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TODAY'S WEATHER .- Generally fair; west-

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

### TWO VIEWS OF ORIENTAL DEVEL-

OPMENT. The American people are asked to view with alarm the prospect of close social, commercial and industrial relations with the cheap-labor peoples of the Orient. They will, it is argued, corrupt our morals, undersell our factories, degrade our labor. That, undoubtedly, is one way to look at it. But there is another way, and the other way is set out in a letter printed elsewhere from a Portland man now at Manila. Not every one can accept at once the view held by "Veritas Vincit"; but it certainly is a view deserving of serious

consideration.
"Veritas Vincit" makes one mistake in his letter, probably, and that is in unduly emphasizing the money question. The silver standard is not the sole cause of the low price of Asiatic labor. The two things are concomitant. Improved wages and improved monetary standards go together. They are marks of advancing civilization. Japan's awakening has been accompanied by higher wages and the gold standard. They are talking of the gold standard in China. They are acquiring it in India. The prophecy that in a short time England will fasten the gold standard on China as she has fastened it on Japan and is fastening it upon India, is an excellent illustration of that apostle of socialism's dangerous perversion of truth. The men of India have demanded the gold standard and insisted on it, despite the efforts of English and American "bimetalists" to keep them down on the silver standard. Japan has taken the gold standard at her own instance; and the struggles of South American states to raise themselves to the solid ground of the gold standard will ere long be duplicated in China.

In viewing the contact of the Orient and the Western nations, therefore, we should look at the matter in a broad and comprehensive way. The question is, Will they drag us down or shall we lift them up? Our correspondent takes the hopeful view, and he supports it with evidence drawn from actual observation in the Philippines. His letter is very suggestive, and should be read by all who fear the effects of Oriental competition upon our industries.

Two great streams of civilization are One is strong, the other weak. One has degraded labor, low conditions of comfort, debased currencies, benighted ideals, medieval institutions; the other has educated labor, the gold standard, free press and free speech, high mechanical development, unbounded enterprise. Will the lower drag down the higher, or will the higher elevate the lower? History encourages us to the more optimistic view. Backward races touched advanced civilization in all times and climes, and imbibed its culture. Old Egypt and old Persia were drawn upon by the ambitious hordes of Europe. Greece got its beginnings of culture from Egypt, and Rome drew from Greece. The nomad Israelites tarried by the Nile and carried what they learned into Palestine. Spain drew its civilization from the Moors and the cross followed the Roman eagle to Britain. A hint of what may be expected in the Pacific's era just opening is afforded in the record of Japan, How incomprehensibly small the Oriental influence upon our own people, how tremendous the uplifting effect of Western ideas already discernible in the island kingdom's industries, manners

and laws! We can look at this thing in a timid way, fearful of ourselves; or in confidence and reliance we can indulge the hope to bring the Aslatics up to our level of ambition and comfort. The precedents are encouraging; and we can feel assured of incidental benefits to ourselves. An awakened and uplifted Orient means another Europe at our doors. The commerce that has built up New York and Philadelphia. Boston and Baltimore awaits, on this side, the future Portland and San Fran-

### TO BE EXPECTED.

Captures of small detachments from Lord Roberts' army, like those reported from Bethanie and a week ago at Sanna's Post, are to be expected from time to time, as they are an incident of all wars in which a long line of railway communication needs protection from the attacks of a rapidly moving mounted enemy. Such attacks were of weekly occurrence upon the communications of General Rosecrans in Tennessee and General Grant in Mississippi during 1863. General Grant's first attempt to move by land from Memphis against Vicksburg, in co-operation with General Sherman's attack upon Chickasaw Bayou, was folled by a successful attack of Confederates under General Van Dorn upon Grant's depot of supplies at Holly Springs, Miss. The Federal garrison surrendered and the supplies were destroyed.

In 1862, 1863 and 1864 the Confederate Mounted Riflemen under Forrest, Wheeler and John Morgan were very successful in attacking our line of railway communications defended by blockhouses in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia. We had plenty of cavalry; we had fairly good cavalry commanders; but the enemy were nearly always successful in picking up our detachments and garrisons, because of their superior mobility, which was due to their thorough knowledge of the country; they knew every crossroad; bility to market is another considera-

every wood road; every ford, and the people were ready to furnish them with information or act as guides.

Lord Roberts suffers under the same difficulties. He has a long line of communications; the enemy are well mounted; they know the whole country thoroughly, and the majority of the people are their spies. The capture of a few hundred men out of an army of 70,000 has no appreciable effect upon the execution of Lord Roberts' plans for his next advance.

