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TODAY'S WEATHER. - Showers; variable

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1900

OMITTED, AND UNFORTUNATELY. Nothing in the Republican state platform is more important than one plank that isn't there. This is the demand for justice for Puerto Rico and free trade with the Philippines. The omission is not only refusal to indorse the brave stand made by Senator Simon in gress, but it is a misrepresentation of the almost unanimous conviction of the Republicans of Oregon.

The only declaration on this subject near or remote, made by the platform is this sentence:

We have confidence that the American pe ple, 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.

It is an utterance that ill comports with what has just been done by the Republican majority in Congress to Puerto Rico. Ingenuity could hardly have devised a more ironical arraignment of the Puerto Rico bill. What is the use of talking about "equality be fore the law to all who live beneath its flag" when the Puerto Ricans, beneath the flag which they welcomed joyfully as a release from oppression, are subject to a tax on their products coming into the United States? This is not equality, but far from it. The convention has missed a great opportunity and has by its silence discredited the only man in the Oregon delegation who had the courage to stand for the desires and convictions of the people of Oregon.

THE PRESIDENT UNDER THE SEARCHLIGHT.

At the recent session of the Wilmington (Del.) Methodist Episcopal Conference, a resolution censuring President McKinley for his very moderate use of wine at banquets and at dinner was defeated by a vote of 67 to 43. The resolution denounced the President as "tippling before the young and old of the Nation," and described him as a backslider. A President of the United States ought to be secure at 57 years of age from this kind of imertinent suggestion, advice and protest, on the subject of serving wine or partaking of it at state dinners, at the hands of every petty reformer who thinks the solution of the American experiment depends upon the observance by our Chief Magistrate of the social code of the Puritan theocracy in the matter of dancing and the social code of the Prohibition party in the matter of using wine as a beverage. President sanctified boorishness that was imposed upon President Harrison when an assembly of clergymen solemnly informed ing or serving wine at state dinners. President Harrison, despite the fact that he was a strict Presbyterian, treated the cierical denunciation of the inauguration ball with silent contempt. He attended the ball with his wife, al though neither of them ever danced and served wine at his state dinners and suffered nothing in the judgment of his countrymen because of it.

On the subject of wine at state din ners or his private table, and attendance upon a public ball, President Cleveland was left unmolested, for he

sternly resent this kind of intrusion. There is nothing more intolerable than the presence of Paul Pry, masked as a reformer, struggling to get an audience with the President of the United States. Let every man mind his usiness to the extent of not giving the President of the United States a Caudle lecture on the subject of his social habits and personal example. This was the view of the members of the Wilmington (Del.) Methodist Conference, who vigorously opposed the sage of the resolutions denouncing the President. These resolutions were based on the testimony of one Samuel Dickle, who told the committee reporting them that he had "watched the President at a public dinner in St. Louis and saw him taste four different kinds of wine," and on that of Rev. Ralph arsey, who asserted that on June 9, 1899, Mr. McKinley drank wine at Chioago. The opposition to the resolutions fairly said that it was an unwarranted assumption for the conference to inguire into the Methodism or personal habits of the President of the United States, even if it were satisfied of the alleged truthfulness of the person who confessed he had played the part of a a guest. In short, the opposition held that the conference could not afford to treat the dictates of ordinary inhood and courtesy with contemp in dealing with the President, even if there appeared to be some ground for the surmise that President McKinley's post-prandial doxology was not "Oh, the total abstainer is happy at home," nor his vesser hymn "Water, bright

This application of temperance reform searchlights to the interior of the President's dining-room on state or private the methods of "yellow kid" journalsm that the clerical critics of the Presdent's life are never weary of visiting with scornful reproach.

The shipping subsidy bill, according to telegraphic advices, is to be rushed brough at the present session of Con gress. The promoters of this colossa graft certainly have cause for alarm at any delay in forcing the measure brough. Fortunes are being made in the shipowning and shipbuilding busihese; every yard in the country is ural egotism and imperious military Democrats did more than Mr. Furnish, arowded to its utmost capacity for temper conspicuous in both General and his nomination as Presidential

by ships already built are greater than ever before. These facts are gradually becoming so apparent to the American people that it will be difficult to hoodwink them much longer with the false pretenses which for so long have been used to bolster up the measure. The shipping industry at the present time stands in need of a subsidy nearly as much as does the Standard Off Company or the steel trust business.

