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TODAY'S WEATHER—Fair and warmer; westerly winds.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1900

THE KEYNOTE OF THIS YEAR.

In a recent interview Oswald Ottendorfer, of the New York Staats Zeitung, said: "Bryan will have a chance of winning if he and his friends do not insist upon a radical reaffirmation of the Chicago platform." Mr. Ottendorfer is editor of the greatest German newspaper in the United States. That newspaper has always been Democratic, but it opposed the candidate and the platform in 1896, as absolutely dangerous to the country. Reluctantly it gave its support to McKinley, but would support Bryan now, "if he and his friends do not insist upon a radical reaffirmation of the Chicago platform."

But that is just what they will do. They cannot escape it; for the forces within their party, hostile to government and to property; forces having socialistic tendencies and hostile to interference with outbreaks against law and order; forces that incline to anarchy, and to acts that call for suppression by the military hand, look to the Chicago platform as their warrant, and will certainly call for and undoubtedly compel its reaffirmation.

The danger of Bryanism lies in these tendencies. It is a danger too real to permit the apprehensions of the country to sleep. General prosperity now prevails. Industry is very active. Money is abundant and the interest rate is low. Credit never was on a sounder basis. The rational apprehension that haunts the minds of men of judgment and forethought is that the success of the Democratic party under the leadership of Bryan, and upon the platform of 1896, reaffirmed, as that platform certainly will be—for the recent Nebraska platform, dictated by the leader just before he started for the Pacific Northwest, gives the keynote—would cause renewal of distrust and suspension of credit, bring about panicky conditions in business and industry, make "hard times" again, and set us back where we were from 1893 to 1897, or in conditions possibly worse.

The forces that now control the Democratic party do not stand for nor make for order, for confidence, for extension of industry or promotion of its undertakings, for feeling of security in business; in short, for support of prosperity. On the contrary, these forces are widely recognized as a menace to the conditions on which alone financial stability, industrial progress and an assured prosperity can be maintained. This feeling of apprehension and insecurity will deepen into a terror again, under the menace of the Bryan platform, as November approaches.

A DISCOURAGING BEGINNING.

We had expected an open door policy with our new possessions, but Congress has started in to give us a door-slamming policy. We had expected the same right of free trade with Puerto Rico and the Philippines that the states and territories have in trading with each other, but Congress and the Administration have, at the command of the Protected Interests, denied that right to Puerto Rico, and they will give the Philippines the same treatment. Fear of competition of Philippine and Puerto Rican products with their own united the sugar and tobacco trusts in defense of the protective principle. The National faith counts for nothing when competition threatens to reduce the enormous profits of trusts which have a pull with the Administration.

The treatment which is in store for the Philippines is a discouraging beginning for the extension of American trade there. We have never had much commerce with the islands, and Congress and the Administration, it would appear, do not want us to have. The foreign commerce of the Philippines in 1896 was $62,296,559, of which the part of the United States was $5,145,303, or 8.30 per cent. As early as 1870 our imports from the islands amounted to $6,685,686. In 1884 imports were $12,339,531. This was high-water mark, and was followed by a rapid decline. In 1898 our purchases fell to $3,830,415, the lowest total since 1867. Last year the imports were $4,409,774. Our exports to the islands are insignificant. Last year they were $404,193, the highest on record.

Favored by tariff laws of her own making, Spain did a thriving business with the islands. She sold them cotton fabrics, paper, leather, iron and steel, wheat flour, metals, silk, bacon, hams, vegetables, wines, preserved foods, confectionery, umbrellas, hats, buttons and manufactures of flax, hemp, wool and wood. In 1896, Spain exported $150,000 worth of flour to the Philippines; the same year our exports of flour were $18,290. Spain's imports from the Philippines in 1896 were 22,519,994 pesetas. Principal commodities were: Flaxseed, 12,066,232 pounds; sugar, 7,959,859 pounds; tobacco leaf, 16,022,542 pounds. It would be a considerable gain to us if we should fall heir to Spain's trade with the Philippines, but we can never get the business by following a policy that denies the islanders access to our markets for their products.

Without free trade with the Philippines, Manila will not be much help to us as a base for commercial development in Asia. It is noteworthy in these days of door-slamming that our trade with Asia has never been what it should be. In 1823—77 years ago—8.96 per cent of our foreign commerce was with Asia. This was our best year in the Asiatic field. In 1895 the percentage was 6.17; in 1896 it was 6.93, and in 1897 it was 6.97. The average volume of our trade with Asia, from 1879 to 1897, was only 5.66 per cent, per year, of the whole.

A DEMONSTRATION IN SELF-SUPPORT.

