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TODAY'S WEATHER -Increasing cloudines

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 10,

EPUBLICAN COUNTY AND CITY CON.

VENTION. All the candidates named by the ounty and City Republican Convenon yesterday are well-known men. hey need no introduction to the peole, no encomium from the press. They re men of character and reputation. he ticket will have the support of The regonian; both because better men ill not be nominated by any party nd because The Oregonian, though it iticises the Republican party on nts of policy, believes its continued endancy necessary to the welire of the country. Either the Repubcan party or the Democratic party atic party is the Chicago platform ow to be "reaffirmed," as Bryan says, in letter and spirit." The country rearded that platform in 1896 as exremely dangerous, and so recorded its erdict. It is as dangerous now.

In purely local affairs one set of offiials may be as good as another, and it night be thought not worth while to raw the party line. But local affairs nd general politics are so commingled our elections that separation of them not practicable, to any extent; and Il political parties act on this basis. ides, it is the year of the Presiden al and Congressional elections, and ach party will do its utmost to en-ance its prestige and to gain support r its policy. As men, the local candiates of every party are very much the me. The leading question, then, is, hat are the main objects, the greater jects, for which the parties respectely stand?

A leading reason why The Oregonia apports the Republican party is be-ause it is afraid of the purposes and ndencies of the Democratic party, nder its present inspiration and leadship. Its platform is an invitation anarchy: its essential spirit is hoslity to conditions necessary to the seurity of business, to the protection of operty, to the preservation of order, the enforcement of law. The corolries of such a platform are the mobi Coeur d'Alene, Sacramento and Chigo, with torch and dynamite, Such latform is not merely economic error. is more than that. It is an inflamatory appeal to the passions that run lence, and into anarchy itself. e country cannot have rest or pros erity under such menace; and till the nocratic party shall abandon this osition and adopt a safe and rational latform many even of its own adhernts will dread to see for it any prosect of success.

tepublican party, though they call for riticism, are not fundamental or danerous; moreover, are not incorrigible country is safe in its hands; orde eigns; finance is sound; there is gen-ral prosperity. In choosing between he parties, men will mark these consts. As to men, no better will b ominated than those on this Republian county and city ticket. The test en, is on the question what each arty stands for, and on the choice etween these objects.

THERE IS STATE POWER.

In his speeches, elaborate as they are, ir. Bryan makes but few definite prop-sitions. But in talking of the trusts and monopolies and proposing measres for their suppression, he has this gay:

ion organized declare that before any corpora-ion organized in any state does business cut-ide of the state it shall take out a licensa-rom the Federal Government. Let that licensa-e based upon conditions that make a monon-ly impossible. First, let the water be squeezed at of the stock. Squeeze the water out of the it of the stock. Squeeze the water out of th lock; there will be a flood for a while, but u will destroy more than half of the trusts at are in existence today. The amount of ther in the stock of these corporations is so at, and the fact that the stock is watere o well known, that somebody has defined a orporation to be a body of men entirely sur-ounded by water.

Then provide that before this license is grant corporation shall show that it has no tempted in the past, and is not attempting ow, to monopolize any branch of business on the production of any article of merchandise nd provide for the forfeiture of the license if and provide for the forresture of the license if the conditions are violated, and I believe you an destroy every trust in existence. Page the aw; appoint your board of honest men to exe-ute it, and then the trust will come down and ask for a license, and the evidence will how that it is a monopoly and cannot get the teenee, and cannot go curside of the state. ense, and cannot go outside of the state rty-four states will be taken from it; it mus e broken up, and then there will be competition tween different firms. Let the sugar trus-une and ask for a license; the evidence will low that it made and ask now that it produces 98 per cent of the sugar t cannot get the license, and then the trust !

ition again.

It is not necessary at all to go to the ederal Government for this legislaon. Each state already has full power its own hands. Each and every state ay declare by law that before any orporation organized under the laws of other state shall do business within own borders, such corporation shall omply with certain specific requirents; and the state in which the reign" corporation may seek to do siness may make these conditions as rough and drastic as it pleases. ach state has for itself every power at could be exerted or desired. ay make and enforce all the condins and restrictions for which Mr. ryan would look to Congressional legtion; and there would be no ques on of the constitutionality of the pro ding. On the other hand, the method roposed by Mr. Bryan would be con-ested, for the power of Congress in e premises is uncertain and obscure. as at most but an implied existence,

and would trench upon a line of legislation and jurisprudence which hitherto has been recognized as belonging ex-

clusively to the several states. If Oregon is not satisfied with the dealings of the sugar monopoly or wire trust within her borders, her Legislature may prescribe conditions under which such corporations may do business here, and not otherwise. The State of Texas already has gone far in this direction, and the Supreme Court of the United States has upheld the legislation of Texas against one of the most gigantic of these monopolies, the Standard Oil Company. The states need not look to Congress for doubtful powers, when they have full powers, each for itself, in their own hands.

AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

The coming year gives promise of reat prosperity to the Pacific Coast and Oregon in particular. This is the time to take our bearings, for now is the true New Year. When Nature is estirring herself for her annual cycle of activity is the natural time to begin the year. The ancient world saw this clearly, and both the old Hebrew year and the Roman year began in the

The prospect has two sides, domestic and foreign. Nothing is quite so important as local activity, for in it lies the basis of any profitable foreign trade; and in the local field almost verything is encouraging. The crops promise to be heavy and at remunerative prices. The savings of our people have increased enormously the past three or four years, and in the past year large amounts of these savings have been lent out for productive enterprises. Building operations now going on and projected are many and important. New manufacturing enterprises are starting up, which will emloy in the aggregate a great deal of labor and disburse large sums in wages The farming sections are filling up with desirable settlers from the Middle West, the mining regions are scenes of great activity, with new arrivals of men and money for development, large tracts of timber land are being brought in the way of lumbering operations, the salnon fisheries are assured of a prosperous season, livestock, meat and woo are at high prices, and the industrial outlook generally is of great promise

The people of the Pacific Coast have not as yet begun to realize the possibilities of our new Asiatic markets. The Philippines alone are nearly three times as large in extent as the State of New York, and are regarded as capable of supporting as many people as the population of Japan; that is, over 42,000,-When peace is once restored there their consumption of American prodicts may easily reach figures which wil surpass the hopes of the most sanguine. Under any kind of liberal trade faciliies and customs regulations, we ought to be able to do the bulk of the foreign trade of the Philippines. This trade in 1894 amounted to \$24,000,000 in mports into the Islands, and \$33,000,000 n exports from the islands. Our share in this was then, and still continues to be, inconsiderable; but we have ground to expect great increase. In the year 1899 the United States sold in the Philppines only \$400,000 worth of products. If this could be increased to \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 worth, the effect upon our Pacific States would be incalculably beneficial. The recuperative power of the people there may be seen in the fact that this \$400,000 worth of sales in 1899 is more than four times as large as the total of two years previous. In 1897 we sold the Philippines \$95,000 worth of products, and in 1898 the total was \$128,-

fied and business can go on uninterruptedly, Manila ought to become the center of a tremendous trans-Pacific trade. Our annual sales to Asia have grown since 1895 from \$17,000,000 to \$48. 000,000, and to all Oceanica from \$13. 000,000 to \$30,000,000. With the open door at Manila and a liberal policy for trade between Manila and our ports our sales to Asia may be depended upor

to increase by leaps and bounds, It is an auspicious time for embarka tion in new enterprises and for renewing confidence in the future of Oregon. It is a most inauspicious time for a Bryanite raid on financial stability and for advocacy of abandonment of the Philippines.

A BOOTLESS STRUGGLE ENDED.

There are doubtless those in the com munity who have sympathized with the persistent efforts of certain ministers and members of the Methodist Church to establish an educational institution of their denomination in the city, who will note with regret the final abandonment of the attempt through the consolidation of the Portland University with the old Willamette at Salem. Others with a broader view, however, will see the relinquishment of this purpose to be for the best interests of all concerned-first because it is a union of educational effort which means strength, and again, because it marks the cessation of strife, always unseemly, and particularly so in conjunction with religious and educational effort.

The purpose of the attempt to estab lish a strong denominational university in Portland, though doubtless sincere, was ill advised, since the church already had at Salem a school with the title of "University," which needed and indeed was compelled to have all the support that the limits of the Oregon Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church could supply, in order to make it worthy of the name. This school had a basis in the early traditions-perhaps we should say the early historyof the state; it was a pioneer institu tion, and around it many hallowed nemories centered. It had, moreover, a firm hold upon the affections of a considerable number of people through the large number of graduates whom, in its prosperous years, it had sent out, well equipped for life's duties. It was inevitable that a strong fight should be made by and for Willamette University for its existence. It was plain also that the church and its contributory influences could not support two universities worthy of the name in the state. The effort, therefore, meant aggression on the one hand and stubborn resistance on the other. In other words, it means a contest at once un-Christian and unhurchly, and, as such, in a greater or less degree, it has been carried on for some years, ending at last, happily, in a consolidation of the two schools, or practically and becomingly the mergence of the younger into the older and etter-equipped body. Not only are our Methodist brethren to be congratulated upon this amicable adjustment of a

vexatious and profitless struggle, but

the community at large may congrat-

ulate itself, since it will be a gainer

thereby, both in an educational and a

A good deal that is uncomplimentary. f not distinctly discreditable, to the promoters of the scheme has from time to time been said of the methods employed in the attempt to establish Port-land University. The Oregonian has only to say in this connection that "All's well that ends well," adding that it is sincerely glad that the end of this bootless struggle in the name of education has been happily and satisfactorily reached.

