## NO POLITICS IN IT

Work Ahead of the Philippine Commission.

MEMBERS TENDERED A BANQUET

Whitelaw Reid Gives Them Some Ad. vice About Governing the Islands -What the People Expect.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—A banquet was tendered the Philippine Commission-ers tonight by the merchants of this city. The principal address was made by Hon. Whitelaw Reid. After referring to the nonpolitical significance of the occasion,

"What do the Amercan people in gen-eral and without distinction of party look to you for? If the truth must be whispered in your ears, there are here and pered in your ears, there are here and there very sincere, capable people who are growing a bit weary of a multiplicity of commissions. They say—so cynical are they—that in all ages and countries, the easiest method of evading or postponing a difficult prob-lem has been to appoint a commission on it, and thus prolong the circumicocution. For a first thing, then, in which we are For a first thing, then, in which we are united, we wish to redeem the character of this mode of government by commission. For we assume that you are sent part of our possessions that seem more

part of our possessions that seem more in need of government.

"We all unite in adjuring you to remember that you are setting sail, not only charged with the National interests, but dignified and ennobled by a guardianship of the National honor. We all unite. I venture to think, in earnestly wishing that you may make the best of a situa-tion which none of us wholly like—and many dislike with all their hearts—the many dislike with all their nearts—the best of it, for the country, which by good management or had, rightfully or wrong-fully, is at any rate certainly, and in the eyes of the whole world, now responsible for the outcome; and the best of it, no less, for the distracted people thrown upon our hands. We cannot well help uniting in the further hope that your first success will be the re-establishment of order throughout regions lately filled with violence and bloodshed; and that you can then bring about a system of just and swift punishment of future

rimes of disorder.
"In the interest of the islanders, you will soon seek to raise the revenue they need in the way least burdensome and most beneficial to them; but in the interest of your country, we cannot expect you to begin by assuming that the only way to help the islanders is to throw products of their cheap labor into unrestricted competition with similar products of our highly paid labor. In the interest of the islanders, you will secure and guarantee to them the civil rights which belong to the very genius of American institutions but in the interests of your country, you but in the interests of your country, you will not make haste to extend the privilege of American citizenship, which on the one hand will enable those people of the China Sea, Chinese or half-breed, or what not, to flood our labor market in advance of any readiness at home to change our present laws of exclusion; and on the other hand, would open the door to them as states in the Union, to take part in the Government of this Contake part in the Government of this Con-

contempt of past judicial rulings, the Supreme Court should finally command it, you, like every other branch of the Government, will obey. Till then, we may be sure you will not, in sheer eagerness and joyfulness of heart, anticipate, or, as and joyfulness of heart, anticipate, or, as Wall-street speculators say, 'discount' such a decree for National degradation. But in their own land, and as far as may be, in accordance with their old customs and laws, you will secure to them, if you are to win the success we all wish you, every civil right we enjoy, and next the fullest measure of political rights and local self-government they are found capa-ble of sustaining, with ordered liberty

ble of sustaining, with ordered liberty for all the people.

"There, then, is the doom we expect you to inflict on these temporarily turbulent wards of the Nation. First, order; then justice; then American civil rights, not for a class, or a tribe, or a race, but for all the people; then local self-government, and may God help you to fulfill this task.

'Above all, if there is a trace of politics in your work, or of seeking for po-litical effect at home, you will gain and Professor Moses and Judge Taft, of the

commission, spoke briefly.
The Commissioners expect to sail for Manila on the transport Hancock about the 16th inst. They are accompanied by their families. The ciercal force to accompany the commission of the commission company the commission consists of a company the commission consists of a secretary, assistant secretary, Spanish secretary, translator and a private secretary for each member. There will be 43 people in the party. The ladies and children are to be left at Yokohama for a month, until the Commissioners have secured houses and made everything ready for their comfort.

## CUBAN POLITICS.

nocratic Union and Federal Par-ties Striving for Supremacy.

HAVANA, April 12.-The Democratic HAVANA. April 12.—The Democratic Union party held a meeting to discuss the question of the advisory board referred to in the recently published programme of the party, which has been attacked by the opponents of the movement. As a result of the meeting, a circular was issued explaining that the advisory board was intended to be transitory in nature and only designed as a means to help the Cubans secure some voice in the manage-Cubans secure some voice in the manage-ment of affairs while the period of inter-vention lasted. The circular emphatically disclaimed any intention by the institu-tion of an advisory board to assist in prolonging the intervention period. Senor Pierra, one of the leaders of the Democratic Union party, has published a letter in answer to the persistent at-

a letter in answer to the persistent tacks of the Discussion upon the members of the Federal party. He says:

"The same men who are now attacking the advent of the autonomists in the political field were recently endeavoring to ide the autonomists to join them in persuade the auto forming a party."

