is a monarchy in form-they are just as willing to fight for An-gio-Saxon interests as the natives of the "right little tight little island" them-selves. The consequence is we see the mother country suddenly developing en-ormous and hitherto unsuspected re-sources of the greatest defensive and of-fensive value. It has always been known that vast numbers of troops could be drawn from India upon occasion, but now the colonies with no moral or legal ob-ligations to help in war are volunteering men and money as evidence of their loyalmen and money as evidence of their loyal ty and of the common interests of the

Inglish-speaking races. The lesson will certainly not discour age the retention of the lands we our elves have seized.

AFTER-DINNER NAPS.

At Eighty a Good Many Precaution Are Desirable.

It is not surprising that Dr. D. K. Bear-sons, now in his eightieth year, should wish to live until he is 100 and possibly for some time after that exceptional age. There are many who will hope that he may realize his wish, and among them will be found the trustees of small colleges who will pray fervently that his life may be spared until that time. The doctor having publicly announced that he pro-poses to give his fortune away while he poses to give his fortune away while he lives, and his preference for colleges as recipients of his bounty being well known, they are justified in the hope at least that so long as he lives a slice of his bounty may come their way. But apart from his possible future dona

But apart from his possible future dona-tions to struggling colleges and his desire to live long enough to dispose of his money and see that it is properly be-stowed, Dr. Pearsons, replying to the rc-ception committee for the Dewey day cela-bration, philosophically informs that body that he is in the habit of taking a nap after dinner area day and decurs there. after dinner every day and decunes, therefore, to serve. He is of opinion that "old men must be kept quiet," and that "one day in the Dewey celebration might make me sick 10 days." Evidently the doctor Joes not care if he is caught napping, at

least after dinner, and he does not pose to lose his slesta to greet the of Manfla Bay or any other hero. Prob ably if Admiral Dewey were to utter his real sentiments he himself would much prefer an after-dinner nap to being dragged around Chicago, as a public spec-tacle and for the glorification of certain

When a man is 50 years of age and wishes to arrive at the century mark, he must take care of the remaining 29 years and not risk one of them by serving on committees, dancing attendance at parties, or engaging in tea fights. He must shun excitements, and how can he put in his time better than by taking his after-din-ner nap and letting sleep "knit up the raveled sleeve of care"? The sagest renark of Sancho Panza was his invocation of a blessing upon "the man who invented sleep." The doctor is fortunate in havng arrived at that condition of life where te is a sufficient master of his time to allow himself a daily afternoon nap, and not think it time wasted. Not all of those even who have arrived at his age can do Most of them are too fussy, and some them are too crabbed. It is difficult to keep them quiet after dinner or be-fore dinner. The doctor, from his point of view, is right, in insisting that nothing must interfere with his after-dinner nap, and the governing bodies of educational institutions will appland him for his cour. age in sticking to his old-time habit. When a man gets to be 80, particularly if he wishes to reach, 100, in the language of

Emerso It is time to be old. To take in mil; Contract thy firmament To compase of a tent. There's not enough for this and that. Make thy option which of two.

Denial of Elasticity to It Seems to Be Unjustifinble.

NEW CURRENCY CAN CONTRACT.

New York Evening Post,

were not in some way stopped, the pheas-ants would very soon have been entirely exterminated. The Tsung-Il-Yamen grant-ed the request and the necessary orders to the customs officials have been issued. This is understood to be only a tem-porary expedient, which may serve until there can be prescribed and enforced some rules and regulations in regard to close and hunting seasons, which will other-wise avert the extermination of these beautiful birds, which are very valuable to the Chinese and the foreigners living in China, but of no great importance else-where. Bryan came and saw and talked April was the original lightning-change artist. Dewey's candidacy is regarded as a joke by every one but Bryan and McKinley. Dewey has got back again to his wonted

A LONG SIEGE. That of Gibraltar Breaks the Record

of Modern Times. London Daily Mail.