#### THE TRUSTS AND PUERTO RICO. Mr. T. F. Kershaw writes us from

Ashland: In dealing your Titan blows on the Puerto Rico "enormity," why not be fair? Your posi-tion that the protected interests—tokacco and gugar—are responsible for the 15 per cent tariff. on Puerto Rican goods is controverted by on Fuerto rican goods is contrivered by weighty authority. Senator Depew, Speaker Henderson, in his famous letter, and Congress-man Tongue, all say, substantially, that these interests were represented by a lobby working, not for a tariff, but for free trade. Speculators, last Winter, bought up this year's crops of tobacco and sugar in the islands, in antici-pation of free trade with the mother country. Their interests would be "protected" by free trade. The "bogie" man is jumped up on both sides of this question. Where does he stand?

Who owns the sugar and tobacco in Puerto Rico makes no difference, Governor-General Davis, in answer to an inquiry, telegraphed that the story of the previous purchase of the sugar and tobacco by the trusts was a pure fabrication. The British Vice-Consul at San Juan says it all belongs to the planters themselves, and that there is not much of it, anyhow, as all but this year's crop was exported long ago. It seems, therefore, that the story about the trusts wanting free trade with Puerto Rico has been manufactured by the exemplary partisans quoted by Mr. Kershaw, for the express purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the people.

All this however is aside from the question. The Protected Interests are not concerned for the paitry products of Puerto Rico. That is a small matter. What they fear is the entering wedge of free trade with Puerto Rico, to be widened in the case of the Philippines, and eventually, perhaps, to knock down about their ears the whole fabric of their special privileges under the tariff. Then we should have the benefit of foreign competition. Then our Protected Interests would have to sell as cheaply here at home as they do abroad. To ask us to believe that the trusts are lobbying at Washington in favor of free trade is to give us credit

for a tremendous stock of credulity. While on the subject, it may be as well to give Mr. Kershaw a few figures for his scrapbook. They are furnished by Mr. Henry W. Lamb, of Boston, president of the New England Free Trade League, and are open to correction or refutation if wrong in any re-The comparison is of prices of spect. products controlled by trusts, through operation of our protective tariff:

PRICES IN UNITED STATES AND ENG-LAND Article and quantity, ead, 100 lbs. dtharge, lb. Vire, smooth, 160 lbs. Wire, smooth, 100 lbs... itarb wire, galv., 100 lbs Wire nails, 100 lbs.... ime, bbl.
ream of tartar, crystals, lb.
leaching powder, lb......
astor oil, lb..... nustic soda, 100 lbs. . . . . 2 42 ment, Portland, best, bbl. . 2 55 1 84

### TO MIGRATING FARMERS

An exodus of 1500 farmers from some of the Atlantic States and those of the Middle West to North Dakota, is reported, as the result of the enterprise of a Western rallway company in securing settlers along the line of its road. The movement will be of practical benefit to North Dakota, whose vast areas are capable of supporting an immense population. The climate of that state does not differ materially from that of the states whence this immigration was drawn, hence these farmer folk will not have to learn anew the lessons of their vocation, as they have descended from sire to son for generations, but will keep on battling climate in the old way. The same rigors of Winter and heats of Summer to which they are accustomed must be met and provided against in their new home. The environment will be new the elbow room increased, and the change, merely as a change, will be in a greater or less degree beneficial.

There is a theory that people wear out certain conditions of environment, and if they persistently remain therein they become stationary, so far as growth in intelligence and aspiration is concerned, if, indeed, they do not retrograde. In this view an exodus from old to new lands, with all that the transfer implies of growth and awakening to new conditions and exirencies, may be commended, even though, in climatic and other natural advantages, the new location is not superior to the old. Of far greater value, however, to farmers who seek homes in a new or a different locality would be a transfer that would add to the simple advantages of change of location the decided advantages of a change from a rigorous and inhospitable climate to one that invites rather than repels the efforts of the husbandman. The breaking up of old conditions; the abandonment of familiar surroundings; the leave-taking of the friends of a lifetime and of relatives who from close association are almost of one's own family, are matters that careful men ponder thoughtfully when the question of moving to another part of the coun-

try is broached. Of course, all of these are minor con siderations, and become subservient to the main object-that of bettering the industrial and financial conditions of the family by the change. A move involves expense, trouble and anxiety: the readjustment of the individual to the new community life. Prudent family men are not rovers. But when such men, having decided that it is for the best interests of all immediately concerned to make a decided change in the location of their homes, such as is contemplated in a move of from one to two or three thousand miles, it is manifestly short-sighted to leave the question of the new location to be decided by a transportation company. The man who has spent the half of his time since and including his boyhood in battling the elements or fencing against them might well consider a milder climate as a matter of first importance when contemplating a change in location. He who has wasted his energies in vainly coaxing an unwilling soil to yield reasonable tribute to his industry will be short-sighted in deed if he does not require a generous soil as a passport to his favor in deciding upon a new location. Accessi-