Gualberto Gomes and Manuel Sanguilly leaders of the Federal party, have pub-lished a retort to this, in the course of

which they say: "In private conferences which took place between ourselves and the leaders of the Democratic Union party, the lat-ter expressed themselves as being very distrustful of the Americans, as doubtful regarding the fulfillment of the joint res-olution of Congress, and as confident that, in any event, the intervention would last many years. The Democratic Union leaders said it would be better to form a party charged with the care and developparty charged with the care and develop-ment of the resources of the country and with bringing about civic reforms, in or-der that the people and country should not remain neglected, especially as every-thing might end in Cuba not getting in-dependence, after all. As for ourselves, our position consists in loyally accepting the promises of the Americans, and we shall work for immediate intervention, considering every postponement unjusticonsidering every postponement unjusti-

The leaders of the Democratic Union have rejoined with this: "We have not doubted the sincerity of the Americans, but we have doubted their ability to establish a stable government in Cuba with the existing lack of order in the political world, and the general anarchy that prevails among the people, and therefore we have advocated the formation of a com-prehensive party to aid the Americans

Spaniards to register in order to preserve their nationality. There was ne particular rush of applicants, and consequently no need to have recourse to the issuance of tickets entitling the holders to return for registration at some later day. All who applied had an opportunity to enroll.

CHINESE REIGN OF TERROR Powerful Viceroys Protest to

Empress Dowager.

SHANGHAI, March 7.—A full account has been received here of the meeting on March 5 at Peking between the Empress Dowager and the Grand Council, Protests Dowager and the Grand Council. Protests were read from the Viceroys and Governors of nine of the 18 provinces against the policy of the Empress Dowager. These officials are the greatest provincial authorities in China. They declared unitedly that, if the Empress Dowager persists in persecuting the reformers and continuing her reign of terror policy, the Chinese under them will rebel against the Manchus.

Viceroy at Nanking says he has 160,000 Hunanese troops who are anxious to fight the Manchus, and he fears he can

to fight the Manchus, and he fears he cannot control them. The Vicerope who
united in this remarkable step represent
the provinces of Kiang-Su, Anhui, Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Chekiang, Fookien,
Quangsi and Kwangtung, with an aggregate population of 180,000,000.
Until this protest was made, the Dowager Empress had been having things
quite her own way. Though she has desisted from her purpose to zet up a new
Emperor, yet her wrath toward those who
opposed her has shown no abatement. It
is unbounded. Kin Lien-Shan has been
cantured in the Portugese colony of Macao, is unbounded. Kin Lien-Shan has been captured in the Portugese colony of Macao, off the South China Coast, by L. Hung Chang's detectives. Mr. Kin fied from Shanghai last month. He is the manager of the National System of Telegraphs in of the National system of relegiants in China, and headed the petition eigned by 1200 notables against setting up a new Emperor. Probably he will be decapitated. An English law firm here has been retained to defend him. The government has trumped up charges of defalcation against Mr. Kin, who is really a very able

and enlightened man.
On March 1 instructions were wired from
Peking to Soo Chow, capital of Kiang-Su, to arrest and put to death the reformers Weng T'Ung-Ho and Shen Pong. These weng T'Ung-Ho and Shen Pong. These men had been in very important positions in Peking, but were easily captured in Soo Chow. The chief reformer, Kang Yu Wei, has fied to Singapore. The Empress Dowager has offered \$100,000 for his body, dead or alive.

Kang Wi, who is the Dowager's "High Extertioner."

Extortioner," has announced his purpose to visit the Yang-tse ports at an early date. We shall probably hear that many a reformer who cannot buy his freedom will be killed. Old Chang Chi Tung, Viceroy of Wu Chang, has recently been pub-licly reproved in scathing terms by the Dowager, and he may lose his Viceroyalty on the arrival of Kang Wi.

It is said that there is an official list, prepared by the Peking government, of the

names of 300 reformers who are proscribed.

A special list of over 35 names exists of those who are to be killed as soon as they are captured.

The Chinese correspondent in Peking of the North China Daily News writes as

"We, in Peking, think this indifference of Western nations, especially Great Brit-ain and the United States, during a crisis like this, is a shame. The subjects of these two Western nations have been most

carnest and energetic in trying to intro-duce Western civilization and education into China. They have succeeded glori-ously. They have obtained most illussome of the younger princes of the imperial house, downward. Yet now they shirk from making even a mild protest against the actions of the Empress Dow-

## WASHINGTON MEN SURPRISED

Supposed Oregonians Knew Their Intent as to Portage Scheme.