Although by no means the most terrible the last siege of Gibraltar, when the Rock was held by a British garrison under General Elliot, against the combined ef-forts of the Spaniards and French from July 5, 1778, to November 25, 1781, holds the record as the longest important siege of

odern times. The fact that every nov mouern times. The fact that every how and again the garrison were able to add to their provisions by successful sorties kept them from succumbing to hunger, but scurvy claimed nearly 1000 victims.

For weeks together over 6000 shells were thrown into the town dally. A curious point about this siege is that the Governor of Gibraltar, after having done every-thing he could think of to strengthen the fortifications, issued a proclamation call-ing on any of the garrison who had any schemes to propose to call on him with them, as he did not wish the Rock to fall when by listening but a few minutes to private individual it might be saved.

The holding the fortress of Pievna dur-ing the Russo-Turkish War, from Septem-ber 7, 1877, to December 10, against the pick of the Russian army by the Turkish garrison, under Osman Pasha, accomplished the impossible, according to both military and medical experts. For not only did they defy the besteging force when it numbered nearly 50 to 1 against them, but they lived for 12 weeks practi-cally without food. Yet on December 10, after having eaten their last grain of rye, they sallied out and pluckily tried to cut their way through the Russians.

Disraeli's Answer.

Memorial of the Duchess of Teck. It always gave her Royal Highness great pleasure to meet Mr. Disraell, She admired his imperialism, and had the confidence in his judgment, and createst she feit that, whatever the issue the country might be, the honor of Eng-land was safe in his hands. The great statesman also liked to converse with Princess Mary, but, while appreciating her grasp of political problems, when name to disclosing cabinet secrets when it was not to be charmed into making admissions, or telling tales out of sch One evening at dinner, during a crisis in foreign affairs, Princess Mary, who was ouzzled at the inaction of the government turned to him and said: "What are we waiting for, Mr. Disraell?" The Prime waiting for, Mr. Disraell?" The Prime Minister paused for a moment to take up

A Banquet Underground. Philadelphia Record.

Lord Beauchamp, the Governor of New South Wales, has had a novel experience. While on a visit to the collieries of New-castle he was entertained at a banquet in a coal mine 300 feet below the surface of earth. In a chamber 90 feet long, 15 feet wide and 9 feet high, 70 guests sat

down to dinner. The novel dining-room showed no signs of what it had been, for electric lights, flags, evergreens and carpets had transformed it into an elegant partment.

Travel in Exypt.

New York Tribune. An Egyptian paper announces that "first-class, up-to-date, modern dining-cars" are to be run this season between Cairo and Luxor, and that "an American dentist has started in business at Assouan, which is on the edge of the Soudan." A "palace hotel" at Khartoum for the special ac-commodation of tourists will also be completed and opened for business in about three months.

The Wise Boston Girl. Chicago Record "What reason do you think that Boston girl offered for rejecting me?" "I can't imagine."

However dull the primaries may be elsewhere, a good attendance is expected in

take it before the turn.

He did not succeed.

equalntance ends.

the Ninth Ward. There are candidates enough to poll a full vote.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

place in the first column of the first page,

A New York newsboy tried to bunco

Russel Sage out of a penny the other day.

People who fall in among politicians are

ikely to fail out with them before the

There is a tide in the affairs of men.

which, taken at the flood, leads on to

fortune. Dewey unfortunately falled to

As neither the British nor the Boers know when they are whipped, they are likely to keep on fighting till there isn't any more of either of them.

General Roberts has started a newspaper at Bloemfontein. As it will not be subject to censorship, it ought to land more beats than any publication in existence.

The Iowa Legislature unanimously resolved in favor of free trade with all the territories acquired from Spain where the people had accepted American sovereignty without resistance.

Lord Roberts tells with delight that a little nephew of his, when asked what the letters G. C. B. (Grand Cross of Bath) stood for after the General's name replied; "Generally Called Bobs."

Chairman W. S. Pardee, of the gold Democratic committee of New Haven, Conn., announces his return to the regular fold. He says that in the enactment of the gold-standard bill, the gold party has won a conclusive victory, and there is no onger any reason for its existence.

Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, the oldest flag officer in the British navy list, is traveling in North Borneo at the age of 22 years. He saw service in Borneo waters when a young man, chasing pirates, and published his "Expedition to Borneo, with Rajah Brooke's Journal," in 1847.

Since we've heard that Dewey's entered In the Presidential race We begin to have suspicions Of a woman in the case.

Now doth the busy housewife

Her plans adroitly lay To turn her husband out-of-doors Till after moving day.

Fears that Lord Roberts may be soon caught in the Transvaal in the dead of Winter are premature. In South Africa the warmest month is Peoruary and the coldest in July. The temperature is not as trying as that of Central Europe. The rainfall for the year is light, varying from 5 to 29 inches,

A Portland gentleman, in speaking of the remarkable manner in which Bryan draws crowds on his preconvention political junketings, draws a comparison. "It reminds me," said he, "of an incident in the careers of Webster and Calhoun, One time Calhoun, in addressing Webster on the great-size of his political audiences, remarked that it was truly wonderful how many people were willing to hear him talk, and how few were willing to vote for him. It strikes me that Bryan's is a parallel case. There are plenty who will listen to all he has to say, but when election day comes around, these will be the very ones who will be least likely to deposit a ballot for him."

The recapitulation of the British army

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1900.

can never be anything but a cheap un-THE FATE OF BRYAN. Of the renomination of Bryan there is small doubt. His adherents are in ossession of the party organization. The action of the Tammany Democracy of New York in giving the glad hand of welcome in public to Bryan is a confession that Bryan's control of the party machine was too strong to be broken. Tammany under Croker determined to support Bryan because they

felt that only by supporting Bryan could they secure admittance to the convention and retain their opportunity to recapture hereafter the National party machine from its present control, composed of financial brigands and socialistic pirates. Croker is too cunning to incur the fate of the New York delegation in the Chicago convention of 1896 ... He does not propose to uffer party exile at the hands of the National Bryanite Democracy by sending an anti-Bryan "gold-standard" lelegation from New York State to Chiago. He remembers that four years ago, when Bryan was not in possession. the Hill-Whitney gold delegation was idmitted only to go into voluntary party exile when the convention adopt-ed free silver at 16 to 1 and nominated blatherskite Populist for President. Croker knows that this year a New York delegation known to be hostile to

Bryan would never be admitted to the National Democratic Convention, and for this reason has decided to send a delegation that in advance will indorse

the Chicago platform and favor the renomination of Bryan.

Croker will do this not because he believes in free silver, in the Chicago platform, or in Bryan, but because he sees that Bryan is in absolute control, that he is sure to be renominated and the Chicago platform reiterated. What Croker cannot possibly cure he will padently endure in order to remain inside of the Democratic party organization, ready to take advantage of the certain defeat of Bryan. Croker knows that Bryan cannot be displaced at this late date by anybody, but he also knows that if Bryan is again defeated next November, his power in the Democratic party and that of the influences

behind him will be broken finally. Croker will keep his word with Bryan to the extent of support in convention for nomination, and then he will give Bryan the same kind of superficial seeming outward support, utterly lacking in real zeal, that General Hancock obtained in 1880 from the Tammany chief, John Kelly. Croker is a hardheaded man of business, and really a Sold Democrat and an anti-Populist, who will support Bryan simply because he sees that the shortest and cheapest way to get rid of Bryan and his Populist board of party control is through

Bryan's renomination and his subse-quent unloading through defeat. Bryan may, indeed, be beaten far

orse than he was in 1896, because the election will take place at a time of business progress and prosperity unexampled in our history, a situation clearly due to the defeat of Bryan in 1896.

The industrial and commercial forces of the country will naturally contrast the prevailing prosperity with the remembrance of the depression and calamity of the three years preceding the election of McKinley; they will not forget that this depression and calamity were procured and precipitated upon the people by silver inflation. The business

other people. Be that as it may, the doctor is sensible

the menu, and, looking at the Princess gravely replied, "Mutton and potatoes

ok the little factory which can be op-ated for comparatively little money ad which has been in all ages and all tation, mining, forestry, the professions ountries the genesis of industrial deor any other occupations.