A FORLORN HOPE.

Those who have fondly imagined that Olney or Whitney or Dewey could be lected President if nominated by the Kansas City convention may as well revise their judgment. Such a consummation is impossible. A safe man nominated at Kansas City would win many Republican votes that Bryan cannot get; but he would lose far more votes of Democrats who want Bryan or man like him. This is the plain and startling fact concerning the Democratic party in the United States. It s given over to Socialism, to Populism. It would as soon vote for McKinley or Reed as for Cleveland or Olney, or any other man that stands for honest nance and the rights of property.

Demagogues like Bryan have played upon the socialistic instincts of the nasses, sedulously and successfully and they have been assisted by Republican subservience to corporate interests and by Democratic betrayal of tariff reform. The brainy but unscrupulous men of both parties, who have played fast and loose with money, tariff and riot questions, have lent color to the accusations of demagogues against the Money Power, Wall street, the bloated bondholder, the trusts, and the whole gorgeous paraphernalia of Bryanism. Between these two classes of political malefactors, the Frankenstein of Bryanism has been raised up, What can be done with it, heaven only knows.

The Democratic City Convention, held in Portland Wednesday, affords a hint of the feeling of the party throughout the country. It was a Kansas City convention in perfect embryo. Gold Democrats were there, and the reunion was apparently complete. But if they had been able to nominate one of their number for Mayor, the true Bryanites would have bolted. They were ready to walk out. They knew they were the party, they did not propose to be overridden, and, politically speaking, they were right.

If you could get men enough in the Kansas City convention to substitute a man like Olney or Whitney for Bryan, they would defeat the Bryanites there, but they could not hold them afterward. The Bryanite Democracy of the United States, this year at least, will not vote for any man who, if not Bryan himself, does not typify Bryanism. The thing Populism is abroad in the land. It is largely in the Democratic party today, because there it is velcomed. Turn it out of that retreat and it will lose no time in seeking the camp of avowed Populism.

In 1900, as in 1896, the hope of the ountry against Populism lies in appeal to Democrats. Bryanism is more diametrically opposed to historic Democ racy than it is to historic Republican Bryanism has more in common with historic Republicanism than it has with historic Democracy. The appea of Bryanism is not to the principle nonest money, low tariff and the least possible Federal interference; but for debased money, and especially for Government interference with business, labor and finance, amounting to extreme paternalism. Before the campaign of 1900 is over, the socialistic basis of Bryanism will stand out so clear that no discerning voter need be deceived into

thinking that in supporting it he is fur-

thering the cause of good government, of the Democratic party are socialists in sentiment. They stay there because there is the most attractive home of Populism. Make the party once more truly Democratic, and they will get out If they can't have their Populism in it, they will take themselves and their Populism out of it. Dewey or Olney can get the votes of the Gold Demo crats, but not the votes of the Bryan Democrats. The tail will not be permitted to wag the dog.

NOT A "KING" PRESIDENT. George Leland Hunter is wrong in naming Grant as a striking illustration of what he terms "King Presi-

dents" in contrast with "Congressional Presidents." Jackson, Johnson and Cleveland may be perhaps correctly termed "King Presidents," but Grant, measured by his temper or his actions, was no more of a "King President" than Washington. The number of vetoes is a very superficial test of th imperious quality of a President. Lincoln had few vetoes because his was a war administration, during which there would naturally be no important differences between the Executive and Con gress. The number of Cleveland's vetoes is deceptive, for the great majority of them were vetoing special bills for the payment of pensions to soldiers whose claims had been rejected by the Pension Bureau. The number of Grant's vetoes in his eight years was not remarkable, when we remember the vast number of most important questions that formed subjects for legislation and executive approval. If Lincoln had been President during eight years of peace following our great Civil War, he might not have exercised the veto power as often as Grant, but this would not have been due to the fact that he was of less masterful temper, but because he had been trained all his life in law and politics, and by shrewd criticism and pressure indirectly exerted upon the leaders in Congress would often have shaped a measure be fore its enactment so that it would secure approval. In Grant's only serious fight with the Senate, that of the Santo Domingo treaty, he did not exhibit as much of the imperious temper of a 'King President" as did Washington in the fight over the Jay treaty. Grant in his next message after the defeat of he Santo Domingo treaty calmly said that he should never urge it again upon Congress; that he "had no policy to assert beyond the will of the people." The truth is that Grant as a President was utterly without the temper of an imperious soldier, like Jackson, or an imperious civilian, like Johnson of Cleveland. He was a man of military talents, but not of military temper. He hated war save as necessary to save the Union. He hated mill-