THE ELOQUENCE OF THE ELEPHANT

A correspondent in yesterday's issue of The Oregonian used the name of Bryan as a text for a homily on the influence of the gift of "eloquence," which he seems to consider that the "Boy Orator of the Platitudes possesses in the same sense that it was possessed by Patrick Henry, Cromwell, Bonaparte, Talmage, Spurgeon and Parkhurst, a curious jumble of men who were really eloquent either in the spoken or written word, and men who are not possessed of the gift of eloquence either in thought or utterance, who are simply platform sensationalists, who have only the eloquence of the elephant, who exercises superior drawing power upon the first and second childhood of society. And this is the eloquence of Bryan; the eloquence of the elephant who uses his flexible trunk as a trumpet and as a gesticulator. The drawing power of the elephant is very great; he is incapable of articulate speech, and yet the elephant always has an audience that far surpasses in numbers that of the most eloquent and thoughtful incumbent of the pulpit, Bryan is the Democratic "ele-The curious of all parties of course go to see the Democratic elehant once. It is Trinculo, in "The Tempest," who, describes the average man who goes "to see the elephant" as fellows who, "when they will not give doit to relieve a lame beggar, will lay out ten to see a dead Indian." Now the crowds do not go to see

Bryan because he is an "eloquent" nan, for we all know by this time that he is not an eloquent man at all, either in matter or manner, in thought or expression. The crowds rush to see him as the next "dead Indian" of the Democratic party. Bryan is no more an eloquent man than a street faker who can pack Sixth street with people on a summer evening is an "eloquent man." He is a political mountebank; not an orator or a thinker, for his oratory is voice and nothing else beside. A robust voice is Bryan's sole claim to be considered as an "eloquent man." We know Patrick Henry was an eloquent man at the bar, in the forum and at the hustings, because we read his speeches today and find them full of fine eloquence of expression. We know that Cromwell and Napoleon were capable of eloquent expression, although they were not tramp political whoopers by day and hooters by night, because ve read the words of Cromwell and feel their weight and fervor; we read the words of Napoleon and feel the poetic fire and force of his ardent imagination. so with all men of historical reputation for eloquent thought; their printed speech still passes current for the genune coin of eloquence. So long as literature endures, which includes the record of their speech, American statesmen, who have really been gifted with the Pentecostal flame of eloquence still hold their place "among the dead but sceptered sovereigns that still rule us from their urns."

There is no dispute about Otis, Fisher Ames, Webster, Clay, Corwin, Everett, Phillips and Lincoln being eloquent have the prin of their simple yet powerful speech Their eloquence was the eloquence of rich and highly gifted man, while the so-called "eloquence" of Bryan is the vocal endurance and volume of the political "elephant" using his trunk as & speaking trumpet and a gesticulator; the magnetism of the political tram; faker, the blending of the ceaseless chant of a fluent charlatan with the imperturbable assurance of a shyster lawyer. There is not an earmark of an intellectual man about Bryan: there is absolutely no gift of eloquence about him, except a robust voice, which is no more assurance of the gift of eloquence than possession of and practice

upon a megaphone is proof of eloquence. Eloquence of thought or expression cannot be found in any of Bryan's speeches, for the man is utterly destitute of poetic imagination. Eloquence of simple, severe beauty of logical statement cannot be found in them. His speeches are utterly without eloquence in the art of their form or the imagery and illustration of his speech, In the superficial excellence of eloquence, which lies in fine elocution, such as enabled Henry Clay to make his audience thrill with sympathy through his high-keyed vibrant tones and noble manner, Bryan has no distinction. Of the personal grace, noble presence and beautiful, versatile voice of Wendell Phillips, Bryan has nothing. He has the same kind of powerful voice that used to make the late Governor Harriman, of New Hampshire, in demand as an outdoor orator; he had voice and nothing else. Bryan is for the passing moment the prince of political quacks; the eloquent elephant, the impending "dead Indian" of the Democratic party for 1900, whose only equipment for the Presidency is a throat of brass and adamantine lungs.