WASHINGTON, April 6.-An item The Oregonian regarding the surprise said to have been occasioned among members of the Oregon delegation because Congressman Jones and Congressman Cushman, of Washington, had appeared before the House committee on rivers and harbors in favor of the portage railway at The Dalles, in turn somewhat surfrom the north side of the Columbia

It is authoritatively stated that Congressman Tongue, of Oregon, was spoken to regarding the appearance before the committee and, as far as can be learned, he was not at all enthusiastic about taking up the portage railway question at this time. Congressman Moody was not present, and his attention was not called to the desire of the Washington delegation to appear before the committee previous to the meeting at which they submitted their arguments.

mitted their arguments.

The position taken by the Washington The position taken by the Washington delegation is merely that a portage railroad would help to open the river to 
through freight, and, possibly, and very 
likely, reduce freights. This portage railroad could, if a boat railway were finally 
deemed desirable, be used in making additional improvements.

From many sources in Oregon the Washington delegation is being encour-aged in its efforts on behalf of the portage railroad. The War Department is quite favorable to such a proposition, and, besides, there seems to be a disposition to spend the money available for this pur-

Representative Jones' bill. allowing Abner S. Crawford, of North Yakima, a pension of \$24 a month, which passed the House some time ago, has also been possed through the Senate by Senator Foster, and it only remains now for the President to sign the bill before Mr. Crawford will be in the full enjoyment of his pension.

pension.

Jeremiah Strange, Orting, Pierce County, has been allowed an original pension of \$6 a month from October 1, 1894. This will give Mr. Strange a neat little sum

Representative Jones has been working with the Commissioner of the General Land Office for some time back, endeavor-Land Office for some time back, endeavoring to get an allowance for clerk hire for
the land offices at Walla Walla and Waterville, and, while he has not succeeded
in having this allowed at present, he has
received the promise from the Commissioner that after July I, when the new
appropriations are available, he will do all
he can to have this allowance granted.
Commissioner Hermann's respon for not Commissioner Hermann's reason for not granting Mr. Jones' request at this time was the fact that the appropriation for the expenses of local land offices, from which the salaries of clerks are defrayed, was so nearly exhausted that it was impossible to increase the practicable to increase the present portionment during this fiscal year.

## Electric Power in England

Philadelphia Press.

A fever of electrical power building has broken out at last in England. Several companies are hammering at the doors of Parliament to build plants and lines to generate, transmit and sell electricity. The schemes involve the furnishing of power and light to all the great cities of Eng-land. One company asks for a monopoly of all South Wales, another of Surrey, an-other of the whole of Middlesex, Hertford-

Dr. Andrews Surprised. by the sincerity of the Americans, we have doubted their ability to esth a stable government in Cuba with a stable government in Cuba with a stable government in the political lic schools, when seen at the Hotel Normanns the people, and therefore we advocated the formation of a commensive party to aid the Americans training a stable government."

The offer is a surprise to me, though there was talk of some such movement less Summer. Until officially notified I do not care to discuss the subject."

BRYAN AS A "FLOPPER" NO POLITICIAN CAN DO A BETTER

"TURN." Samples, Also, of His Misrepresent

tor.)-Mr. Bryan has come and Mr. Bryan has gone, and opinions vary as to whether life the Northwest is greater than it was 10 days ago. A cat may look at a King, and the humblest citizen of the State of Oregon is not debarred from the privilege of criticising even the "peerless orator of the Platte." Mr. Bryan's position as the head of his party entities him simply to fair treatment, and respectful consideration—nothing more. It may be difficult to understand how a man of his cal-

Greenbacks and Banks.

letes." In view of the coarse vulgarity and malignant virulence of the abuse which the Democratic party showered upon Abraham Lincoln when he was alive, it ill becomes any Democrat to quote Lincoln in support of any Democratic pretense. If Mr. Bryan should hand to a stranger not versed in our political history a few sample Democratic editorials upon Mr. Lincoln, written during the Civil War, and a few samples of Democratic editorials of the present day upon Mr. Hanna, to be used as specifications to guide him in the construction of the Lincoln-Hanna toboggan slide, no mortal man could predict which way the completed slide would tip. The student of history, one hundred years hence, with these Democratic editorials as his only guide, could never determine whether Lincoln or Hanna was entitled to the distinction of being the most infamous character of the age.