Something over a year ago, The Oregonian printed the annual statement of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, of London, showing the profits of that company for the year 1898. At that time, aside from the stereotyped pleas of the few "interested" marine publications, but little was heard of the now famous shipping subsidy bill. That grafting measure, like a privateer, was drifting under easy sail or lying "hove to" waiting an opportunity to slip in and make a raid on the Treasury. For this reason, the big profits made by the unsubsidized merchant marine of other countries failed to attract the attention which has since been given them. The China Mutual's statement was reprinted in a number of papers, with an occasional skeptical comment to the effect that 1898 was a remarkable year for the shipping business, and that the showing made at that time would not be repeated. The dividends paid by the company on the 1898 business, after setting aside a large amount to apply on the cost of new steamers under construction, were 10 per cent on the ordinary stock, and 13 per cent on the preferred. The last issue of London Fairplay contains the official report of the company's business for 1899. The first item in the statement reads as follows:

> The net profit, including the balance brought forward from last year, and after providing for the general expenses of the current year, directors' fees, income tax, interest, etc., amounts to £85,010, 11s 3d.

Out of these profits, a dividend of 3 per cent was paid on the preferred stock October 1, 1899, and, in submitting the report, the directors recommended the payment of further dividends of 13 per cent on the preferred stock and 10 per cent on the ordinary stock, leaving several thousand pounds to set aside for purchase account of steamers, and other purposes. These profits were made with a fleet of ten steamships, which carried neither mail nor passengers, and which received no subsidy from the Government.

This handsome financial showing is all the more remarkable, when we consider what might be termed the "personality" of the corporation making it. The China Mutual Steam Navigation Company was incorporated about 18 years ago, by a number of British merchants doing business in London and the Far East. It was for the purpose of protecting their mercantile interests against the excessive charges of the P. & O., and other subsidized lines, that these merchants embarked in the ship-owning business. They started with one lone steamer of 3500 tons capacity, and from the profits of the business, and by systematically replacing the old and small steamers with new and larger craft, now own 10 of the finest freighters afloat. Three of them are 9000-ton carriers, four have a capacity of 7000 tons each, and the smallest trio are 6000-tonners. The record of this successful unsubsidized shipping company does not differ materially from that of a number of other similar lines, some larger, some smaller. It is not the P. & O., White Star, Cunard or lines of that class that have made England mistress of the seas, and given her the carrying trade of the world, although it is on these lines alone that her subsidies have been lavished. It is the lowly "cargo boat" that has made her great, and enriched her shipowners, without the aid of a penny in the way of subsidies or bounties from the government.

Confronted with statements of profits by so many independent shipping companies abroad, with cheaper iron and coal, and with more skillful labor at home, and with every shipyard in America crowded with orders, the subsidy grafters at Washington should indeed make haste. The practical demonstration of the injustice and lack of need of a subsidy to encourage shipping is daily becoming more in evidence, and with a continuation of present conditions at home and abroad, within five years American shipping papers will be printing reports of unsubsidized American navigation companies fully as pleasing as that of the China Mutual and other foreign lines.

ROBERTS' APPARENT PLANS.

Lord Roberts in seven weeks cleared the Orange Free State of the enemy from the Orange River to Bloemfontein and from Kimberley to the Caledon. He has established three columns on three lines by which operations can be directed against Pretoria. On the extreme east General Buller is before the Biggarsburg range in Natal with about 30,000 men. On the extreme west General Methuen, with some 8000 men, is at Boshof, from which roads lead to Hoopstad, Bloemfontein and Winburg Station. General Methuen seems to be used as a screen for Lord Roberts' real purpose. At Bloemfontein is the main army of 40,000 infantry and about 12,000 cavalry and mounted men. Along the line of the railway between Bloemfontein and Springfontein are the forces of Generals Gatacre and Clement, probably 15,000 to 20,000 strong.

What will Lord Roberts do next when he again moves forward? Will he move against the Boer right by a turning movement, or will he move against the Boer left and try to occupy Bethlehem at the end of the railroad leading to Harrismith and through Van Reenen's Pass to Ladysmith in Natal? The latest report is that a strong column will be directed on Bethlehem, for by this maneuver the passes to the north and south of Van Reenen's Pass would be taken in reverse, and the junction of General Buller with Lord Roberts would be effected. A parallel advance to the Vaal from Bethlehem by Frankfort and Villiersdorp, while Lord Roberts moved up the railway, would bring General Buller to the northwest of Standerton, on the railway between Laing's Nek and Johannesburg, and all Southeastern Transvaal would be cut off from Pretoria, while the crossing of the Vaal at Viljoen's Drift would be turned and opened for the advance by the railway.