tary methods of government, and feit a

most conservative reverence and re-

spect for civil law and a conscien

tious desire to make military methods

subordinate to civic statesmanship

Grant was entirely free from the nat-

months ahead, and the profits returned | Sherman and General Hancock, who in the executive office would have been as arbitrary and obstinate as Jackson or Johnson or Cleveland, but that was not the temper of Grant, who was a far wiser and more conservative man in his temper than any of the great sol-

diers of the Union. Grant was as conservative in his respect for the supremacy of the civil law, in his reluctance to resort to military methods, even when sanctioned by Congress, as Washington or Lincoln. His parting advice to President Hayes was to abandon military government at the South; that is, Grant persuaded Hayes to enforce, not the platform of the Republican party, but the avowed policy of Tilden. This conservative temper of Grant was shown in his non-aggressive foreign policy, in a certain quality of natural statesmanship, which made it impossible for him to have made such a blunder as Sherman committed in his military egotism in the matter of the terms of Johnston's surrender. Grant was the reverse of a "King President," both in temper and action, and Mr. Hunter is superficial in his judgment when he names Grant as a "King President" in the same list with Jackson, Johnso and Cleveland, who all had a personal policy which they strove with equal obstinacy and varying success to impose upon the country. Grant is no more open to this charge than Washington or Lincoln.

INEFFICIENT MILITARY ADMINIS-TRATION.

If it be true that the armies of Generals Roberts and Buller have not yet received proper winter clothing, and that in consequence pneumonia is prevalent among the soldiers, it is a severe indictment of the British War Office. The War Office has had ample time since November last to purchase and send forward to Cape Town the clothing which it knew would be necessary for the Winter campaign. It is the old scandal of inefficiency in the home administration of the quartermaster and commissariat department of the British Army repeated. In the Crimean War the British soldiers suffered so fearfully in the Winter of 1854-55 for the lack of proper clothing that the public clamor upset the Aberdeen Ministry, which was succeeded by that of Palmerston In the current number of the National Review Arnold Forster, M. P., charges the War Office with the grossest inefficiency. When it was decided last Summer to send 10,000 men to Natal, not 2000 were sent, although the country had 106,000 men on its active list at home. From India 5000 men were taken, and the remainder were taken from Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, Cyprus and Crete. The soldiers sent from England did not exceed a battalion and a half of infantry and a brigade of artil-Between October 9, when the lery. Boer ultimatum was issued, and October 20, the total reinforcements sent to Africa were a balloon section of the Royal Engineers and a troop of New South Wales Cavalry. Out of 186,000 regular troops on the rolls, active army and first-class reserve, in August, 1899, the total amount available for service in Africa was 92,000. The other troops sent to South Africa were made up of reservists, not first-class; of militia, yeomanry, volunteers and colonial contingents.