THE BUGABOO OF MILITARISM.

Nothing is more stupid and shallow Bryan's speeches than his efforts to avive the political bugaboo of mili-rism. The United States Government is never sought to increase the ranks the regular Army beyond the millary necessities of the time. When our ivil War broke out our Army of what ryan calls "professional soldiers" did ot exceed 10,000 men, but we expanded to about 50,000 men, and no less than ,000 men were enlisted for the regular rmy during the war. There were over million of men on the rolls of the nies of the Union, May 1, 1865. fithin three months from this date is vast Army had all been discharged we some 50,000 volunteers retained for rvice along the Rio Grande, under

neridan, in readiness to expel the rench from Mexico. Before the cometion of the year 1866 there was not Union volunteer remaining in servand the regular Army had been luced to about 30,000 men. When the anish war broke out our regular rmy was about 25,000 strong; that is, e had only 15,000 more "professional" diers when we were 73,000,000 of peoe than we had when we were but 06,000, in 1861.

The act of March 4, 1899, authorized e President to increase the regular my to 65,000 enlisted men, and to ise 35,000 volunteers. Over 60,000 of is increased Army of 100,000 men is w in the Philippines, and several ments are in Cuba and Puerto Rico. act which provided for this inse provides also that "the increased gular and volunteer force shall not tinue in service later than July 1,

This is the actual situation out of ch Bryan tries to evolve the specter overpowering militarism and make walk. We are in no sense a millry people, but we are a sufficiently tical people to understand that a actical people to people needs more-tion of 75,000,000 of people needs more-professional" soldiers than it needed know that the gold standard was preserved by the defeat of Bryan; they know that the Republican pledge to maintain the gold standard has been redeemed practically in the passage of the currency act, and that if Bryan is again defeated next November the consequent prosperity will continue; they know that, if Bryan is elected, doubt will replace confidence, foreign capital will take alarm, enterprise will halt, new apprehension as to the security of the monetary standard will arise, since no protection for the gold standard

would remain except a small majority in the Senate, Bryan in his speeches announces that he is today in favor of every plank of the Chicago platform of 1896; that if he is elected he means to exert his personal influence to the last extremity in the effort to make the principles of the Chicago platform crystallize into laws.

The personality and record of Bryan will be platform enough to procure his defeat at the hands of the industrial and commercial forces of the country, which are the potential forces of pop-

This is one reason why wages are ular self-interest in politics. These high in the United States. A man's forces may be divided on the question efficiency is multiplied by the machine he uses. With the gold standard firmly of the personal worth or weakness of President McKinley, but will be a unit maintained so as to secure him full in the conclusion that it would be suvalue in the purchasing power of his preme folly at a time of unexampled wages, and with foreign markets open National prosperity to place the adfor sales of his products, the Ameriministration of the National Governcan workingman can compete with the ment in the hands of a party whose engineers are a piebald collection of

political cranks and charlatans, whose Admiral Dewey's talk upon his candifinance is equipped with the brains of dacy for the Presidency resembles folly and the soul of fraud; whose closely the declamation of the hesitatstatesmanship would in anarchy soon ing, diffident schoolboy speaking his unaccustomed "piece" with the borsurvey its National empire and behold its ultimate home. The stars in the rowed courage which the knowledge ourses have fought against Bryan and his faction since 1896, and he will probthat the prompter is at his back furnishes. "I have discovered," he says, ably be beaten to a pulp next November, because the prosperity of the coun-"that the position of Admiral is not the highest in the United States." Simple try has utterly discredited him as a as is this discovery, it is clear that political prophet and stigmatized him as nothing but a vociferous quack and (being entirely out of his line) the Admiral had important assistance in maktireless political tramp. ing it. "The office of the President is

not a very difficult one to fill, his duties Through some accident, a brief pasbeing mainly to execute the laws of age in Mr. Bryan's speech, referring Congress." Straightforward old sailor, to The Oregonian, was dropped from perhaps his prompter did not expect the report yesterday morning. In dishim to reveal so plainly the line of his tutoring as this. "If the people want cussing the Republican change of front on the Puerto Rican tariff proposals, me for President, how can I refuse?" Mr. Bryan said: Evidently the compliant old Admiral