Such is the plan now said to be adopted. As soon as Lord Roberts obtains possession of the railway from Bethlehem through Harrismith to Van Reenen's Pass, he will be able to draw supplies for his army direct from Durban, which is only 249 miles from Harrismith and 290 from Bethlehem, as compared with the 750 from Cape Town and 450 from Port Elizabeth to Bloemfontein. The present Boer front is at Brandfort and Winburg, but the main Boer position is at Kroonstad, about equi-distant from Bethlehem and Smaldeel to the southeast and southwest, and by the railway to Viersfontein to the northwest, within easy reach of Klerksdorp, north of the Vaal, from where a railway runs to Johannesburg.

As General Roberts, through General Buller, is able to force the Boers to maintain a strong force defending the passes from Natal into the Transvaal, it will be difficult for the Boers to prevent the breaking of their line between Winburg and Harrismith, or the turning of their right, which would force them to fall back from Brandfort and Winburg upon the next line from Kroonstad to Bethlehem.

BUTTERINE AND LABOR.

The contest between the dairy interests of the country and the manufacturers of "process butter," commonly called "butterine," has been taken into Congress, through what is known as the "Grout bill," and into the camps of organized labor through a series of resolutions against that measure that were unanimously adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor at a recent meeting of that body. These resolutions cite in substance that the bill proposes to levy a prohibitive tax upon the manufacture of butterine; that this, if done, means the throwing out of employment of thousands of men; that it will increase the cost of living, since the prime object of the measure is to enable the butter trust to raise the price of butter; that justice demands equal rights for the manufacturers of butter and butterine, both products having equal merits—and that the attempt is in no wise in harmony with the inventive and progressive spirit of the age.

It is further cited in support of this contention that butterine is indorsed by competent food experts as a wholesome and beneficial article of food, "better than 90 per cent of the butter on the market." This latter assertion is, of course, largely a matter of opinion and taste. It may be conceded, however, that the premises of the Federation are well taken. The creamery interests are no doubt behind this proposed legislation, backing it heavily. In point of fact, there is no more reason why butterine, as butterine, should not be manufactured than that butter as butter should be discriminated against. The only legitimate point of contention between the two interests is when butterine is offered for sale as butter. To this the manufacturers of the latter have a right to object, and in this objection laws have strongly upheld them.

Standing upon its own merits, under its own name and brand, butterine has as good a right in the market as any other food product which has been found harmless. The Chicago Federation of Labor, desiring to encourage every legitimate industry that gives employment to laboring men, proclaims itself terribly in earnest in this matter, and has taken measures to secure a tremendous protest against the passage of the Grout bill. It may be hoped in the interest of fairness that this effort will succeed, since the bill is clearly in the line of class legislation against which every instinct of equal rights in business protests.

MAY OVERREACH THEMSELVES.

The American Cotton and Wool Reporter, speaking of the disposition of woolgrowers to charge 50 to 75 per cent more for their clips than last year, as the result of the great advance in prices in the seaboard markets of 1899, says: "Recent events should perhaps lead them to ask themselves if it will be good policy to name extreme prices this year," adding by way of suggestion or warning, "while the world's supply of available wool may, apparently, be smaller than ever before, it is necessary to bear in mind that already the advance in wool quotations has driven the wool manufacturers to an extraordinary use of cotton yarns. The price of wool does not depend altogether on the amount of money in the pockets of the masses. The woolgrowers may profitably bear in mind that there is a danger that they may feel prohibitive quotations on their clips this year. It is their place to get every cent out of their wool that is possible, but if they demand more than the final consumers can pay, they will of course have occasion to regret their extreme ideas."

In this connection, it may not be amiss to recall the time when cotton was king, backed, as it was supposed, by industrial and commercial necessity—attempted to carry the political and economic forces of the Nation with a high hand. It will be remembered that consumers, though exceedingly partial to cotton fabrics, learned, if not to do without them, to limit their use materially by the substitution of other textiles. The "extraordinary use of cotton yarns," to which wool manufacturers, acording to the above authority—have been driven by the high price of wool last year, indicates the possibility that woolgrowers may overreach themselves in the attempt to amass wealth too rapidly. No one product is a prime necessity in a world of varied resources and a constantly developing ingenuity in applying them to the needs and wants of man.