After the war broke out, the artillery was so inadequate that forty-three batteries of guns had to be made or bought and their projectiles hastily manufactured. There were only three howitzer batteries ready for use, and three others capable of being equipped after a time. Mr. Arnold Forster says of the howitzer guns that two types are constructed at Woolwich arsenal; one for India, having a caliber of 51/4 inches. colonies, having a caliber of 5 inches If England were at war with Russia not one of the howitzers in service in South Africa could be sent to India without a supply of its own ammuni tion, and none of the Indian 51/2-inch batteries would be of any service in South Africa without carrying its own eculiar ammunition. This is like the folly of our ordnance officers of our own Army and Navy, who, when our war broke out, had rifles of different callbers, so that the Army and Navy could not use the same ammunition on emergency. Mr. Forster clearly thinks that, with the exception of Lord Roberts, no British officer has shown any respectable knowledge of strategy or tac tics. If all these statements are true, there is small need for surprise that Lord Roberts has been obliged to hold his army, waiting for remounts and for Winter clothing necessary for advance,

The state conventions yesterday brought to this city bodies of men unexcelled in the political gatherings of he state. Representatives of farming. professional and business interests predominated, but there were many workingmen among the delegates. The Republican convention, in particular, was dignified and harmonious to a degree almost unprecedented. The strife that has for years torn the party seems to have been allayed by the lapse of time and the establishment of the gold standard through Congressional enactment. With the disappearance of free silver as a bone of contention, the party gets together, and apparently there is no longer to be inharmony over an economic issue. The cheap-money devil has been driven out, to find its abiding-place in the ranks of Bryanism alone. One party, at least, is to be no longer rent and torn by contention over an issue that has been settled through acceptance of the basic facts of monetary science. The declaration at As toria two years ago is now the settled policy of the party. It is good for the people and well for the state that the dominant party is known to stand unitedly and unquestionably for sane finance.

Nomination of W. J. Furnish by the State Republican Convention, as a Presidential Elector, is a proper recognition of the Democrats who came to the Republican party in 1896. It was the high patriotism of men like Mr. Furnish that saved the country from a great calamity at a critical time in its history. Upon the issues of 1896 there was a radical change in the constitution of the political parties of the country. Men who hitherto had been Republicans went in large numbers over to Bryanism, and in return the Republican party received a greater number of the class of Democrats of ounder economic and political views. In Oregon the Republican party got not less than 5000 Democrats of this sort, and they saved the state from the slump to Bryanism. No one of these

Elector is only a just recognition of what these Democrats, now Republioccasions in the country's history.

The Latin-American countries are it a state of unrest, if not absolute rewolt, which demonstrates, apparently, the utter inability of their people to provide stable governments for themselves. In Venezuela and Colombia revolutions continue; in Brazil a plot was lately discovered for the overthrow of the government, the object of the conspirators being to enrich themselves from the treasury; affairs in Chile are in their usual uncertain state, which is represented by the fact that in three years the cabinet has changed thirteen times, and the Congress of the Repub lic has been composed of petty and quarreling factions; the inhabitants of Paraguay are suffering from plague. despotism and war, and the finances the country are in the worst possible state, without prospect of improvement. In Central America the tension between Nicaragua and Costa Rica continues, and the treasuries of both states are drained to support the constant expectancy of war. Taken altogether, the efforts made by these people to govern themselves, extending over a period of many years, do not in their results encourage the idea that the Filipinos should be given the chance and encouraged to set up their own government. In point of fact, the art of government is one which these people seem incapable of learning, and the probability of the ultimate absorption of these countries by the governing races seems every year to becom

stronger. Charles E. Wolverton, renominated by acclamation yesterday for Justice of the Supreme Court, by the Republican State Convention, has served six years on the bench, with marked credit to himself and benefit to the state. He brings to his work a judicial mind, ripe knowledge of the law, and a style that makes his opinions perspicuous. His high character and personal dignity, added to his exceptional acquirements. make him almost an ideal man for the high place which he is named to fill. The many tributes to his fitness, offered in the convention by attorneys from all parts of the state, attest the esteem in which he is held by the legal profession, and the generous applause of delegates and spectators made it plain that the mass of voters recognize his worth as a citizen and Judge. His re-election is not to be doubted, and the people of Oregon are to be congratulated on the sure prospect that he is to remain on the bench of the state's highest court.