tion; social conditions and educational advantages are others. Pioneering, in the sense of isolation and a deprivation of the comforts of life, is no longer necessary in order to secure the advantages of the equable

climate, the productive soil and the immense natural resources of the Pacific oses to support Bryan. Northwest. Oregon has room and welcome for an immense addition to her farming population, though she does not press her invitation upon intending immigrants as she might or as she should. Whether from modesty carelessness, or both, her citizens do not advertise her advantages as they should. Yet the fact is that an exodus from the Atlantic seaboard or the Middle West of farmers to Oregon would mean an exchange to these people of a severe for a mild climate, unfailing crops and a constantly widening market for everything that the farmer produces northward and eastward into the great mining regions of the continent, and westward across the Pacific. And in securing these climatic; industrial and commercial advantages through the change in location, they would lose nothing in social or educa tional opportunities, since ploneer conkeep silverites out of the Senate. ditions have passed away and Oregon The woes of newspaper proprietoris in touch, through the magic of modern ideas, as evolved through rapid

transit, with the whole world.

IS PROSPERITY A DREAM! Colonel Bryan to whom good times have given "fair round belly with good capon lined," delights in posing as the Iliad of human woes and in telling people that the prosperity they are enjoying is imaginary. He would hold it to be prosperity if people's pockets were weighted with bastard silver dollars, and poverty if people have fat bank accounts and security to offer for money when they want to borrow. But it is the money you have or can get on security that counts, and right here is where the National bank statements to the Controller of the Currency put

Colonel Bryan's arguments to rout. Business throughout the country was at a low ebb when Bryan was standing for the Presidency in 1896 and the pressure in our Pacific Coast States was especially severe. Bryan had scared much of our money into hidingplaces, and our individual deposits had fallen to \$37,888,660 87; business contraction, loss of confidence and instability of values had forced our loans and discounts down to a little short of \$35,-600,000. Three years of business revival increased our deposits by nearly \$40,-600,000 and our loans and discounts by over \$18,000,000. "You Republicans," to ise Bryan's hysterical method of addressing his audiences, if this is not prosperity, what is it? In our Northwestern States-Oregon, Washington and Idaho-individual deposits were \$35,243,374 19 on December 2, 1899, the highest total ever reached in this section. The decrease of nearly \$2,300,000 setween December of last year and February of this year is accounted for by the fact that money is coming out of the banks and finding its way into business, which it would not be doing if Bryan had been elected President. Since September of last year loans and discounts have increased nearly \$2,600;-000. They are now higher than at any time for nearly six years. Colonel Bryan may prate about the poverty of our people, but for what do his idle stories and frivolous allegations count

against facts and figures? These bank figures have value in that they prove beyond quibble that the Pacific Northwest is prosperous. We have an abundance of money, and it is gratifying to note, as indicated by the increase in loans and discounts, that it s coming out of the banks and finding its way into business. The demand for money has been very active for the past six months, and it is a natural and healthy condition that deposits should decrease and loans and discounts increase to meet it. Three years ago the man who could get along with a credit of \$5000 at his bank now needs between \$10,000 and \$15,000. What has created this increased demand for money? Increased business. Our banks are overflowing with money available for legitimate business. Only legitimate needs are supplied, for the banks learned in the free-sliver panic the wholesome lesson that inflation is bad policy. Never in the Northwest have business conditions been more stable than now. Never has our financial position been so strong.

Colonel Bryan is paid to preach free silver to the people of the United States. It is part of his dally duty to rave and storm that there can be no genuine prosperity without 16 to 1. He deals in generalities and ignores facts. All of which goes to prove, as the his torian Fiske has aptly said, that "it takes men a weary while to learn the wickedness of anything that puts gold