Here is a charming thing from an anti-imperialist's letter in the New York Evening Post:

> Bishop Potter's change of view has bitterly disappointed me, as no doubt many others. He is a man of such capacity and large influence that the opinions which he held and effectively voiced a year and more ago—as to the wild course of the McKinley Administration—were extremely valuable and helpful to the causes advocated by the Evening Post. I began to feel uncertain about him and to think him wavering last fall. Now he seems to have clean gone over to imperialism and the enemy. Such a somersault is amazing and hard to explain. It seems impossible to justify it. What is to be the issue, if the wise, the strong, the great, in whom we have fondly trusted, thus desert the cause of truth, righteousness and justice? Alas! for poor human nature. The warning of the best of books is again proved timely. "Put not your trust in princes or in any child of man, for there is no help in them."
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> A CLERICAL ADMIRER.

The funny thing is, of course, that the idea that "the wise, the strong, the great" might possibly be right in their change of view, never occurs to the antis. That they are right and everybody else wrong is, in their minds, a proposition of axiomatic force.

It is held by many fishermen that fish are not capable of any great degree of physical suffering, notwithstanding their contortions of body and convulsive gaspings when thrown out of the water. Being voiceless, the creatures cannot make their own statement in the matter beyond the contortions and gaspings noted, hence it would be but to err on the side of mercy to accept these as manifestations of pain, and, as suggested by a correspondent, kill them as soon as they are thrown out. Realizing, perhaps, that a selfish reason is stronger than a purely humane one, it is further suggested that fish thus promptly killed are more suitable for food than those left to die a lingering death in possible agony. It may be hoped that one of these pleas or the other may appeal to anglers and fishermen generally with sufficient force to make them kill fish immediately when taken out of the water.

The Director of the Census appears to be making a conscientious effort to secure a fair count of all the people, and make an impartial inquiry into all matters that come within the scope of his instructions. The exodus to Europe on account of the Paris Exposition has been taken into account, and blanks have been sent out from the Census Bureau to all persons who are known to be going abroad, with the request that they answer all questions given and return the same by mail, thus insuring their enumeration. The response to this appeal has been quite general. It is suggested that intending travelers of whom the Census Bureau has no knowledge would perform an act of good citizenship by communicating with it in time to procure these blanks and fill them out before their departure.

When Mr. Haldeman says he looks forward with pleasure to support of Bryan this Fall, we may be sure he is merely making the best of a bad but necessary bargain and trying gracefully to endure what he cannot cure. The most plausible explanation yet offered for the action of the Gold Democrats this year is that they want to get back into the regular organization, and the only way they can do so is to swallow Bryan with apparent relish, and thus pave the way for putting the party on rational grounds again by 1904. A necessary part of this programme is to vote against Bryan at the polls. The only way to kill him and his dangerous policies is to help him to the nomination, and then beat him to a pulp in November.

Bryan is a far more dangerous man this year than in 1896. The silver basis itself is not the fearful contingency presented by the arraignment of all money and property as the enemies of the people. Before the campaign is much older this fact is going to be generally realized. The menace of Bryanism in 1900 is directed at more interests than was Bryanism in 1896. When this is seen, its opponents will spring up everywhere. It is a revolutionary threat that must be put down at all hazards. Who is the Republican nominee makes very little difference.

Representative Tongue's defense of the Puerto Rico tariff is interesting, and no doubt conclusive to him. The measure's merit consists in provision for doing away with the tariff it enacts as soon as possible. This is like the schoolboy's defense of Chinese highbinder wars, on the ground that large numbers of objectionable Chinese were thus destroyed and removed from troubling us. If the tariff is such a good thing, why ask credit for amending the law so as to do away with it?

Ex-Senator Wilson, of Washington, tells the President that all Republicans of the Pacific states are his supporters, and that he certainly will receive the electoral vote of all the Pacific states. The last part of this statement, which is the essential part, may prove true; but events in the State of Washington last week would seem to lead to the conclusion that the ex-Senator had no commission to speak for that state.

Every one interested in the subject of pensions and pension legislation should read the original article contributed by Hon. H. Clay Evans, United States Pension Commissioner, and printed on page 8 of yesterday's issue of The Oregonian. Mr. Evans writes on "Pension Attorneys," and his expose of this great abuse is authoritative.

Our reports from Washington say that the Republicans in Congress will exert themselves to the utmost to bring the session to a speedy close. It is well they should. Had there been no session of Congress the Republican party would have a walk-over this Fall.

This country can't have expansion if it is going to "protect" itself by tariffs against those over whom it seeks to expand.

Admiral Dewey is like a swan; he excites universal admiration on the water, but is a clumsy creature on land.

ALL IN VAIN.

Republican Determination to Jam Through the Tariff Bill.

Chicago Times-Herald, Administration Republican.

Americans wonder and scoff at the fatuity with which British commanders permit themselves to be entrapped and humiliated by Boer strategists in South Africa, while under their own eyes in Washington the Republican leaders are rushing open-eyed into as fatal a trap as ever yawned before a great party.