When Mr. Bryan comments upon the Republican party as an "association of athletes," ready at any time to "flop" on any political proposition, he forgets the tremendous "flop" which the inexorable logic of events compelled the Democratic party to make on the questions of state rights and human slavery. He ignores tion of Abraham Lincoln on

### THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Principles Adopted in Oregon State Convention for 1900.

The Republicans of Oregon, in convention assembled, reaffirm their belief in and loyalty to the gold standard. We commend the Republican Congress for its recent legislation making the gold standard a part of the statutory law of the land. So long as either of our great political parties advocates the free coinage of silver, the maintenance of the gold standard is the most important political issue, affecting, as it does, the value of the farmer's crop and the laborer's wages. We call upon all who believe in sound money to unite with the Republicans of Oregon in the important elections of this year, in order that a victory may be won for the gold standard so decisive as forever to preclude the debasement of our currency by the free coinage of silver.

We heartly indorse the policy of the Administration, and particularly in securing the Philippine Islands, and we demand that they shall be retained as American territory. We have confidence that the American people, without departing from their traditions, will give security to personal and property rights, justice, liberty and equality before the law, to all who live beneath its flag.

We indorse the policy of the Administration in suppressing the insurrection in the Philippines headed by Aguinaldo. We point with pride to the honorable part played by the Second Oregon Regiment in this war. They met with victory in every combat, and covered their state and country with glory on every field. We condole with the families of those members of the regiment who lost their lives in the conflict, and extend our congratulations to the survivors of the regiment on the brilliant and honorable record they have made.

We regard trade with the Orient as one of the great sources of our National wealth in the future, and an open door in China is an important aid to the growth of our trade in the Orient, we commend the successful efforts of the present Administration, and especially of its Secretary of State, to secure by treaty with the several European powers, the right to the free introduction of American goods into this great empire.

The Republican party in Oregon recognizes the vital necessity of control of the organization and curtailment of the powers of trusts and combinations of capital by the state within its borders, and pledges its support in the approaching Legislature to laws defining and carrying out those objects.

We are in favor of retrenchment and reform in the expenditure of public money. We pledge the Republican party to favor the enactment of all legislation looking to an economical administration of

We favor the pending Constitutional amendment for an increase in the number of Supreme Court Judges from three to five.

We point with pride to the legislation adopted by the last Legis lature. It abolished the railroad commission. It reduced the legal rate of interest to 6 per cent. It passed an act for the submission to the people of a Constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum. It enacted a registration law for the protection of the purity of the ballot. As experience demonstrates this last act to be cumbersome in some particulars, we pledge the Republican Legislature to make effort for its amendment, to the end that the registration of qualified voters may be facilitated.

We are unalterably opposed to any measure looking to the leasing of the public domain, believing that such a system would have an undoubted tendency to hasten the concentration of land ownership in the hands of a few individuals and against the long-established American policy of encouraging home-building.

We favor an amendment of the Constitution of the United States so as to provide for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and we instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use every effort to secure such an amendment to the Constitution.

We are in favor of the immediate construction of a canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific at the Isthmus of Panama, and we instruct the Oregon delegation in Congress to labor earnestly and continually for the enactment of such legislation as will lead to the construction and operation of the canal under Governmental con-

We urge the immediate passage of the bill now pending in Congress to pension Indian War Veterans, and we pledge the support of the Oregon delegation in Congress to the same.

We heartily indorse the administration of Governor Geer, and the state officials of Oregon, as economical, wise and creditable to the

ber can control such a following, but that his following exceeds that of any other Democratic leader must be conceded. Mr. Bryan has been in turn a lawyer, a journalist and a soidier; but in none of these has he attained the slightest distinction. He was never able to invest any money in Government bonds until after he had sprung his famous speech upon the Democratic National Convention in 1896, and secured the Presidential nomination. With the prestige of that nomination, and with cured the Presidential nomination. With the prestige of that nomination, and with two or three set speeches, to the prepara-tion and delivery of which he has devoted the whole of the past four years, he has maintained his prestige as a "peerless orator." The successful journalist must give us fresh editorials every day in the week. The successful preacher must give week. The successful preacher must give us at least two good sermons every Sun-day. The successful lawyer must pre-sent a new argument with every case. But a single speech suffices to give Mr. Bryan an audience at every important point on the Pacific Coast, from Sacramento to Spokane. In every address Republicans have been abused, denounced and ridiculed, and Mr. Hanna has been

and ridiculed, and Mr. Hanna has been daily exhibited as a political monster with hoofs and horns and a bifurcated tail.