THE GOLD DEMOCRATS AND BRYAN, Certain prominent Republicans of New York City interpret the recent said to do so under the circumstances. effort of certain Gold Democrats to That it should be necessary for a man's dissolve the Sound-Money League as indicative of their purpose to support the candidate of the National Democracy this year. J. Sterling Morton, a member of the Cabinet in Cleveland's second administration, recently resigned the presidency of the Sound-Money League, and conspicuous among its members who advised its dissolution are Horace White, editor of the New York Evening Post; Henry Villard, Edward Atkinson, Edward M. Shephard, and other earnest opponents of the expansion policy. All of these Gold Democrats and "Independents," who urged that the Sound-Money League be disbanded as early as possible, having outlived its usefulness, agree with Carl Schurz that the country would be better off under Bryan and an anti-expansion policy than under McKinley

and his present policy. Some of the Republican members of the Sound-Money League believe that the real reason which makes these antiexpansionists anxious to dissolve it is because they thought that the existence of the Sound-Money League would be an embarrassment to them in the execution of their future political purpose if, as reported, they have decided to accept Bryan, whether he preaches free silver at 16 to 1 or not, provided only he declares himself to be in per fect sympathy with them upon this question of expansion. If it should be announced by the Sound-Money League that with the passage of the new cur rency law the silver issue is dead, then the greater part of the Democratic members of the League would return to the Democratic party, and as it is the purpose of Atkinson, White, Villard, the Democratic party, and as it is the purpose of Atkinson. White, Villard, Morton, Shephard and others to do what they can to defeat McKinley, anyhow, the dissolution of the League is a matter of a prostrate and starving people will rise to condemn and distress us, if we make it impossible for them to recover what we have taken away from them. They had prosperity before their allegance was changed; their agriculture they can to defeat McKinley, anyhow,

ing Republicans of the League believe with an tron hand, gave them a free marpersonal following to form an alliance with the Bryan Democracy and support Bryan for President explains the report that Mr. Cleveland himself pro-

It is possible that Cleveland may not be able to swallow his pride and forget his humiliation of four years ago, but in all probability we shall see much of the personal following of Grover Cleveland that has remained loyal him enthusiastically supporting Bryan for the Presidency, whom they strenuously opposed in 1896, despite the fact that Bryan not only has not changed his platform or his creed, but has recently declared that the issues set forth in the Chicago platform by the Democracy in 1896 are as supreme in life and truth today as they were then. The certainty of Mugwump antagonism to McKinley adds to the peril of his candidacy. Mr. Hepburn's announcement will put an end to the agitation. Mr. Hepburn is custodian of the League's funds, and he is evidently determined they shall be employed to

ship in the State of Washington are accumulating. One nominal owner of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer sought from the Ellensburg convention the high honor of delegateship to the Philadelphia convention, and another made it known that he would be pleased to have like favor bestowed upon his personal friend and political manager. The convention concluded that the state could assist in the McKinley ratification meeting without the valuable and disinterested services of either of these gentlemen, and left them at home. The Post-Intelligencer swallows its medicine with a poor face. It broadly hints at treachery and bad faith. It would have saved unnecessary words, and have contributed its mite to the party harmony it so loudly demands, if it had crystallized the facts in the simple and altogether truthful statement that the Republicans of Washington did not want Mr. Wilson or Mr. Hughes at Philadelphia, and sent somebody clse. The old-fashioned notion appears to abide in Washington that a political party has a right to select its own candidates for office. There is, unhappily, no way to estop unsuccessful newspa per aspirants from using their own or gans for noisy and undignified squeal-

Citizens of Tacoma have reason to ongratulate themselves upon the relatively prompt movement of justice in the case of Albert Michod, who was hanged there yesterday for the brutal murder of his former wife last September. A review of the case shows that Michod was one of a type of men whom a woman, once joined to in marriage, can neither live with nor get away from. As is usual in such cases, he killed the woman and made a feint at taking his own life. Contrary to the usual course of the law, he was tried without ado, convicted without unnecessary delay, and hanged without protest or appeal, the case being finally closed a little less than seven months after the crime was committed.

The battle-ship Kearsarge is one of the most formidable fighting machines affoat. Except in name, she bears not the slightest resemblance to the historic vessel that destroyed the Alabama off the coast of France, and finally went to pieces on a reef in South American waters. The first Kearsarge served her country's needs valiantly and well, but he would have been useless in this day of two-story turrets and steel cruisers and armored battle-ships. Her namesake will succeed to her title, with its attendant honors, and will doubtless, if occasion calls, serve her country as signally in the twentieth as did the old Kearsarge in the nineteenth cen-

tury. Proof presumptive that Fort Stevens is to be made a four-battery post is furnished in the approuncement that a twenty-four-bed hespital, thoroughly equipped in every respect, is to be constructed there at once. Certainly there is no more favorable site on the Pacific Coast, either as regards healthfulness or accessibility, for an important military post than at the mouth of the Columbia River. When the Government is fully convinced upon these and other points easily demonstrable. the present capacity of the post will no doubt be greatly enlarged to meet possible exigencies in our military opera-

Mrs. Dewey has smilingly assured an interviewer whom her husband had turned over to her with the words "Mrs. Dewey will talk," that "the Admiral has a mind of his own," adding: "He thinks for himself." This ought to settle the matter, coming as it does from headquarters, but it cannot fairly be wife to make such a statement (so perverse is human nature) has a strong tendency to discredit it.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has resolved that the stamp taxes should be reduced. This is hard on Bryan. He has been pleading for the toiling masses who are ground into the earth by having to pay taxes on all their telegrams at 1 cent each, and 5 cents' tax for riding in chair-cars. Now he will have to switch around and denounce the Money Power for wanting to get out of the stamp taxes; and we all know how Bryan hates "flops."