The Republican member of Congress who talked about the "subsidized" Republican press that has opposed the Puerto Rico bill, and then changed the expression to the "misguided" Republican press, has not mended matters, but only has shown himself a cumulative simpleton or fool. The Republican press of the country that opposed the Puerto Rico bill is not only independent and incorruptible, but possesses infinitely more intelligence, and therefore is less likely to be "misguided," than all the pretentious nobodies assemble under the dome of the Capitol. This pretension to superior knowledge by the cheap lot of fellows who sit in Congress, and who strive for those places because they are incapable of anything that requires more ability, is tireson

enough. The words of "The Dying Soldier," set to a mournful melody, were sung at patriotic and memorial gatherings very frequently during and immediately subsequent to the War of the Rebellion. The song began with the third stanza, and, as voiced to the music of the parlor organ, then found in thou sands of homes, the tender and pathetic words drew tears to many eyes. We have no knowledge of "Lou Vernon's" age, but he must have been born several years subsequent to the Civil War period, or else he presumed unwarrantably upon the shortness of memory of the many survivors of that troubled era in our history.

If there is any truth in the reported movement to take Ohlo out of the Bryan column at Kansas City, it will probably have no more serious effect than to compel the redoubtable Colonel to visit the Buckeye State sooner than he intended, and invigorate the ranks of his supporters. Then McLean's scalp will join those of Croker and Carter Harrison at the belt of the Boy Orator.

Hon. A. S. Dresser, of Oregon City, nominated yesterday by the Republians for Joint Senator of Clackamas and Multnomah Counties, is a man of good character and much acquaintance with legislative work. He will undoubtedly make an efficient member of the Senate, and beyond question will receive a heavy vote in Portland and Multnomah County.

Vermont Democrats will Dewey's candidacy before the Kansas City Convention. The nine votes of the state will be cast for Bryan, doubtless with as little ado as possible, out of consideration for the feelings of the Admiral, who is still Vermont's favorite son-in his proper sphere.

Democrats of Multnomah-the Old Guard-have been outnumbered, outclassed and sent to back seats by the new recruits from the Populist and Silver-Republican ranks. It is another step in the degradation of a party.

vention, "indicts" several persons. Mr. Sheridan himself, with far more propriety and truth, may be indicted as an rresponsible liar and calumniator.

REDUNDANT TAXES War Revenues Should Be Reduced

Soon as Possible.

United States Investor.

It was inevitable that the redundant revenue of the United States should lead to a demand for a reduction in taxes. The taxes imposed two years or more ago for the purpose of providing means to carry on the Spanish War have proved effective havened all expensive the purpose of fective beyond all expectation. The in-crease in the internal revenue has been of a most astonishing character, amounting practically to \$100,000,000 during the ing practically to 100,000,000 during the first year of the new taxes, the receipts, furthermore, being still on the gain. The redundancy of the Treasury appears in the fact that for the 1899 fiscal year the receipts of the Government aggregated receipts of the Government aggregated \$E10,982,004, against appropriations by the last session of Congress amounting to \$462,509,750. The law of 1898 was passed before the great revival of business was fully under way; the measure was largely a tentative one, its effect being to a considerable extent a matter of conjecture. But besides the unexpected increase in the revenue, we have to take into account that the extraordinary ex-

factor. Though the need which the law was designed to meet has passed away the revenue by reason of the law ha reached a point which bids fair to look money up in the Treasury in amount that can ill be spaced from the channel

The law of 1898 is not at this particula The law of 1886 is not at this particular moment viewed as a hardship. The country is so prosperous that the taxpayer are not disposed to growl at the present arrangement. Were it not for the fact that the money is not now needed by the Government, and that, not being needed, it is a menace to public interest to have it lie idle in the Treasury vaults the law of 1838 would occasion no discus needed, it is a menace to public interests to have it ile idle in the Treasury vaults, the law of 1838 would occasion no discussion. Were it possible to keep the law in operation for a few years longer—or say until times become hard again—and use the redundant revenue to pay off the National debt, the country would be a gainer. But, owing to the recent refunding measure, it now seems hardly possible to accomplish this end. That being the case, the revenue should most certainly be reduced. Our impression is that it will not be possible to effect this end during the present session of Congress, for the reason that in a Presidential election year the party in power will hardly take such a step. While on the face it might seem that a reduction of the taxes would be highly popular, it must be remembered that powerful factions would be quite likely to feel that their particular interests had not received their full share of benefit in the repealing law.

law.