In vain are the warning cries of faithful friends.

In vain the appeals to duty, justice and good faith.

In vain the traditions of the Republic.

In vain are all invocations to save the Nation's plighted word from dishonor.

In vain are the rumblings of popular wrath, the threats of party disaster.

Rooted in dishonor by petty political considerations and sordid special interests, the Republican majority in the Senate today proposes to jam through the iniquitous Puerto Rican tariff bill.

Never in the history of military or political warfare has there been such an instance of benighted and foolhardy leadership.

Assuming to know all things, to have weighed all things and to possess all wisdom, these leaders have closed their eyes and ears and understandings to the almost unanimous voice of the people demanding that we keep faith and carry out American traditions and precedents in Puerto Rico. They desert the safe old ways and wander blindly into strange paths after unknown ends.

What do the American people care about the "tithe of mint and anise and cummin" paid by the $2,000,000 relief bill into the desolate island, while this nation is arraigned at the bar of its own conscience for having "omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith"?

The Times-Herald once more warns the Republican leaders in Washington, including the President, that they are trifling with the Nation's honor. The gift of $2,000,000 to Puerto Rico without the justice and good faith that should accompany and crown it has not sugar-coated the pill of broken faith that denies to Puerto Ricans the immunities and privileges they were promised.

This is not a political question, but a moral one, and the American people will not accept the intrigues of Washington politicians or the interests of trade as superseding the teachings of the decalogue and the gospels.

After the Senate, the House of Representatives!

After the House, the President!

And after the President—and greater than Senate, House and President—the people!

EXTENT AND FORCE OF THE STORM.

Senator Depew and the Story of the Man and the Ark.

Washington Star, April 3.

Mr. Depew speaks always with ease and interest, and generally very happily, but his argument yesterday in favor of the Puerto Rican tariff was far from strong, and one of his illustrations was singularly inaccurate. Taking the ground that the opposition to the tariff was but a little flurry observable here and there, he said:

> The history of remedial legislation presents no example of baseless excitement like that which prevails over this measure in certain parts of the United States. The localization of the storm is unprecedented. It has great volume and force in one state, with little evidence of it in the adjoining commonwealth. A Northwestern state may have the fever, while the Middle States and New England are normal. In every instance in the contests of parties where a principle was at issue the sentiment of the party in one state has been equally pronounced in every state. This phenomenal localization of interest compels the conclusion that a mere matter of providing means for carrying on government and relieving distress has been exaggerated into an acute struggle over a fundamental principle of right, or morals, or both.

Let us start with New England. Is there any evidence of the storm there? Inquire of Mr. Littlefield, of Maine; Mr. Proctor, of Vermont; Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and all the leading daily newspapers of Boston. Representing, as they believe, their constituents, they are all against the tariff.

Coming on to New York, are not the Board of Trade of New York City, and, with but two exceptions, all the newspapers of prominence there, safely to be consulted as to local public sentiment on this subject? They are against the tariff.

May the leading newspapers of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Minnesota be supposed to understand and reflect public opinion in that quarter? They are all against the tariff.

Mr. Simon, of far-away Oregon, is against the tariff, and gives some very excellent reasons for his attitude.

The South, with the exception of Louisiana, where the cane sugar growers are in control, is solidly against the tariff.

Can so serious a disturbance over so wide an area be properly characterized as only a local storm? "Hi, there!" hailed a man from a mountain peak in the days of the rising flood when the ark came floating by. There was no response. Whereupon this individual is reported to have said: "Well, go on with your old boat! I don't believe it's going to be much of a freshet anyhow." Republican members of the House representing close districts may be misled by Mr. Depew's assurances, but they may change their minds about the size of the "freshet" before this year's campaigns are over. If the storm against the Puerto Rican tariff is not general, we have not had one in this country.

PROCTOR'S PROTEST.

The Puerto Rico Outrage as Seen by a Rock-Ribbed Republican.

Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, in speech of March 30.

I submit, in parallel columns, the statement of the purpose of the measure taxing the colonies and the disposition of the proceeds, and that of our bills in regard to Puerto Rico. The statement of the act of King George is an extract from Lord John Russell's "Life of Fox":

The bill "imposing duties on certain kinds of merchandise when imported into the colonies required the payment of such duties to be made in gold and silver, and ordered them to be paid into the exchequer, where, with the produce of all former Parliamentary duties, they were to be set apart as a separate fund, to be applied under the disposition of Parliament for defraying the future charges of protecting, defending, and securing the colonies." — Russell's Life of Fox, volume 1, page 45.	Under our measures Puerto Rico is to be taxed, and the island pays both ways on merchandise which they ship to or receive from this country, and we have provided that the amount heretofore or hereafter so received "shall be placed at the disposal of the President, to be used for the government now existing, or which may hereafter be established, in Puerto Rico, for the aid and relief of the people thereof, and for public education, public works, and other governmental and public purposes therein," until otherwise provided by law.