Now the Chronicle, of The Dalles concedes that in the Wasco County Republican primaries Senator McBride received no more promise of support either direct or indirect, than did ex-Governor Pennoyer. Undoubtedly true: but is publication of the fact such "a slap in the face" as friends of both men ought to resent?

The Ellensburg convention treated the Wilson candidates with distinguished impartiality. It defeated them

### "The Cruel Wrong Proposed."

Independent.

The Republican policy in Congress looks to a tariff between Puerto Rico and our ports. This is cruel and short-sighted. It is a concession to avarice, and avarice is blind to all principles of right, and justice, and humanity. It is a poor basis on which to rest a policy. If the present course is persisted in, evil results are inevitable. The future of a prostrate and starving people

that the tendency exhibited among a ket; she did not condemn them to star-considerable part of Mr. Cleveland's sular and municipal, and came to us withsular and municipal, and came to us with-out any public debt. Is it possible for Congress, after the markets of Spain have been tight closed to Puerto Rican products, to insist on closing ours to them? Shall we put ourselves in the position of robbing these trusting, helpless people? God for-bid, and open the eyes of Congress to the cruel wrong proposed

#### HUMBUG AND THE CANTEEN. Bishop Potter and an Army Chap lain's Sound Views. New York Times.

Bishop Potter has shown his usual cour age in recommending the article on the post exchange in the army, prepared by the Rev. Henry Swift, Chaplain of the Thirteenth Infantry. The paper is, in effect, a plea for the extension of the usefulness of what the writer regards as one of the most useful institutions connected with the service. His testimony upon the subject of the "capteen," which is the oar of the exchange, is especially valuable, because it is testimony which experience has extorted against what may be assumed to be a professional preposses sion, and also because he has served at a post in which the canteen was at firs suppressed and afterward reopened. had an opportunity to compare the effects of the system advocated by officers of the army with the effects of that advocated by those who are incapable of seeing anything in the question except horror of the government's engaging in the "rum traffic."

When the canteen was closed, on the post at which Mr. Swift served, and the enlisted men had to leave the reservation to get a drink of any alcoholic beverage, he testifies that "the reputation of the regiment suffered severely." There were frequent affrays and one murder, and these things brought the soldiers within the jurisdiction of the civil courts. "After the reopening of the canteen," he emphatically says, "our disorders ceased," There was absolutely no drunkenness except when the men went into the neighboring town. At the post exchange what drinking was done was of light beer only, and it was done under the eyes not only of the comrades, but of the superiors of the drinkers. The barkeeper, himself a total abstainer, was empowered and directed to refuse to sell whenever he thought it necessary, and men who abused their privileges were promptly punished. When the canteen was in operation, men did their drinking under every safeguard that could be devised. When it was suppressed, they did it under the auspices of men whose interest and practice it was to fleece drunken soldiers. One such testimony as this will, to a

sensible mind, outweigh all the declama-tion of all the male and female Podsnaps who insist that the way to abate evils is to ignore them, and not to attempt regulation, because regulation involves recognition. In "One View of the Question Mr. Rudyard Kipling draws a powerful picture of the evil that has been wrought by the application of the spirit of Podsnappery to other vices than drinking. But Mr. Swift's testimony shows that, in its application to drinking in the United States Army, this spirit has done and can o nothing but mischief. And it is ice imany which simply reinforces all the testimony we have had from officers of the army, who are all men most warmly interested in the we'l-being of the enlisted men under them, and who know best how that wellbeing can be promoted. The canteen is small part of the post exchange, which is the center of the social life of an army post. Drinking bears no larger proportion to the other social which are met there than it does in a respectable club.