The misfortune that has befallen the planters of Texas and the City of Austin through floods will again awaker interest in the reservoir scheme of irrigation, which contemplates the storage of these wasteful and wasted waters and their proper distribution over the land through the dry season of the year. It is held to be an arraignment of human intelligence, or at least of human forethought and ingenuity that during one part of the year certain sections of the country are devastated by floods and at another parched by drought. Methods to equalize the distribution of moisture so that these extremes will not occur have been carefully formulated, awaiting, it is assert ed, only the indorsement of capital or the indorsement of the Government to demonstrate their usefulness. The demonstration will no doubt be made in time. Every overflow of lands or the lower levels, and only in a less degree every season of drought on the table-lands, revives discussion of these proposed methods of relief. While the resent flood in the Colorado River and its tributaries is a small matter com-pared with the Mississippi floods in many former years, the loss has already run up into the millions and the end is not yet. If preventive measures can be applied to these wasteful

floods, it is clearly a penny-wise and olish policy that withholds them from year to year on account of resent cost. And in this connection it may be well to say that self-help is the most speedy and reliable means for the ccomplishment of the object sought. Waiting on the General Government to move in such a matter is a tedious and uncertain process.

Mr. Bryan often gets large audiences He had a large one in Portland. So in New York, in 1896, he had the largest audience ever gathered in that city. Yet New York, Democratic by 75,000 to 100,000 majority, threw 20,000 majority against him. That Mr. Bryan had a large audience at Portland, and that The Oregonian deemed his speech of sufficient importance to print it in full, to the extent of fourteen columns, greatly delighted his supporters here. But it was curiosity, not approval, that drew the larger part of the audience: and The Oregonian gave an extended account of the meeting and printed the speech in full, because it is a newspaper. Mr. Bryan is a ready speaker; he has a good voice; his flow of lan guage is uninterrupted. But he speaks ommonplaces; he has no depth of thought; his sentences do not bend under the weight of ideas, as do those of orators who are also thinkers; he contributes little to knowledge or to useful counsel, but is heard by many with interest and satisfaction, because he ives expression in some sort to things they have vaguely in mind. What he says, moreover, never calls for close thinking; which is too hard work for such as want merely to be entertained, who are content, perhaps delighted, to hear a voice that translates their feelings or longings into speech. But orations of that description are not the rations that live and rule the world.

A no more pathetic tale than that of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Horton, of Eugene, has come down from Alaska since that region became the Mecca of the goldhunter. True, the event was not the accompaniment of an awful calamity like the deaths that resulted from the great avalanche in he Chilkat Pass two years ago, but for the reason that it was in the nature of a thunderbolt from a clear sky it was the more pathetic. These young people had gone out together in the reat world but a few months before, eeking their fortune. Ambitious in a numble way, energetic and faithful, hey had met a degree of success and strayed away by themselves for a few days of rest and recreation. Their murder by Indians appears to have een not only wholly unprovoked, but vithout object to justify it, even to the savage mind. It is gratifying to know that the cowardly, bloodthirsty perpetrators of the deed are in custody in skagway, and will probably pay to civilization such penalty for their barbarous crime as it can expect through the execution of its laws.

The anniversary of Appomattox finds few of its representatives on either side among the living. Of the eminent Confederate Generals of the Army of Northern Virginia, all are dead save General Longstreet, who is 81. Of the Army of the Potomac, none of its corps ommanders under Grant survive save denerals O. B. Willcox and John G. Parke. Of its famous division commanders, the only survivors are General George W. Getty, of the Second Division, Sixth Corps, who was gradu-ated from West Point in 1840, two rears before Longstreet; Generals Miles and Brooke of the Second Corps, and General Merritt, who commanded a division of cavalry under Sheridan. The pse of thirty-five years has made ghosts of nearly all the notable officers of the Army of the Potomac at Appo-

mattox. Mrs. Dewey is reported to have applied the quality of afterthought which ollowed the famous transfer of the Washington house to her church rela tions, it being said that she has with drawn from the Catholic and become a nember of the Episcopal Church. Thi s probably not true, as even a woman blinded by ambition to become the first lady of the land" could certainly see that such a step at this time would cover her with ridicule without in the least advancing her political and social aspirations. As a rumor, the report is tupid; as a reality, it would be as arcical and absurd as the consecration eremony which the Admiral went through at her desire, in order that they might be married in a Catholic sanctuary and with the full consent and

blessing of the church. The first number of "The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society" has appeared, under the editorship of Proessor F. G. Young, of the University of Oregon, secretary of the society The principal articles are "The Genesis of Political Authority and of a Comnonwealth in Oregon," by James Roo Robertson; "The Process of Selection in Oregon Pioneer Settlement." by Thomas Condon, and "Reminiscences of F. X. Matthieu," by H. S. Lyman. There are also shorter articles and various docu ments. The object of the Quarterly is to collect for preservation the sources of Oregon's history. The present number makes a good beginning.