They haven't all flopped yet. I believe The Oregonian hasn't flopped yet. But, my friends, give The Oregonian time. has been convinced by his training of the past few months that he "cannot There was no intention to omit this

refuse," though time was, and not so trenchant observation, and readers of many months ago, when he did refuse The Oregonian are assured that if they with the sturdy ring in his tones of the wait long enough they will see it flop on man who knew his own mind. The the Puerto Rican question, just exactly only sentence attributed to him in this as it has flopped on the other principle connection that has not the hesitating it has stood for here since Mr. Bryan accent of the duly coached schoolboy ras a freshman at Illinois College. is that in which he declares that, if

elected, he would faithfully execute the laws of Congress as he has "always The synopsis of the Puerto Rico bill executed the orders of his superiors. printed in our Washington dispatches Therein spoke the sailor that Admiral this morning will serve to enlighten Dewey is, and always will be, regardnumerous inquirers as to the provisions less of the ambitions that others enterof the measure. It seems that all hope tain for him in civil life and that he is of reformation of this most unfortunate and reprehensible undertaking must vainly, painfully, trying to convince himself that he entertains for himself. now be abandoned, and it will stand for It may, perhaps, be said of him, after all time as a blot upon our first dealduly considering his utterances upon ings with dependencies. If this is true,

The spectacle presented by Admiral Dewey not knowing "where he is at" is a painful one. He asserts that there is no organization behind his candidacy, and whether he is a Democrat or a Republican he cannot say. As nearly as he is able to define his position, he is "in the hands of the American people." A sailor without a chart is not safe in any sea, particularly one so full of reefs as that upon which our Admiral's advisers are striving to embark him.

General French, who, with 12,000 nounted men, allowed 5000 Boers to slip through his fingers in the narrow strip of country east of Bloemfontein, after the evacuation of Bethulie and Norval's Pont, has lost the best chance of distinction that has fallen to him since the opening of Lord Roberts' campaign.

Dewey cannot be nominated by either party, and, if nominated, he could not be elected. He is being played upon for unworthy ends by scheming politicians. The more noble and generous a man is, the more easily he falls a prey to such designs.

For once Bryan showed discretion in leclining to talk. He refused to say anything on Dewey's candidacy, realizing, perhaps, that he has all he can do to defend and uphold his own.

make an old politician dumb with amazement. As to what party he will be nominated by, he is not particular.

Case in Point.

Louisville Courier-Journal Statisticians figure it out that with the inevitable close of the war in South Afri-ca Great Britain will have in all her possessions an area aggregating 11,500,000 square miles and a population of over 400,-00,000 souls. The area will be three times the size of the United States, with Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Philippines included. Only 60,000,000 of the enormous population will be white, the remainder being of all

The British Empire will thus become not only the largest known to history, but also the most widely scattered, as, indeed, it has been for many years. The spectacle of this tremendous aggregation nics, provinces, protectorates and depend encies of all kinds is a wonderful one, and one which surely our own "anti-imperial-ists" ought to hold up as an object lesson of the danger of promiscuous annexation of strange lands and peoples with their divers tongues, religions and commercial interests. Surely these worthy fanatics ought to maintain the impossibility of the coherence of such an empire as this if

they continue to insist that the United States cannot maintain itself in the Philippines without endangering its safety t home.

at home. We say the anti-imperialists ought to hold up the British Empire as a warn-ing of the danger of extended territorial acquisitions, but can they? In fact, has not the South African war furnished an illustration of the coherence of this ex-traordinary heaping together of nations? When we see such colonies as far-away Canada, New Zealand and Australia tolning in the expenses of the war and oining in the expenses of the war and