Taxes are an evil at the best, and no tax should be allowed to remain in operation one moment after the need for it has passed. The money now going to swell the Treasury's holdings of idle swell the Treasury's holdings of life funds can be more advantageously used in developing the resources of the country than in swelling a hoard which is bound to excite the cupidity of Congress and to plunge the Nation into a new career of extravagance. Redundant revenues in this country are always pretty certain to occasion scandals of one sort or another; their influence on all classes of the community is demoralizing.

OUR NAVAL UNDERTAKINGS, n Object of National Expenditu Generally Approved. New York Times.

It has been a common remark ever since the Spanish War that the Navy could have anything from Congress in wanted. Apparently Secretary Long and the department officials have undertaken to verify the saying. They are quite within their rights, and they have prevalled upon the naval committee of th House to agree with them. The result is a bill, approved by the committee appropriating \$51,219,916, to be expended upon the Navy within the next year. Such a sum would have been utterly beyond the dreams of any Secretary before the new Navy had demonstrated it. fore the new Navy had demonstrated its efficiency. Fancy Secretary Robeson hav-ing had such a sum at his disposition in the bad old days when it used to be said at the department that a United States man-of-war was regarded solely as a "basis for repairs"! We observe tha ex-Secretary and present Senator Chandler is semi-officially enumerated among the "founders of the new Navy." What he is doing in that particular galley we do not pretend to know. But what would he, in his old tarry and salty days, have made of an appropriation of \$60,000,000? Robert Louis Stevenson says, with a high degree of plausibility, that it was

the Samoan complication, with its cul-mination in the hurricane that wrecked three of what then passed for American men-of-war, that "founded the modern Navy of the United States." Undoubtedly those events made all Americans feel that it was intolerable we should not have some more formidable and efficient method of showing our flag than was supplied by the hulks and relics by which it was at that time carried. And the hurricane in Apia harbor occurred in March, 1889. That made everybody admit the necessity of a modern Navy, the construction of which was forthwith begun, but the appropriations for the reconstruction were small indeed, compared with what a grateful Nation willingly gives now, when we have "proved" our new weap-ons of war and found them not wanting A list showing the progressive although fluctuating advance for a decade ought to

be of interest:

It will thus be seen that the proposed appropriation for the Navy in this year of peace is nearly \$5,000,000 greater than we found necessary to put our Navy in condition for the Spanish War, which involved the hasty purchase and conversion of a number of members and conversion of the number of the num sion of a number of merchantmen. It is possible that some items of the bill may e necessary to the efficiency of the Navy. the improvement upon their predec which they ought to show. The Kear-sarge is already hailed as a striking success. And this matter of building navier is, it must be borne in mind, a measure ment of purses. It is not to be expected ment of purses. It is not to be expected that the news of this appropriation will be received with ecstasy in Berlin. Ger-many has already imposed upon her the necessity of being able to make head with her army against an enemy on each fron tier at once. If she is also to impos upon herself the task of rivaling maritime nations in her navy, the framers of her budgets will have their troubles in-

Large as the bill is, it seems that there s one item which ought to be added to it. That is an appropriation for putting the older retired officers who served during the Civil War on the same footing with their juniors whose retirement was delayed until special statutory prohad been made for their cases. already explained the merits of this ca-It is an act of justice which Congress is asked to perform. The cost of doing it will be moderate even at first, and in the course of nature will annually diminish. Nothing could be better calculated to maintain the morale of the service than such a proof that the Republic is

Suppose the House Elects. Boston Herald.

In the event that Dewey attains suffi-cient importance as a candidate to prevent an election of a President by the ple, it may be intersting to know how the present House of Representatives of the present House of Representatives of Congress is likely to vote. There can be no doubt that it would easily choose Mc-Kinley. The vote would be by states. There are 45 states of the Union. Of these, as represented in the House, the Republicans have a majority in 26, the Democrats and Populists in 19. This enumeration gives Nevada to the Democrats, it is represented by a Silver Republican. It is represented by a Silver Republican but he generally votes with the Demo crats.

Accounted For. "Henry, I dreamed of planting swee "Oh, yes, and of course you dreamed you made me dig up the ground for you, and that's the way I got this awful cold."