The citadel of the anti-Puerto Rice forces appears to be the doctrine that free trade with the Island is a proposal of folly and iniquity. It is strange then, that Representative Tongue, for example, steadily refuses to point out the obvious bearing of this doctrine upon the President's assertion that free trade for Puerto Rico is "our plain duty."

Chairman Moran, of the Washington pro-Boer meeting, showed a correct sense of the proprieties in putting the resolutions including an attack on Great Britain to vote and declaring them carried. What would a pro-Boel declaration amount to, to be sure, if you cut Anglophobia out of it?

A matter of deep interest to the peo ple of Portland is the selection of proper men for the office of Mayor and for the Common Council. The Repub lican nominations for these position are good enough to be worthy of special notice and commendation.

The nomination of William Showers for County Commissioner is an especially good one.

The Mistaken American People.

Chicago Inter Ocean, Rep. Herbert Myrick, Henry T. Oxnard, and 15 other "farmers of America," whose edition-de-luxe petition hypnotized the ways and means committee, look upon Puerto Rico as quite alien to the United States.

petition asks "that all sugar, to-cigars, wool, fruits, vegetables and morchandise continue to pay the full Puerto Rico, Argentina, or other parts of the world." Puerto Rico is thus classed with foreign countries. The American people were under the impression that Puerto Rico belonged to the United States. They had an idea that the acquisition of Puerto Rico was one of the things they

TAXING PUERTO RICO. The Duty That Is Not "Plain" and That We Reject for Ourselves.

Chicago News.

By the passage of the Puerto Rican tariff bill in the Senate by the slender majority of nine, that body has done what it could, in the language of ex-President Harrison, to make a "most serious de-parture from right principles." This departure means, first, that Puerto Rico is not part of the United States proper, s not part of the United States proper, but a territory that may be taxed with out representation and legislated for with-out precedent. It means, as ex-Speaker Reed has said, that in the opinion of the United States Senate Puerto Ricans are "three-quarter citizens" of the United States, and that the quarter not citizen shall pay its tribute to the tobacco and sugar interests of the four-quarter citi-zens. It means, also, that the United States Senate, after the interval of nearly two years, has resolved to repudlate General Miles' proclamation to the people of that Island, in consequence of which the people laid down their weapons and welcomed him and his Army with outstretched arms.

legislation, varying self-contradictory ex-planations and apologies have been made by its supporters. Senators Foraker and Spooner have asserted that free trade with Puerto Rico would benefit nobody but the trusts. When Senator Spooner repeated that this was the case, Senator Turley, of Tennessee, promptly asked: "Then why do you propose to give Puerto Rico free trade in two years?" As answer to this, according to the Washington correspon-dent of the Record, "Mr. Spooner gasped and lay down." It was the only thing he

As to whether free trade or a tariff would be best for the people of Puerto Rico-a question no one has raised out-side of Congress—the Puerto Rican dele-gates, in their letter of February 21, in opposition to the 25 per cent tariff then proposed by the House of Representatives, plainly stated their reasons why they plainly stated their reasons why they preferred free commerce for the Island. "No tariff at all," they declared, would indicate to the people of that island that they were an integral part of the United States; it "would restore to use some of our best markets, of which the United States has arbitrarily and, as we think, unjustly, deprived us"; and, finally, free commerce would mean "a large increase of shipping" sent to the Island, and carof shipping" sent to the island, and car-riage for its exports would be available at reasonable rates, instead of freight rates which "are now prohibitive."

Instead of this, the modified Senate bill,

which now goes to the House, kindly al-lows the Uinted States to send its chief products—grain and foodstuffs and agriitural implements-to Puerto Rico free by sending its chief products—sugar and tobacco—to the United States, "that is another story," with a 15 per cent duty (customs, not "plain duty") attached.

Southern Democrats on Bryan. "A National platform on the line of the Nebraska platform would cause the Democratic ticket a loss of thousands of votes in every one of the states," pre-dicts the Savannah News, Dem.

"Mr. Bryan is a most lovable man, and a man whom we admire," says the Nash-ville American, Dem. "but the Demo-cratic party has fallen upon evil times if it has to conform to his views and make its platforms to suit him, and not for what to be the best interests of the it conceives to be the be country and the party."

Noting indications in the Democratic press of an intention to follow the ex-ample set 48 years ago of supporting the candidate while "spitting" on the platforms, the Galveston News, Dem., sugis adopted as the party doctrine, it might be well to remember that General Scott was one of the worst defeated candidates was one of the worst deteated candidates ever run for the Presidency. It would unquestionably be wiser," the News con-cludes, "to present both a platform and a candidate upon which Democrats may ome together in a hearty effort to wi

"The ultimate abandonment of a position which has been made untenable by the be wise to drop the free-silver demand at once," says the Nashville Banner, Dem., "But while many of the party leaders are seeing the need of withdrawing from a position that has been proved impracticable, a mass of voters that have been misled by these same politicians into an honest and intense belief in the free-coinage fallacy are slow to see the error, and as these politicians shape their public uttenances by the apparent popular sentiment, they hesitate to advocate a change in the platform for fear of losing votes."