The chairman of the House banking and currency committee concurs in the view which we have taken of the outlook for new bank circulation-that while a healthful increase is altogether probable no such wholesale expansion or "inflation" can occur as was lately predicted on the markets. Mr. Brostus points out again the fact that circulation issued in excess of actual trade needs will inevit-ably return to the issuer through the Treasury redemption office. Pending redemption, and until its reissue by the bank, the circulation is directly unprofit. able. It is earning nothing; it requires, during the redemption process, substitu-tion at the Treasury of other kinds of money; and the larger the quantity in cir-culation, all other things being equal, the more quickly the notes will return to the redemption office. The motive for the promptness with which banks send to the Treasury, at ordinary times, the notes of other institutions, is not distrust of the banking currency, but the wish to exchange it, under the law, for money which may be used as lawful reserve against de-posits. Mr. Brosius notices the further check which the price of Government bonds imposes on excessive circulation. Heavy demand for new circulation means an equally heavy demand for this collat-eral. But with each additional advance in price of the bond collateral, profit on

circulation necessarily diminishes, and chance of loss, on depreciation of the bonds, increases. This very week has clearly proved that the larger banks, all any rate, were in no haste to issue notes when the 2 per cent bonds could not be purchased under 106 or 107.

Subsidy Bill May Promote a Trust

New York Evening Post. The ship-subsidy bill, so far from tend-ing to increase the foreign commerce of the United States, may, by means of a little engineering, have precisely the op-posite effect and it would be in the direct interest of those who are pushing the bill to bring this result about. The entir annual contribution of \$9,000,000 will about pay full rates for the existing lines. They are the chiet purchasers of large iron and steel ships, and their relations with these shipbuilding concerns are very close -how close it is impossible to say, in these days when almost all affiliated in-dustries are connected by some sort of a trust arrangement. Every new ship built for the foreign trade will cut down the profits of the lines which have been made enormously profitable by the subsidy, and it will be directly in the interest of the existing lines to prevent this increase in commerce and interference with their profits. It will, therefore, be quite within possibility, and quite within precedent, if this bill becomes a law for the existing this bill becomes a law, for the existing lines and the few concerns capable of turning out steel and iron ships to combine in the interest of a limited division of the Government's annual donation to their pockets. This yearly contribution of \$9.-00,000 makes a large fund and represents the interst on an enormous sum, and every inducement is offered to the comparatively tew who really control these large enter-prises to avoid competition and keep down the number of ships and keep up the rofits.

To Preserve the Phessants

Minister Conger writes from Peking that upon a petition of the Society for the Pro-tection of Game in China, sent through the Consular body in Shanghai, the Diplo-matic Corps last September unanimously requested the Tsung-II-Yamen, as a tem-porary measure to prohibit the experies orary measure, to prohibit the exporta-ion of pheasant skins. This was done be cause a great demand had recently spring up in European markets for their plumage, which increased the price here inordinately; and that the birds were consequently being so ruthlessiy slaughtered that, if it

"Land of goodness! She said she was afraid to marry me for fear she would outgrow me."

His Unsoundness.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "No, he couldn't get his life insured." "And yet he always looked sound and obust. "Yee, but he never had enough money

to pay the premium The Fish Story.

Yonkers Statesman.

Bill-Did you notice his eyes sparkle when he was telling that fish story? Jill-Yes, but you know he said himself hat he couldn't believe his own eyes.

Possession.

Detroit Free Press. He-Will you be mine? She-Hardly that, Henry. Why can't we arrange it so that each of us will be urs!

Had Them All.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "What grip symptoms did you have?" "Had 'em ali and seven new ones."

'Nough for Me.

James Foley, Jr., in Bismarck Tribune, iometimes I think I'll thrash him, good, He needs it bad, I'm sure, s-well, I b'lieve I would An' sometimes-well, I Dileve I w 'Nd then I can't endure T' tech th' 'musin' little kid, For when he smilles, y' see, He looks jes' like his mother did, An' that's enough for me.