Mr. Swift's desire is that the post exchange shall be a still more recognized feature in the life of the army. He par-ticularly desires that better buildings be provided for it, buildings expressly devised for its uses, instead of its being fobbed off, as now, with premises of which no other use can be made. Apparently it would be an excellent thing for the army if a suitable building for the post exchange were made part of the equipment of every post. Bishop Potter auggests that if one successful experiment could be made with private funds, for an appeal for public funds to continue the good work. And certainly would be a good thing if Congress, legislating for the army, took counsel of those who best know the needs of the soldiers, and are most intelligently interested in their welfare, however much amateur and disengaged philanthropists of either sex may squawk at the recomthey are talking about. Let them squawk

### Trusts Don't Own the Sugar.

New York Times There is a suspicion, widespread and amounting almost to a certainty, that comehow or other "the trusts" are behind the Puerto Rico muddle, and there has been much talk in Congress and out of it about the vast amounts of money to be put into the hands of the sugar and toco barons by the imposition of a tariff on the islanders. The barons themselves have denied this with much apparent carnestness, but of course it was assumed that they would do that, whatever the facts in the case, and their protestations have confirmed rather than decreased the belief in the reality and effectiveness of their influence in the controversy. But now comes forward Mr. Finley, the English Vice-Consul at San Juan, with the explicit declaration that, at least so far as sugar goes, it will not make the slight est difference to "the trust" what action on the tariff is taken. There is, he asserts, no basis for the reports about large quantities of sugar in the island awaiting shipment. "On the contrary," the Vice-Consul explains, "all the sugar in Puerto Rico was exported long ago. We had no sugar to supply the local Jemand, and it was imported from the United States for that purpose. It brought, for local con-sumption, 7 cents a pound. The United States troops going to Puerto Rico took their sugar with them, because it could be purchased in the United States cheaper than in Puerto Rico." The only sugar now on the island, according to this authority, is that made from this year's crop, and it all belongs to the planters. What the latter want is speedy action in order that they may know where they stand. The planters have not the means to hold their sugar long. They have bedone speedily they will be compelled to let their sugar go at the best price they can obtain, and it will be bought up by speculators and others, who will be ared to hold it for a good price. So Finley says, and he ought to be well in-

### Chances for Retaliation.

New York Journal of Commerce. Germany is complaining because our that leaves matters even between German and other sugar, but we can easily make the differential exceed the bounty; in the calendar year 1898 we imported \$8,370,700, and in 1899 \$10,760,153 of German sugar We can easily shut it all out if Germany insists on a tariff war. We import over \$1,000,000 of German wine annually. If we pulled every cork to test the wh ness of the wine this trade would disap-It is the producers of sugar beets and of wine who are making war on our exports.

### Guessing on Kipling's Dates.

New York Tribune.

Just now, at all events, it would be useful to have everything Mr. Kipling pub-lishes dated in the most elaborate man-ner. We referred last Sunday to the shocking declension from his former standard of writing in his first letter from South Africa. But now comes, in the Ladier Home Journal, the first of a new series of jungle tales, and in its way it is almost as good as Mr. Kipling's best. To be sure,

Elephant Child" is another of his "Just So" stories, a piece of juvenilia expressed in terms not unfitted to the nursery. But had seemed to have departed from Mr. Kipling, is here present in full force. The whole thing is delightful, so that the illustrator, Mr. Verbeck, has been genuine. mor, which in the South African letter the text in leaving a perfect impression. Query: Did Mr. Kipling write this long ago, when unspolled by laudation, when unwarped by the notion that the fate of the British Empire lies in the hollow his hand, or is it really a late production We eincerely hope that the latter hypothe sis is the correct one.

## FAILURE AS EXPORTERS.

rgument Made by Mr. Edmund Seems to Be Baseless. New York Evening Post.

his signature an argument for the ship subsidy bill which shows that a man may be a first-rate anti-imperialist without being a first-rate economist. "No farmer," he tells us, "would, if he could help it, send his produce to even the nearest mar-ket in the wagon of his neighboring farmer, or any other conveyance whose owner has the same sort of things to sell." This proposition we take leave to question Speaking from observation, we affirm that farmers are generally quite eager to their butter and eggs and garden truck to market in their neighbors' wagons in order to use their own teams for plowing, harrowing, having, or other farm work. "He (the farmer) knows," continues Mr. Ed-munds, "that if he would find the best cus tomers and get the best prices, he must run his own wagon and control his own means of transportation." Not under the modern conditions of consignment, we beg eave to remark. The farmer knows be orehand into whose hands his chickens his milk, his cabbages, are to go, and that will receive the market price for them consequently, he looks only to the safe carriage of his "exports," and the delivery of them to the right person. When this is secured, it is a matter of indifference to him who carries them, but he will aim to secure the cheapest conveyance. If this happens to be a railroad, he will no ase either his neighbor's wagon or his own Mr. Edmunds goes on to say:

Any man, any country, or any nation the trusts his or its competitor to do any part of his or its business, is sure to fall in the en-All the farmers, all the miners, all the man facturers and all the merchants, etc., make up the family of the nation, for a nation sothing else than a union of all these really so-operating families. Just like a single personal family, they must co-operate, or else the family will grow poor in comparison with a neighboring family of which all its members try to help each other.