What Alls Dewey?

Chicago Evening Journal.

The atmosphere of Washington is known to be extremely debilitating. Certainly it has had an extraordinary effect on the

nind of Admiral Dewey.

In fact, there is no Admiral Dewey toiny. The Admiral, the patient, far-seeing. silent Admiral, has mysteriously disappeared. We begin to wonder whether there ever was such a man. There's a Candidate Dewey, but who cares about candidates? What state's he from? Vermont! Eight delegates to the convention. Fellow from Vermont hasn't much chance. Has he any of the gang with him? How does he stand with Lou Payn and Martin
of Philadelphia, and George Cox of Cincinnati, and Billy Lorimer of Chicago?
Or has he with him Dick Croker and Dry Dollar Sullivan and Johnny Powers? he handle the nigger vote? Has he a bunch of coin to put up? Will the trusts

No. Candidate Dewey is not a very large pebble. Admiral Dewey was a class by himself, but Candidate Dewey must take his place in that long line in which he is iderably less distinguished than Mat Quay, Chauncey Depew, or Arthur Gor

He imagines, the simple sailor man, that the imagines, the simple sallor man, that the politicians will receive the announce-ment of his candidacy with shouts of "What's the matter with Dewey?" But they'll not. It is the clean and sane people of this country who will ask that ques tion in stern shame and sorrow. The real friends of George Dewey, who ad-mired and loved him, not for his fighting at Manila, but for the calmness and self-restraint that marked his conduct for a year after the battle, will ask the ques

What's the matter with Dewey? What IS the matter with him? He would rather be President than be right, and he will be

New York Evening Post.
There seems to be no doubt that Admiral Dewey wants to be President. The fact is greatly to be regretted. His training has not qualified him for the responsi-

bilities of the office, even if he were in the prime of life and the best physical condition, while his age and his health combine to render him unable to bear the terrible strain. The Admiral's willingne errible strain. The Admiral's willingness—over-willingness, it will seem to some—to be a candidate, will not cause the sensation now that such an announcement would have produced a year ago. His reputation for good sense and good tasts then stood so high, his prestige was so great, and the popular faith in his intendibility was as widespread that both vincibility was so widespread that both McKinley and Bryan might well have

dential nomination. But the Admiral was a much greater figure on the Olympia in the harbor of Manila than he is as 3 resident in a Washington house, and neither the politicians nor the people now attach anything like the importance to his opinions or wishes that they com-manded before he came home.

NEW YORK'S BIG TUNNEL.

And Tunmany Tunnels to the Pock ets of the Taxpayers.

The biggest enterprise ever undertaken by an American city is the new system of underground rapid transit in New York, ground for which was recently broken; and incidentally it will be a tremendous political lever for Tammany Hall. The contractor is a Tammany man and The contractor is a Tammany man, and the work will be done under a Tammany Hall administration. The length of the ection now inaugurated is nearly 27 miles and the contract price is \$15,000,000. The ontractor is to excavate 1,700,228 vards of earth and 921.182 of rock. He is yards of earth and \$21,132 of rock. He is to tunnel 388,606 yards of rock and lay 489,122 cubic yards of concrete, 9733 cubic yards of brick, 778 of enameled brick, 1001 of facing brick, \$285 of stone pedestains and 3303 of cut stone. He is to put in 21,729 tons of steel beams, 20,147 tons of riveted steel and 23,168 tons of cast fron. Of waterproofing he is to place 75,755 square yards, restore 270,646 square yards of street surface and 33,639 of park surface. He is to lay 245,514 linear feet of underground track, 59,766 of elevated track and is to complete and deliver the entire work inside of four and a half years. A recent incident shows how this im-mense enterprise will be used by the Tammany chiefs for political purposes. One of the Tammany district leaders having incurred the enmity of his chieftains, they distributed a circular in his district conveying the information that "the tunnel work will be conducted by a Tammany Hall conversetor, and seek of the 35 dis-Hall contractor, and each of the 35 dis-trict leaders will get 300 appointments for his district. Three hundred laborers at \$2 a day will mean \$600 a day to the money circulation of each district." The circular goes on to intimate that if the leader who has displeased the Tammany Hall administration is not turned down, the district will not get its share of the patronage. There is not the slightest doubt that this warning will be heeded. That tunnel is going to be a big thing—especially for New York's political bosses.