Mark the resemblance in these two propositions, that the duties in each case, both past and future, are to be set aside for the benefit of the country taxed. One difference is that, while our measure taxes merchandise both going to and coming from Puerto Rico, the British bill taxed only a limited number of articles coming to this country, did not tax our exports, and this difference is in favor of King George.

But there is another vast difference in the two cases—King George and his ministry undertook to impose a tax upon English people—people of their own blood and race, who knew their rights and dared maintain them; who knew that the hearts of the English people were with them. We impose these taxes upon a people unused to assert their rights in the past, and powerless to maintain them if they had; upon a people who welcomed our Army when it landed on their island as their friends, who had come to free them from the misrule of Spain, and who have conducted themselves in the most peaceable manner; upon a people to whom we had promised to bring "the immunities and blessings of the liberal institutions of our Government," and to whom we had said, by the mouths of our highest officials, that to establish free trade was "our plain duty," demanded by "the highest considerations of justice and good faith."

First Born of Chicago.

Chicago Tribune, April 4.

From Santa Ana, Cal., comes the information that Mrs. Susan Simmons Winans is dying there, at the age of 88 years. There is much of interest to Chicagoans in the passing away at an advanced age of this woman. She is, unless death has claimed her since the dispatch was received, the last person living who passed through the horrors of the Chicago massacre. Mrs. Winans, according to the statement made by the late Edward G. Mason, who investigated the matter, was the first white child born on the site of Chicago. Her father was Corporal John Simmons, of Captain Heald's Company, and lived with his wife in the original Fort Dearborn. The daughter Susan was born there February 12, 1812. Mrs. Winan's mother saved the child by hiding her underneath her clothes. Ten children were killed by tomahawk blows before the maddened savages stopped slaughtering. Corporal Simmons was slain while striving to protect his family. After the massacre Mrs. Simmons was compelled to run the gauntlet, carrying her babe in her arms. Mrs. Winans frequently has told the story of the Chicago massacre as it was related to her by her mother, who lived many years. It was the intention of the Chicago Historical Society at one time to bring Mrs. Winans from her California home to tell her story to the society's members on the occasion of a "Fort Dearborn day." With Mrs. Winans' death the last link of the chain connecting the remote past with the present of Chicago will be broken.

Watterson's New Platform.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

If there be those who do not realize that the money issue in its old shape is as dead as the institution of African slavery, and who require 16 to 1 to hold them in line, 16 to 1 shall not in the least frighten us away. In the matter of expansion—which will absorb all other questions—we stand pat upon the fact that "we done expanded." Fifty years hence we shall still be in the Philippines, unless some power turns up strong enough to put us out. Puerto Rico ought to be at once established as American territory, just as Alaska is established; just as Hawaii is being established. Cuba is merely a question of time. If the Kansas City convention should adopt an anti-expansion plank as radical as might be dictated by Carl Schurz and Grover Cleveland, and Mr. Bryan should be elected, the flag would still wave over the Philippines and over Hawaii and Puerto Rico, as it waves today; but, instead of an orgy of greed, carpetbaggery, redivivus, we should administer the new possessions on Jeffersonian and not on Caesaristic lines. The platform ought specifically to say this. But, whether it does or does not, the result will be the same. No platform can stay the movement of mankind or impede the progress of American arts and arms.

THE PUERTO RICO BETRAYAL.

A Typical Republican Newspaper on "Plain Duty."

Chicago Inter Ocean.

As a Republican, this newspaper has principles which it cannot turn as a coat or cast off as an old pair of shoes. As a Republican, it knows that plain duties—plain party duties—do not vary or vanish before the onslaughts of commercial lobbies. As a Republican, it has found that if Republican history has taught a single lesson, it is the lesson that from the days of Fremont to the days of McKinley the right way has been the winning way in American politics.

It is for these reasons, and in this spirit, that this newspaper commended without stint the President's Republican declaration of "our plain duty" to Puerto Rico, and that it seconded the Republican members of the House when they hastened to subscribe to this McKinley doctrine. That most of these Republican members surrendered their convictions two months later—surrendered them without a single excuse that had to do with conscience, right, justice or good faith, and surrendered them at the behest of a sugar and tobacco lobby—does not alter one jot or tittle in the Republican creed that gave these convictions birth and lodged them unalterably in the minds of the Republican masses.