This implies that the United States is sure to fail in the end, if it allows "any part" of its export trade to be carried on by foreigners. It implies that we have been rushing to financial ruin during our lifetime as a nation for the want of a ship-subsidy bill. How does it happen then that our export trade has been advancing by leaps and bounds during recent year as the following figures from the Statistical Abstract of the United States shows? Fiscal year to June 30:

cal year to June 30: Exports,
\$ 193,392,396
\$ 533,290,487
1,002,007,653
1,210,291,913
1,203,931,222 The slight decline in exports in 1898-90 was due to the war with Spain, but even with this drawback, the increase over 1895 was 50 per cent. If this is called "failing in the end," Uncle Sam can endure a good

#### THE IRISH AVATAR.

deal of it.

When George IV visited Ireland in 1821. Byron, who was living in Italy, wrote poem, entitled, "The Irish Avatar," avata seing a Hindoo word, meaning the descent of a ficity to earth and his incarnation as a man or an animal. The poem was preceded by the following extract from a speech of the great Irish orator. Curran: "And Ireland, like a bastinadoed elephant kneeling to receive the patry rider." These terrible lines on George IV were justified, for he had always denied Ireland Catholic emancipation. The following extracts are without parallel in English literature in ferocity of satire, when we lish literature in ferocity of satire, when we remember that they were written by a mem-ber of the hereditary English aristocracy, by a man who in his first fame had enjoyed the per-sonal acquaintance of George IV, who had in-

But he comes! the Messiah of royalty comes Like a goodly Leviathan roll'd from the Then receive him as best such an advent be-With a legion of cooks and an army of slaves!

II. He comes in the promise and bloom of three-To perform in the pageant the sovereign's

But long live the shamrock, which shadows him Could the green in his hat be transferr'd to

Could that long wither'd spot but be verdant again. And a new spring of noble affections arise Then might freedom forgive thee this dance h. thy chain, And this shout of thy slavery which saddens

Is it madness or meanners which clings to thee Were he God-as he is but the commonest

scarce fewer wrinkles than sins on his Such servile devotion might shame him away.

Let the poor squalld splendor thy wreck can af-(As the bankrupt's profusion his ruin would hide), Gild over the palace, Lo! Erin, thy .ord! Kiss his foot with thy blessing, his blessluge

Each brute bath its nature; a king's is to To reign! in that word see, re ug s, comprised

From Caesar the dreaded to George the de-

Will thy yard of blue riband, poor Fingal, reor, has it not bound thee the fastest of all The slaves, who now hall their betrayer with

Spread-spread, for Vitellius, the royal repast, Till the gluttonous demot be stuffed to the roar of his drunkards proclaim him at The fourth of the fools and oppressors call'd "George"!

Let the tables be loaded with feasts till they Till they groan like thy p. ople, through ages Let the wine flow around the old Bacchanal's

Like their blood which has flow'I and which yet has to flow. Shock to Filial Trust.

### Yonkers Statesma

The Son-Pop, the hay in the barn is il scattered about terribly. The Father-It is the work of tramps, my son.
"Why, pop, I thought you told me tramps never worked?"

The Hoodooed Number. Buffalo Express. A Michigan transportation company has spent \$2 in collecting a bill amounting to

13 cents. Will people never learn to be-ware of that number?

A Prudent Man. Brooklyn Life. Ikey-Do you believe in luck, father? His Father-Vell, yes: but I don't depend

#### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Yesterday's breeze was only a feeble echo of the boy orator,

And now what are we going to do about celebrating Dewey day?

A campaign of education does not al-

ways begin at the primaries. A woman like Mrs. Dewey would have

destroyed the fame of George Washington, The Boers never trek so fast that they cannot spare time to set a few traps in

their wake.

iron."

John L. Wilson's finish is about the finest thing in the way of Washington scenery just now.

"Bobs" will have to hire another press censor and revive the formula about reporting with regret.

Probably the real reason Bryan is not going to Kansas City is that he has no new

netaphors to spring on the convention. McKinley recalls Bismarck's famous lescription of an eminent English diplomat, as, "a lath painted to look like

Public sentiment has at last breed the repeal of the Horton boxing law in the Empire state, and New York Chy, after September 1, will cease to be the enter of prizefighting in the United States.