DEWEY AS A DEMOCRAT. He Would Certainly Look Funny an Anti-Expansion Platform.

Chicago Tribune, The Admiral may be looked on riginal expansionist. What could be nore mortifying, cruel and humiliating for Bryan than for his party to put in his place a man who is the outward and vis-ible exponent of what Bryan has been deouncing for more than a year? Dem ocratic leaders and Democratic conven-tions have been making anti-expansion speeches and adopting anti-expansion reslutions. How can that party stuitify olutions. How can that party stututy itself by nominating the man who is the great representative of expansion and whose exploits in that line are responsible for the acquisition of the Philippines, which present expansion in its most trou-

lesome aspect?
But the Democratic party is skilled in the art of reversing itself, especially of late years. It is guided by expediency rather than convictions. Its object is to get into power, and that is why it has made many curious nominations, like that of Hancock, since it indorsed Greeley in 1872. Were it to make Admiral Dewey its candidate it would do so becar a great battle, and outside of that has no

record or a colorless record.

To secure a candidate so desirable from the point of view of expediency the Demo-crats would have to abandon all the doccrars would have to ananon all the doc-trines they advocated in 1896. "Free sil-ver" would have to be ignored, for Dewey has no faith in it. The cocialistic features of the Chicago platform would not appeal to the Admiral. He believes in discipling and obedience. He would not tolerate rioting. Instead of objecting to "government by injunction" he would favor put-ting at the service of courts what force they needed to secure obedience to their As for expansion, Dewey represents that idea better than any other man in the United States except President Mc-

Odessa Correspondence London Standard. The construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway (the Russo-Manchurian line)

The Czar himself is said to be much dis

pleased by its laggard progress. The chief engineer, M. Yugovitch, has been summarily dismissed by imperial order and replaced by the well-known raliway engineer expert, M. Ignatius. The conservative administration has, for the sake of short-sighted economy-and not im-probably with a less worthy purposeelected to employ Chinese in preference to Russian labor. The daily pay demand-ed by the Chinamen is from 30 to 40 kopecks, or from sevenpence-halfpenny to tenpence, while the Russian workman declines to accept anything less than a ruble and 50 kopecks, or 3s 3d per diem. The Chinamen make up for their scant remuneration by a wholesale and well-organized system of petty larceny, and, what is more serious, by a disgraceful scamping of their work. Long stretches of embankments have been so imperfeetly built that, quite 'unnecessarily they will occupy more than six months extra labor before the sleepers and rails can be permanently laid. The Russian official supervisors are, of course, equally culpable in this matter. On the Charbin Oronsk section the ralls are not yet laid, and between the former place and the frontier station it is only as yet possible and that with difficulty, to run light bal last trains carrying workmen and ma-terial. The supply of wagons, locomo-tives and other mechanical appliances is alike belated and dislocated. The telegraphists at 20 consecutive stations recently abandoned their posts and struck for higher salaries; they were previously receiving only 40 rubles per mensem. By special imperial command, all these drawbacks are to be remedied forthwith, and it is hoped that the new line will be completed by the end of 1991, but the re-maining bridges to be erected will con-sume at least another 12 months. The Russo-Chinese Eastern Railway will not

therefore, be opened for through traffic before 1902, or about 15 months later than the time originally reckoned upon for the completion of the Manchurian system, to which Russia attaches so much political, strategical and commercial importance,

Substitute for India-Rubber.

At a meeting of the Society of Chemi-cal Industry, Mr. Reid described a substi-tute for india-rubber, under the name of velvril, which makes good machine beltverving which makes some a good water-proofing agent, and will make serviceable varnish. For such employments, it compares favorably with india-rubber, but for golf balls or submarine raineer, but for goir bails or submarine cables it does not offer the flexibility re-quired. If it is found to be adaptable for wheel tires its cheapness of production will, of course, enable it to meet with wide application

His Physician.

Somerville (Mass.) Journal. Sometimes you hear a man say, "My hysician," with such an air of proprietor ship that you would never dream that he owes the doctor \$50, which the medical entleman never expects to get.

"How would you define a 'crying need'?" asked the teacher of the rhetoric class.
"A handkerchief," replied the solem roung man with the wicked eve.

Wrecks.

Yonkers Statesman He-In the Baltic Sea, there are more wrecks than in any other place in the world,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Everybody couldn't be nominated. They put Hennessy off a long way this

Dewey's motto should have been "Never

give up the ship." Sometimes a Presidential bee Will foid his whirring wing And quit his buzzing and begin To settle down to sting.

As was expected, the opening session of the Prohibition convention was rather dry.