Hence, today this newspaper stands where it stood three months ago, six months ago, a year ago, two years ago. It deplores most deeply that any Republican representatives of the Middle West went to Washington to betray party faith and party trust. It regrets most bitterly that any Republican leaders in the House of Representatives have stopped their ears to the protests of their constituents. And for these very reasons it cannot, and it will not, as a spokesman of the Republican masses in the Middle West, advise Republicans to shut their eyes and betray their creed, leaving it to the Democracy a few months hence to expose their violation of a plain duty and to heap upon them the humiliation of defeat next November.

Carried Business Into His Home.

Detroit Free Press.

"I think that my husband carries his business proclivities too far," said Mrs. McBride to Mrs. Darley.

"How so?"

"I had a birthday last week, and he gave me a $20 gold piece. He also asked if I would allow him a discount of 25 per cent if he would give me next year's birthday present at the same time. I told him I would do no such thing."

Merely Curious.

Chicago News.

Stranger—I noticed your advertisement in the paper this morning for a man to retail imported canaries.

Proprietor of Bird Store—Yes, sir; are you looking for a job?

Stranger—Oh, no; I merely had a curiosity to know how the canaries lost their tails.

Peril in Individualizing.

Philadelphia Press.

"I tell you what," declared the Briton, "these Boers will find out that it's not so easy to insult a great nation."

"Oh, I don't know," replied his friend, "sometimes its safer to insult the whole world by saying in your haste 'all men are liars' than to pick out any one man to say it to."

Constant Effort to Please.

Chicago Record.

"Marie, after we are married, what course shall you pursue to retain my love?"

"Oh, Harry, I shall spend an awful lot of money on fine clothes and look just as pretty as I can."

Pleasures of Opulence.

Chicago Record.

Dorothy—Pa, I do wish we were rich.

Dorothy's Pa—How rich would you like to be?

Dorothy—Oh, awfully rich; rich enough to snub people and still be called agreeable.

Would Await Particulars.

Chicago Record.

"James, the critics say this new novel captures its readers at the start."

"Well, don't buy it until you know more about it; that may only mean that you'll go sound asleep in the first chapter."

Lots of Them.

Detroit Free Press.

"The genealogical tree bears no fruit," said Fitzjackson.

"Surely that is a mistake," replied Fitzjohnson; "you forget the dates."

Chairman of the Board.

Sam Walker Foss in the Yankee Blade.

There's vari'us questions floatin' 'round about
how my life began,
An' how I clum fame's dizzy hights an' now
am selec'man;
An' for the young men of the land, who after
me shall come,
I want to tell the story of the way that I have
clum.

I once wuz jest az poor an' mean an' mizerable
ez you,
Et grub ez poor, wore duds ez mean ez all
you fellers do;
But my "indomitable will," ez the reporter
said,
An' my "untirin' energy" hez brought me out
ahead.

I saved my money, et corn bread, jest ez a
cow eats grass,
An' I never used no butter, an' I never signed
for sass,
"Tough vittles for a workin' man?" Well,
you must understan'
If you think too much of fodder, why, you
can't be selec'man.

I never tried to be a dude, wore overalls about,
An' when the outside got worn thin, I turned
'em wrong side out;
Seven thirty-five a year for clothes—this wuz
my reg'lar plan—
An' now I'm reapin' my reward—for I am
selec'man.

I stored my mind with useful facts, I read the
"County Blow,"
I borrered it of Neighbor Smith, didn't cost a
cent, you know.
The "Grassvale Banner" is a sheet that's full
of spunk and vim—
An' Neighbor Johnson took it, and I borrered
it of him.

So I et my humble vittles, an' I 'conomize'
my time,
An' I stuffed myself with knowledge, an' it
never cost a dime.
Now you see I wear a b'iled shirt, lug a pencil
in my han',
An' I set an' rule the people, for I now am
selec'man.

An' I think it is my duty to tell what I have
done,
An' jest the way I done it to my feller-
countrymun.
For the young men of the country, who after
me shall come,
I now have told the story of the way that I
have clum.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

An epidemic of heart disease is looked for today.

Debs says he is not getting sufficient publicity. But he does not crave it badly enough to instigate another labor war.

Now General Miles is after the Democratic nomination. But as this is a battle of lungs, Bryan still has the inside track.

Sixty-two new silk mills were established in this country last year. Mr. Bryan did not refer to them in any of his speeches.

With an Admiral, a General and a Major in the Presidential race, poor Debs will not stand a show unless he moves to Kentucky and gets a handle.

The Indianapolis Journal wants to know what's the matter with Kentucky. Its correspondents evidently have not the courage to run over and find out.

The great number of nominations that are being made this Spring by "acclimation," according to the country papers, speaks volumes for the glorious climate of Oregon.