I guess a hundred times or more Fye taken him inside Th' befroom there, an' closed th' door An' tried an' tried an' tried

T bring mywelf to strike him, onct, Jes' onct-an' then I see His mother's smile on his wet face, An' that's enough for me.

First thing I know I'm sittin' there Pettin' th' little chap, An' strokin' of his curly hair, Holdin' him in my lap, An' dreamin' of her-seein' her Jes' as she used to be, An' somethin' makes my eye t' blur An' me cry silently.

He's got the same brown eye she had An' the sume silky hair, Looks so like her, th' little lad, That-well, I jes' don' dare To lay a finger rough on him, 'T'd almo' seem as though I was a' bein' harsh to her, An' so I let him go.

He ain't a bad boy-no, he ain't, Jes' mischlevous, that's all. In all his make-up th' ain't a taint

O' meanness an' I call T' mind when things ahe used to do Exactly like he dos

thought was jes' th' cutest an' Th' dearest ever was.

T' know, sometimes he'll come t' me An' say to me: "Say, Dad, T' ain't goin' to whip me, now, are ye? I ain't been very bad." An' then he'll twist, an' sort o' smile, My eyes got blurred an' dim, Th' ain't scouth rold in th' world. Th' ain't enough gold in th' world

T hire me t' tech him.

Folks say I'm spoilin' him-may b I am, but I don't dars To tech him rough-he looks like a Did, an' so I don't care. He puts his little arms aroun' My neck, an' I can see

Her in his eyes, so big an' be An' that's enough for me."

in the field in South Africa gives an effective fighting total of about 135,000 men and 336 guns. The forces composing it are 19 regiments of cavalry, 79 companies of Imperial Yeomanry of 116 men each, 10 batterles of horse, 45 of field and 2 of nountain artillery and 18 of engineers, 111 battalions of regular and militia infantry, and 37 colonial contingents of varying trength, aggregating about 29,000 men. In addition to the regular artillery there are some few colonial guns and corps machine guns; and the mounted infantry form separate organizations. The rest of the large army under Lord Roberts is made up of the various noncombatant services and the transport corps.

It's not extremely probable that Bryan's voice will fail. But if it does the Democrats need not their fate bewall. For there has risen in the land a school of

gifted men Who talk as much as Bryan-does, and half as

much again; And if young William's iron jaw by any mis

hap quite, rate canefill his place with Sharkey, The De Jeff or Fitz.

They're not so long on silver views, but under-

stand the ring. And when it comes to argument they will not do a thing

But talk opponents off the earth and calmly wait for more,

wait for more, And all the time keep talking on as freely as before.

Their intellects may be untrained, but what they lack in wits They make up with their voice and wind-de

Sharkey, Jeff and Fitz.

Of course, for any thinking men these fellows will not do,

But they can handle Bryan talk until the air

is blue, And if the Democrats are wise they'll sign the

gentlemen. And send them out to prove the lung is stronger than the pen; For if there over lived three men cut out for

vocal hits, It's these three gifted gentlemen-it's Sharkey, Jeff and Fitz.

Chief Justice Snodgrass, of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, calls himself a Bryan Democrat, but he is not, for at the recent celebration of the birthday of Bryan, Judge Snodgrass arose at the banquet and said:

"The retention of the Philippine Islands is practically settled. There will never be an issue about it. There is no doubt of our retaining them."

"To succeed we must present living, aggressive issues, not dead negatives of objection."

"We (the Democracy) have gone before the people biennially and preached relief by professions in favor of tinkering with the tariff and amending the Ten Commandments."

"Let us offer them something broad and hopeful, the addition of great territory. the freedom of a great body of people, the xtension of our trade, and the upbuilding of all business." .

"Let us go before them to show that we will soon cause every fragrant breeze that blows over these distant islands of the Pacific to be laden with the hum of American industries, the music of American civilization and the shouts of American freedom."

"Let us teach the world a new lesson in National enlargement, prosperity and power for the advancement of human lib-

Dewey's gullelesaness is enough COLONIES A SOURCE OF STRENGTH. Coherence of the British Empire