At every point Mr. Bryan has assured us that Mr. Hanna was the Republican party and the dictator of National legislation; at every point the Lincoln and Hanna toboggan slide has been reconstructed; at every point we have been told that the Republican party places the dollar above the man, and that Republicans everywhere pray to Mark Hanna for their daily opinions. At every point isteners have been regaled with the threadbare stories of the sick baby and the doctor, the darkey and the chicken, and the tor, the darkey and the chicken, and the boy and his grandmother and the pie. Is it unfair to suggest that there is nothing in all of this above the grade of an ordi-nary stump speech, or anything that com-ports with the dignity of one who aspires ports with the dignity of one who aspires to the Presidential office? Is there anything in all of this reiterated repetition that approaches in strength, in versatility, in lofty sentiment or in compact and logical statement, the platform utterances of Garfield or Harrison or McKinley? The 7.00,000 men who in 1836 voted for McKinley are not knaves or fools or pliant henchmen, or wanting in any of the impulses which characterizes the loftiest patriotism, and their faith cannot be undermined or their numbers lessened by mere abuse or ridicule or dogmatic assertion.

It ill becomes one who freely consorted with the Hon. Bill Goebel or the Hon. Dick Croker to shy at Marcus A. Hanna. It ill becomes an orthodox Democrat to make merry over the political "flop" of any Republican or to refer to the Republican party as an "association of ath-

the recent expansion flop of the Democracy, which has always favored and practiced the doctrine of government without consent of the governed, and is now stuitifying itself in refined distinctions about internal and external expansion. He lec-tures us on National banks, and tells us "Abraham Lincoln signed the bill that provided for the greenbacks," and that "today the Republican party is trying to retire the greenbacks, and you men who used to advocate the greenbacks have got to flop, for the leaders demand it," and further he says: "No Republican, unless connected with a bank or under the thumb of a bank, ever asked for retirement of the greenbacks." internal and external expansion.

Now what was Mr. Lincoln's position upon these questions? In his message of December I, 1862, after commenting on the necessities which required the issuance of greenbacks, President Lincoln says: "A return to specie payment, however, at the carliest period compatible with a due re-gard to all interests concerned should ever be kept in view. Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation. Convertibility, prompt and certain converti-bility, into coin is generally acknowledged to be the best and surest safeguard against them, and it is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of United States notes payable in coin and sufficiently large for the wants of the needle can be recomnotes payable in coin and sufficiently large for the wants of the people can be permanently, usefully and safely maintained. Is there, then, any other mode in which the necessary provision for the public wants can be made and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured? I know of none which promises so certain results and is at the same time so unobjectionable as the organization of banking associations, under a general act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions. To such associations the Government might furnish circulating notes, on the security of United States bonds deposited in the Treasury. These notes, prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate com-merce by cheap and safe exchanges." In his message of December 8, 1860, Mr. Lincoln says: "The enactment by Congress of a National banking law has proved a

Pailure of Application. "What is your idea of success?"
"Success," answered the man who has realized a few ambitions, "is merely the attainment of a condition which causes people who knew you years ago to look at you and smile and say 'A fool for luck!" lington Star. of a National banking law has proved a valuable support of the public credit, and the general legislation in relation to loans has fully answered the expectation of its favorers; some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws, but no change in their principles or general scope is believed to be needed."

Again, in his message of December 6, The confirmed of the confir

Would Rather Be Sure. She-Mother says there is a rumor that

isse. President Lincoln says: "The National banking system is proving to be acceptable to capitalists and to the people. On the 28th day of November, 584 National banks had been organized, a considerable number of which were conversions from state banks. Changes from state systems to the National system are rapidly taking place, and it is hoped that very soon there will be in the United States no banks of issue not authorized by Congress, and no

Proposal to Trust the Whole of South Africa to the Administration of Lord Reny.

place, and it is hoped that very soon there will be in the United States no banks of issue not authorized by Congress, and no banknote circulation not secured by the Government; that the Government and the people will derive great benefit from this change in the banking systems of the country can hardly be questioned. The National system will create a reliable and permanent influence in support of the National credit, and protect the people against losses in the use of paper money."

The foregoing extracts from President Lincoln's messages show that he believed that a nation, like an individual, should some time pay its promissory notes, and that the greenback was not to be permanently retained as a part of our currency system. They show, too, that he thoroughly believed in the National banking system. Will Mr. Bryan, whose platform of 1896 "denounces the i-suance of notes intended to circulaty as money by National banks, as in derogation of the Constitution," explain wherein Mr. Lincoln agrees with him, or wherein he was antagonistic to the present policy of the Republican party?