General Wood says Cuba is no place for a man without money. If he will kindly mention some place that is, its population will increase rapidly within the next few hours.

The Chicago University will soon be able to buy the Standard Oil Company and begin negotiations for the Carnegie Steel Company and a few seats in the United States Senate.

Lewis Wilkins, a native of St. Paul, Minn., is said to be the tallest man in the world. He is 8 feet 11 inches tall, broad in proportion, and weighs 364 pounds.

After three months of fighting, Mr. Keating, school trustee and National president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, has triumphed in excluding all English histories from the lists of supplementary reading in the Chicago public schools.

The Mayor of Ladysmith asked General Buller to present the Boer "long Toms" to the city as a memento of the siege. General Buller replied that he would be pleased to grant the request as soon as the guns were captured.

> Sing a song o' politics,
> Mighty lively race,
> Four and twenty candidates
> After every place.
> When convention's over,
> No more talk o' peace,
> Them that's beat is knittin'
> All the nominees.

Golden and diamond weddings were celebrated by 614 couples in Prussia in 1899, and the state distributed jubilee medals to each husband and wife. In Berlin and the province of Brandenburg the number of these couples was 115.

The first National convention of the Populist party was held in Omaha, July 4, 1892. It nominated General Weaver for President. The second Populist convention was held in St. Louis on July 22, 1896, and indorsed the nomination of William J. Bryan for President. The third Populist National convention will meet at Sioux City on May 9, 1900.

One English Marquis has to work for his living. The Marquis of Normanby, who was a clergyman when he succeeded to the title, 10 years ago, and is now a canon of Windsor, found his estates heavily encumbered. He thereupon turned schoolmaster and opened a preparatory school for the sons of noblemen and gentlemen that has brought him money.

A granddaughter of Wolfe Tone, the famous leader of the Irish Rebellion of 1798, has just died in Brooklyn in her 73d year. She was Mrs. Grace Georgiana Tone Maxwell. Her father, William Theobald Wolfe Tone, served under Napoleon as Captain, came to this country, became a Lieutenant in the United States Army, and married the daughter of another exile of '98, William Sampson, a noted lawyer of his day at the New York bar.

At Bosco Reale, on the slope of Vesuvius, near Pompeii, where the great silver treasure was found a few years ago, recent excavations have brought to light the most remarkable paintings of the Roman period yet discovered. In the grounds of the Del Prisco villa a great peristyle and four large rooms have been unearthed, the walls of which are covered by 20 large frescoes of rich coloring and more careful execution than any hitherto known. The figures are of life size. It is feared that the air and light will cause the paintings to fade as quickly as those at Pompeii and in the Naples museum.

New York children are to have a theater of their own. Several well-known theatrical men are interested in the new venture. Chief of them is Franklin H. Sargent. He controls the Carnegie Lyceum, and is going to change the name of the Lyceum to the Children's Theater, or some similar name. The first play to be offered to the boys and girls is to be called "Jack, the Giant Killer." Half a hundred persons are working night and day to get it ready in time for presentation Easter week. The play was written by Alfred Allen, and brings in all the favorites of Mother Goose. Edward E. Rose took Allen's work and did what he could to strengthen it. R. O. Jenkins helped on the music.

Southern Senators are almost proverbially longlived and attention is called to the fact that Senator Vest, of Missouri, is 70 years old; Senator Cockrell, of the same state, 66; Senator Morgan, of Alabama, 75; Senator Bacon, of Georgia, 61; Senator Bate, 75 (probably); and Senator Pettus, of Alabama, 79. Ex-Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, now 73 years old, raised on his estate, near Weldon, more than 1000 bales of cotton this season. Ransom, like most Tar Heel statesmen, was born within its boundaries. He was Attorney-General of North Carolina nearly half a century ago, and was Major-General in the Confederate Army, being one of those who surrendered at Appomattox.

The boys of the East End of Richmond became very much stirred up over the Emporia lynching, a few days ago. As a result, they came very near initiating a young negro. The boy was only saved from the vengeance of the white boys by the plucky interference of Mrs. D. M. Vestal. The boys, about 14 in number, had been having trouble with the negroes of the "flat" back of Chimborazo Park, and a few days ago were driven away from the flat by an overpowering number of blacks. They found one negro, Philip Smith, a boy about 12 years old, and drove him from the neighborhood with stones. The colored boy was much frightened, and rushed into the front porch of Mrs. Vestal's residence and furiously rang the bell. Mrs. Vestal opened the door, and Philip ran into the hall, pleading to her to save his life, and saying that the boys were going to kill him. The boys had assembled around the house, and were only driven off by a policeman.