The independent candidate Now proudly condescends To run for office just to please His many thousand friends,

A sallor's wife a sallor's star shall be -maybe, but he ought not to let her his leading lady.

Now will the anxious candidate Begin to wonder why Such small and lowly Can come so mighty high

Captain Ostheim, of the First United tates Artillery, whose death by suicide is announced, was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1883, ranking No. 19 in a class of 53 members. He was native of Pennsylvania.

> If so much peace and harmony Keeps floating in the air, The next convention that they hold They'll open it with prayer.

A drive through the country between the city and Mount Tabor, where orchards abound, is very pleasant just now. The neadow larks are singing in the orchards, white with bloom, and the air is loaded with perfume. Cherry trees are shedding their blossoms, and the ground under them any time last Winter with snow,

It's hard to suffer a defeat A look of resignation and A bright and genial smile.

A notable literary work is completed with the publication of the last volume of the catalogue of the Nineveh tablets in the British museum. When Sir Henry Layard explored the ruins of Nineveh. more than half a century ago, he discovered the royal library of the Assyrian Kings, comprising over 20,000 of these clay tablets, and the work of cataloging them, now finished, has been long and arduous.

The barbers having succeeded in getting commission appointed to examine and license members of their profession, are now looking hopefully forward to securing legislation to regulate the practice of wearing beards. Something in the nature of the old compulsory pilotage bill is about what they want, to compel men who wear full beards to pay for at least one shave per week. They hold that any man who wishes to make himself look like a Populist should pay for the privilege.

Thirty-one persons are on trial at Elberfeld, in Germany, for fraudulent evasion of military service. The chief culprit was a cigar drummer who died in detention before the trial, and seems to have had a "pull" with the examiners. His trade was among well-to-do people, as he charged several thousand marks for exemption. This was brought about by drugging the young men before the medical examination, so that they showed symptoms of heart or of liver troubles. He had worked with impunity for a dozen years in the towns along the Rhine

George Fuller, United States Local Inspector of Steam Boilers, lost a small ocker spaniel answering to the name of 'Rags." An advertisement calling attention to this fact, and offering a reward, resulted in the recovery of the lost dog. It had other results. Soon after daylight on the morning of the appearance of the ad, in the paper, the doorbell at the Fuller residence began ringing, and by the time the Inspector was ready to leave he house for his daily toil in the service of his Uncle, no less than 16 dogs, attended by their owners, had called for the reward. By noon the number of lost dogs which had registered in at the Fuller residence had increased to comething over 60, and among the number was the missing

"Rags." Apparently the ad. had not been read closely, for among the canines which called for inspection (not official) were buil dogs, white, black, brown and speckled, Irish setters, Scotch collies, greyhounds and even mastiffs. There were white shepherd dogs and pinto Newfoundlands, and a number that were just dog. Mr. Fuller does not feel unkindly toward the well-meaning men, who made his front yard and grounds look like a dog pound when the tax was delinquent, but he ventures a semiofficial opinion that the ignorance of some people regarding the general appearance of a cocker spaniel is lament-

Kipling's Lines on Jonbert. The next issue of Harper's Weekly will entain a poem by Rudyard Kipling on General Joubert, which was sent by cable from South Africa. Two of the three

stanzas follow: (Copyright, 1999, by Harper & Bros., N. Y.) With those that bred, with those that loosed, the strife He had no part, whose hands were clean of

But subtle, strong and stubborn, gave his life To a lost cause, and knew the gift was vain. Later shall rise a people sane and great, Porged in strong fires, by equal war made Telling old battles over without hate.

Noblest his name shall pass from sire to son.

What Is the Meaning! Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.

What is the meaning of the sweeping Republican gains in Nebraska, including the exceptional increase of the Republican majority in Mr. Bryan's own town? Mr. Bryan's views on silver and other issues of the Chicago platform have been passed upon more than once in Nebraska; his views on expansion constitute the only new issue that has come up since. Judg-ing by the returns, anti-expansion is a very poor issue in Nebraska.

A Father to Be Appreciated.

Boston Courier.
Teacher-I called to see you, sir, about your son's schooling, and am sorry to say that he is behind in his studies. Parent-That's all right; if he wasn't beind, how could be pursue them?

Family Trees.

Leslie's Weekly. First chicken—My father econd chicken-Huh! That's nothing. My mother was an oil stove from

The Little Ills.

S. B. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald. He used to chide his wife because She grieved o'er small affairs; "My dear," he'd say, "keep back your tears For more important cares.

"Pass o'er the petty like that serve To vex the foolish who, When great ills come, have not the strength They need to bear them through!

"I never fret o'er little things But brush them all away. temembering past pleasures through The trifles of today!"

But yesterday he filled the air With horrid counds of wee, Because a throbbing little spot .