Mr. Bryan tells us that the Republicans in 1892 wanted binetallers without qualfaction, but that they turned a somersautification, but that they turned a somersautification between the summer and th No appointment more nearly ideal can be conceived than that of Lord Read to the office of Viceroy of British South Africa, which it is intended to create as soon as the present war with the Transvail has been brought to a close, writes "Ex-Attache" in the New York Tribune. According to authoritative reports, the cabinet in London has already determined the broad lines of the future policy to be adopted with regard to South Africa. This provides for a system of government almost identical with that of the Dominion of Canača, the various English colonies of Canada, the various English colonies in that portion of the Dark Continent as well as the Transvaal and the Free State, after a period of political probation having each their provincial assemblie and additional legislative representation in a species of federal, or dominion, par in a species of rederal, or dominion, par-liament at Cape Town, the whole of the British Empire in South Africa, including the present two Boer Republics and Rho-desia—in fact, the entire English territory up to Zambesi—being under the control of a Viceroy in the person of Lord Resy. Mr. Bryan tells us that the Republicans in 1892 wanted bimetalism without qualification, but that they turned a somersaut in 1896 in demanding the gold standard. Will be tell us what the Democracy wanted in 1892? They expressly refused to adopt a free-coinage platform, because Grover Cleveland would not stand on 't; but they demanded that "the dollar of unit of coinage must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted The mere announcement in South Africa of the intention to nominate Lord Reay as the principal representatives of the Crown at the Cape is certain to go far exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals." Here the Democracy invented and embraced the "international agreement," human Having Marine adopted that toward the pacification of that part of Queen Victoria's empire, and to restore confidence not only in the good faith of England, but likewise in her resolve to protect the vanquished, that is to say, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, agreement" humbug. Having adopted that platform, they nominated Mr. Cleveland, the most radical and conspicuous goldbug from becoming the prey of what is known as "the Rhodes gang." In fact, Lord Reay's appointment will be equivalent to an intimation not merely to the Afrikanders, but likewise to the world at large, that the originator of the Jameson raid in the country.

Mr. Bryan complairs of the speech of Mr. McKinley in Toleio in 1891, denouncing Cleveland for discreating sliver. But Mr. Bryan in that year did not denouace the country of the country is to have no further finger in the African ple, save as the chief of one of the aim, and the next year he and all the staple industriess. For it is cohorts of Democracy were proclaiming Mr. Cleveland the foremost statesman of the age. Has Mr. Cleveland "flopped," every European capital that Lord Reay has never entertained any sympathy for the so-called "Colossus," and that he has and is that why he is in pad odor with the Democracy? Indeed, he has not. He is one man at least who does not belong repeatedly expressed in the strongest terms his disapproval of the unscrupulous methods and policy of the man, added to which he is so rich that there is no danger of his ever being impressed by the immense wealth of Mr. Rhodes and his to either the Democratic or the Repub lican "association of athletes." In his annual message to Congress of December 8, 1885, President Cleveland said Those who do not fear any disastrous consequences from the continued compul

White men of Dutch race in South Af-White men of Dutch race in South Africa will welcome Lord Reay's nomination by reason of the fact that he has championed their cause in the past, and likewise because he has the same blood as their own in his veins. For before hecoming a British peer he was an Under Secretary of State in the service of the crown of Holland, a member of the Dutch house of Lords, and a Chamberlain to the late Queen of the Netherlands. Irish goodwill is due to him as one of the leading members of Mr. Gladstone's home rule administration, and as a statesman rule administration, and as a statesmo who sacrificed many political and private friendships in order to serve the cause of Erin. His house in London has for of Erin. His house in London has for more than two decades been the trystingplace of the diplomatic corps accredited to the court of St. James, as well as of every foreign statesman of distinction visiting London, and there is probably no man in English public life today who is so widely and so favorably known abroad. In the eyes of Englishmen he stands deservedly high by reason of the administrative ability which he displayed as Governor of Bombay, as Under Secretary of State for British India, and as a singularity progressive president of that unwieldy ly progressive president of that unwieldy institution known as the London school board. To the "canniness" of a Scotch laird—he is the chief of the clan of Mac-kay—he adds the traditional caution of a Dutchman and the reluctance to come to Dutchman and the reflectance to come to any decision until after careful delibera-tion, while with the sound English com-mon sense and loftiness of principle he combines French brilliancy and sraceful wit, acquired as a young man during a prolonged residence in Paris as a secre-

sory coinage of silver, as now directed by law, and who suppose that the addition to the currency of the country intended as its result will be a public benefit, are reminded that history demonstrates that the point is easily reached in the attempt to float at the same time two sorts of money of different excellence when the

money of different excellence when the better will cease to be in general circulation. The hoarding of gold, which has already taken place, indicates that we shall not escape the usual experience in such cases. So, if this silver coinage be continued, we may reasonably expect that gold and its equivalent will abandon the field of circulation to silver alone. This, of course, must produce a severe contraction of our circulating medium, instead of

tion of our circulating medium, instead o adding to it. We have now on hand al adding to it. We have now on hand an the silver dollars necessary to supply the present needs of the people, and to satisfy those who, from sentiment, wish to see That disaster

them in circulation. . . That disaster has not already overtaken us furnished no proof that danger does not wait upon a continuation of the present silver coin-