A report just submitted to the Pilladelphia Board of City Trusts shows that in 10 years the Girard estate has increased in value from \$4,500,000 to nearly \$16,00,000. It is a large coal shipper. The number of scholars in Girard College has increased nearly threefold since 1870.

Several South American states are strigrling through the morass of silverism and the quickeands of paper currency toward he solid ground of the gold standard, Peru claims to be the first to reach there because the Bank of Peru and London in Lima, announces that all current payments will be made in sterling or Pruvian pounds.

The Filipinos are described as a cleaning scople. They all bathe every day, and even twice a day. Their simple garments are frequently washed, and are clean. Withal, there is a strange inconsistency here. While clean in their person, they have never seemed to have any ideas of cleanliness relative to their surroundings, They have no conception of sanitary requirements. Slop, offal, sewage and accumulations have been indifferently left to nature and the kindly absorption of the soft.

Major George O. Kirkman, Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, who is a Captain of the Seventeenth Infantry, has been sentenced by a court-martial to dismissal rom the service. The sentence cannot secome operative until it has been approved by President McKinley. Major Kirkman was accused of having been drunk on the Liverpool, which carried the Forty-ninth Infantry from San Franeisco to Manila, and of having been insulting to Archbishop Chapelle, Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, on that vessel. The Forty-ninth is a negro regiment. All the field officers are white, and were selected from the regular Army. Major Kirkman was born in Texas, and appointed to the West Point Military Academy from Illinois.

The Republican State Convention to be held at Montpeller Wednesday, April 18, to elect delegates to the National Republican Convention, promises to be one of the most interesting political gatherings ever held in Vermont, says the Rutland correspondent of the Burlington Free Press. It can be stated that it seems probable that the Green Mountain state will declare in uncertain tones in favor of free trade with Puerto Rico. The indorsement given the members of the Vermont delegation in Congress, who have come out boldly against the majority plan of imposing a tariff on Puerto Rican products, leaves no doubt as to the sentiment of the state on this subject. Congressmen Littlefield, of Maine, and McCail, of Massachusetts, will probably both address the convention.

John Fiske, the philosopher and historian, is 58 years old, six feet in height, and measures 45 inches around the waist; weighs 240 pounds, and is reported to be in a state of perfect health. Here are his reported babits of life; Always sit in a draft when I find one, wear the thinnest clothes I can find Winter and Summer, catch cold once in three or four years, but not severely, and prefer to work in a cold room, 55 to 60 degrees. Work the larger part of each 24 hours, and by day or night indifferently. Scarcely ever change a word once written, eat when hungry, rarely taste coffee or wine or smoke a cigar, but drink two or three quarts of beer each day and smoke a p pe all the time when at work. Never experienced the feeling of disinclination for work, and, therefore, never had to force work. If I feel dull when at work, a half hour at the plane restores normal mental condition, which is one more argument for the hygienic and recuperative effects of music

General Botha, the new Boer Commander-in-Chief, has an Irish wife, a Mise Emmet, a descendant of the Irish patriob of that name, and the Botha country seat. on the heights between the Pongola River, near the boundary line between the Transvani and Swaziland, bears traces of refinement, as well as of comfort and luxury, not usually found in Boer homes. The house is comfortably furnished, there is a fine library, all the latest European papers, a grand piano, as well as an organ, extensive greenhouses and ferneries. The mansion is surrounded by beautifully-kept grounds and large avenues of trees. General Botha is about 45 years of age, tall and stout, and well educated. He is goodnatured, rather slow of speech and manner. It was Botha who commanded the Boers in the successful opposition to Butler's flanking movement on the Upper Tugela, and who personally directed the victorious battle of Splonkop. The German military attache speaks of him in flattering terms.

# The Storm.

Emily A. Warden in Philadelphia Ledger. Cold blows the gale from out the north Wild moan the forest, vale and moor, Pierce spirits wander boldly forth, Grim monaters scream at every door. Against the tempest's hurling might God keep the helpiess poor tonight.

Cold creep the waves along the shore, Wild shout the breakers in their glee; Pierce swells the voice of ocean roar Grim stalk the shades along the lea Against the storm's tempestuous might God guard the sea-tossed ships tonight.

Cold mists are turned to rattling hail; Wild voices call in every gust; Flerce forms resist the shouting gale; Grim faces toward the sea are thrust. Oh, God, against the ocean's might Protect the staggering ships tonight.

Ah, cold the sea's embrace, and chill The winds that wildly howl and flin a wrecks are tossed and forms now still To spar and mainstay sadly cling. Ah, yes, for aye, from temper Thine own are safely housed