age. We have been saved by the most careful management and unusual expedi-ents, by a combination of fortunate con-

ditions, and by a confident expectation that the course of the Government in regard to silver coinage would be speedly changed by the action of Congress. Prosperity hesitates on the threshold because

of the dangers and uncertainties surround-ing this question. Capital timidly shrinks from trade, and investors are unwilling to take the chance of the questionable

shape in which their money will be re-turned to them, while enterprise halts at a risk against which care and sagacious

management do not protect. As a neces-sary consequence labor lacks employment, and suffering and distress are visited upon

a portion of our fellow-citizens especially entitled to the careful consideration of those charged with the duties of legisla-

those charged with the duties of legislation. No interest appeals to us so strongly for a safe and stable currency as the
vast army of the unemproyed. I recommend the suspension of the compulsory
coinage of silver dollars, directed by the
law passed in February, 1878."

In his message of December 6, 1886, Mr
Cleveland said: "I have seen no reason
to change the views expressed in my last
annual message on the subject of compulsory coinage, and I again urge its suspension on all the grounds contained in
my former recommendation, reinforced by
the significant increase of our gold exportations during the last year, as appears

unlimited and independent silver coinage Twice after he had repeatedly publish

Twice after he had repeatedly published to all the world his unyielding and determined opposition to free colnage, he was nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic party, with a unanimity and an enthusiasm that nothing could repress, and Mr. Bryan was out in Nebraska, helping with might and main to swall the

ing with might and main to swell the chorus for Cleveland and "bimetalism by international agreement." In a very brief period he developed his own capacity as an athlete by "flopping" over to free sliver, while Mr. Cleveland, the idol of Democracy in 1888 and 1889.

aliver, while Mr. Cleveland, the idol of Democracy in 1888, and 1882, for refusing to flop, and for holding consistency above expediency, and principle above every other consideration, became the "traitor," the "Judas" and the "apostate" of 1886. From the foregoing considerations it appears that Mr. Bryan might enlarge the compass of his address on "flops" and "floppers" and greatly increase the scope of his "political association of athletes."

To those who regard Mr. Bryan as the

To those who regard Mr. Bryan as the foremost statesman of the century, and

the Democratic party as "the whole thing," we commend the words of Oliver Cromwell, "I beseech you, brethren, by the mercles of God, to believe it possible

that you may be mistaken."

C. B. MOORES.

A New Light Coming.

Philadelphia Press.

There is a new light coming—the Kugel light—which is simply gas furnished under pressure. By applying I to 1-10 atmosphere gas pressure it is claimed better than Weisbach light is produced. The improve-

ment is due to the high pressure and velocity of the flowing gas. It causes the greatest intensity of the flame to be transferred to a higher position. The light is an agreeable yellowish light, and gives a very high illuminating efficiency.

tary of the Dutch legation there.

Lord Reay presents, indeed, a rare and striking combination of qualities, and the fact that in England, Scotland, The Hague, Paris, Berlin and India one hears nothing but praise and admiration expressed whenever his name is mentioned, monstration of his fitness for the di and delicate position of the first British Viceroy of South Africa.

Friends of the Chamberlains, It may seem odd at first sight that a peer who was to such an extent identified with the Grand Old Man and with his polley in South Africa and Ireland should be selected for an office of such import-ance as Viceroy of South Africa by a Conservative and Unionist administration, Conservative and Unionist administration, But Lord and Lady Reay are among the oldest and closest friends of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who never forgets that to Lady Reay he is indebted for his first introduction to London society. Long before the one-time Mayor of Birmingham had come to the fore in political life, Lady Reay, a woman of remarkable foresight and shrewdness, had made up her mind that Mr. Chamberlain was destined to become the leading statesman of the day. Accordingly she took him under her wing, made him acquainted with "the right people," and in fact acted as his social sponsor. Mr. Chamberlain possesses the rare virtue of the significant increase of our gold exportations during the last year, as appears by the comparative statement herewith presented, and for the further reasons that the more this currency is distributed amongst the people, the greater becomes our duty to protect it from disaster."

Again, in his message of December 3, 1888, he says: "The Secretary recommends the suspension of the future coinage of silver, and in such recommendation I earnestly concur." In 1891, in an open-letter, issued about a year before his third nomination for the Presidency, he reiterated his opinion of what he called "the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, unlimited and independent silver coinage." possesses the rare virtue of gratitude, and remains to this day one of the most constant habitues of Lady Reay's salon-a salon of European ce-

lebrity—discussing his coionial policy with her with a freedom sufficient to dumbfound regularly trained officials and administrators. The scheme for the future administration of South Africa is ascribed to Mr. Chamberlain, and bears striking evidence of his breadth of view and freedom from official prejudice and red tape.

Lord Reay is a Dutchman, and was born at The Hague in 1859 as the eldest son of that Baron Mackay of Ophmert who was Minister of State and President of the Privy Council to the late King of the Netherlands. He was educated as a Hollander, his succession to the Scotch peerage of Reay appearing at the time remote. In course of time he was graduated from the famous old University of Leyden, taking the degree of a Doctor of Civil Law, after which he entered the Dutch Foreign Office, and served as Scoretary of Legation in London, and more especially in Paris before returning to The Hague to take up the post of Under Secretary of State for the Dutch Indian capecially in Paris before returning.
The Hague to take up the post of UnderSecretary of State for the Dutch Indies
and Chamberlain to the Queen. In 1876,
when Baron Mackay was therefore 3
years of age, his father became, through
the death of a distant cousin in Scotland,
toth Lord Reay in the kingdom of Scot-10th Lord Reay in the kingdom of Scot-land, and chief of the celebrated Scotch Clan Macleay. On his death in the following year, his son, the present peer, suc-ceeded not merely to his Dutch titles and estatec, but likewise to his Scotch digniies. Aliens being debarred from exercising legislative functions in Great Britain, the new Lord Reay proceeded to secure naturalization by virtue of a special act

It was in the following year that I made his acquaintance, and in the meanwhile he had married an English wife, the widow of Captain Alexander Mitchell, M. P., of Stow, Midiothian, a most brilliant and gifted woman, remarkable for her sound judgment, wit and extraordinary tact and social experience, which have not only placed her in the front rank of the leaders of the London great world, but have likewise contributed in no small measure to her husband's advancement. They had just returned from a long Continental tour, which had been fruitful in a number of amusing incidents owing to his change of name. He himself was known throughout the length and breadth of Europe and at most of the principal hotels as the Dutch Baron Mackay, and he was never, therefore, asked to regis-ter his name on arrival at any hostelry, the manager or clerk putting his name down on the lists of guests as Baron Mackay, of The Hague. When subse-quently they discovered that the lady who was traveling with him as his wife bore the name of Lady Reay, they immediately imagined that something was wrong until the necessary explanation was made. An Accomplished Diplomat.

Lord Reay, whose Scotch barony was

transformed by Mr. Gladstone in 1881 into transformed by Mr. Gladstone in 1831 into an English peerage, carrying with it a seat in the British House of Lords, is a tall and spare and as well dressed and well groomed as the ordinary Englishman of birth and breeding. His features are finely cut, the shape of the face being oval. His black hair and short-cropped beard are now tinged with gray. lexion is dark, and this, dark and penetrating eyes, gives him the appearance of a native of Southern Europe rather than of a countryman of William of Orange. He is at home in almost every European language, and talks with equal fluency Dutch, English, French, German, Italian and Spanish, while Lady Reay is one of the few wom-en in London society who, in addition to other accomplishments, has mastered Russian. In England Lord Reav has acquired a good deal of popularity as a pub-lic speaker, the only trace remaining of his foreign birth being the somewhat un-usual correctness of his grammar and the perfection of his enunciation. He is equally eloquent in French, and in the many addresses which he has delivered in his capacity of president of the Fran--Scottish Society at Paris, he has shown that he possesses a perfect mastery of all the "finesse" and idlomatic graces of

It was Lord Reay's influence with Mr. Gladstone, who entertained a profound regard for his abilities and for the sound-ness of his judgment, that contributed more than anything else to the restoration of the South African Republic in 1881 and to the repeal of Sir Theophilus Shepstone's annexation of the Transvaal. In fact, the Boers may be said to have been largely indebted to Lord Reay for the recovery of their independence, and there is not an Afrikander in South Africa who is not aware of the fact, since he championed their cause in every way gave the sistance and support to their delegates in

London 20 years ago.

But Lord Reay's action in the matter was restricted to the restoration of Boef my in the Transvaal. When President Kruger and his associates began their agitation for freedom from all British control in their relations with the for-eign powers of Europe. Lord Reay de-clined to indorse their views, and opposed them on the broad, statesman-like ground that England could never permit Pretoria to become the headquar-ters in South Africa of foreign political intrigues against herself. In fact, it was Lord Reay who prevented Mr. Gladstone and his successors in office from yielding on this point and who caused John Bright and other equally influential Englishment to decline to give their signa-tures to a monster petition asking that the Transvaal should enjoy entire independence in her intercourse with foreign nations. In 1896 Lord Reay again showed himself in the light of a true friend of the Boers, and it was due to him that Mr. Chamberlain, then as now Colonial Secrefary, and the British Government came out so flat-flooted against the Jameson

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