Chicago Times-Herald. "Oh, I feel 1000 years old," she sighed,
"Well," he said, "you look at least 40."
Then she angrily declared that she would

Cleverest of Them All. Chicago News. Ida—Is she a clever girl? May-Very clever. She can take all the them into Easter cards,

AN UNACCOUNTABLE ERROR.

The Associated Press dispatches in yesterday's issue of The Oregonian contained one grave and unaccountable error. In the report of Congressional proceedings

courred this paragraph: As the bill originally passed the House, was a simple bill, imposing 15 per cent of the Dingiey rates on goods going into Puerto Ric from the United States and coming from Puerto Rico into the United States. As amend Puerto Rico into the United States. As amend-ed by the Senate and today agreed to by the House, all restrictions on goods coming into the United States from Puerto Rico are elim-inated, and certain foodstuffs and other arti-cles which heretofore have gone into Puerto Rico free by executive order are excluded from the operation of the 15 per cent duty imposed on goods entering the island from the United States.

The statement is incorrect. The amend ed bill as changed in the Senate and agreed to by the House levies a tariff on Puerto Rico foods coming into the United States; provides that while other articles on the free list and hitherto admitted free by the Secretary of War shall be on the free list, as in the Dingley bill, this concession shall not apply to coffee, the Puerto Rico staple. The law also applies internal revenue taxes to Puerto Rican goods withdrawn from customcouses for consumption and sale. The full text of the tariff section of the law is as follows:

sage of this act the same tariffs, customs and duties shall be levied, collected and paid upon all articles imported into Puerto Rico from ports other than those of the United States which are required by law to be collected upon articles imported into the United States from foreign countries. tries: provided, that on all coffee in the bean or ground imported into Puerto Rico there shall be levied and collected a duty of 5 cents per pound, any law or part of law to the contrary notwithstanding; and provided further, that all Spanish scien-tific, literary and artistic works, not sub-versive of public order in Puerto Rico, shall be admitted free of duty into Puerto

Rico for a period of 10 years, reckoning from the 1th day of April, 1899, as pro vided in said treaty of peace between the United States and Spain; and, provided further, that all books and pamphies printed in the English language shall be admitted into Puerto Rico free of dut; when imported from the United States, "Sec. 3. That on and after the passag of this act all merchandise coming into the United States from Puerto Rico, and coming into Puerto Rico from the United States shall eb entered at the several ports of entry upon payment of 15 per centum of the duties which are required to be levied, collected and paid upon like articles of merchandise imported from foreign countries; and in addition thereto upon articles of merchandise of Puerto Rican manufacture coming into the United States and withdrawn for consumption or sale upon payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States upon the like articles of merchandise of domestic manufacture; such tax to be paid by internal revenue stamp or stamps, to be purchased and pro-vided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to be procured from the Col-lector of Internal Revenue at or most convenient to the port of entry of said merchandise in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of merchandise of United States manufacture coming into Puerto Rico in addition to the duty above provided upon payment of a tax equal in rate and amount to the internal revenue tax im posed in Puerto Rico upon the like articles of Puerto Rican manufacture; provided that on and after the date when this act shall take effect, all merchandise and ar deles, except coffee, not dutiable under the tariff laws of the United States, and all merchandise and articles entered the Puerto Rico free of duty, under orders heretofore made by the Secretary of War, shall be admitted into the several ports shail be admitted into the several ports thereof, when imported from the United States, free of duty, all laws or parts of laws to the contrary notwithstanding; and whenever the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico shall have enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation Puerto Rico, by this act established, and shall by resolution duly passed so notify the President, he shall make proclamation thereof, and thereupon all tariff duties on merchandise and articles going into Puerto Rico from the United States or coming into the United States from Puerto Rico shall cease, and from and after such date all such merchandise and articles shall be entered at the several the 1st day of March, 1902, on merchandis and articles going into Puerto Rico from the United States or coming into the United States from Puerto Rico.

Spanish War Relies.

The recent war with Spain is furnishing a rich field for collection for the National Museum, and the material on already very extensive and full of interest. Campaigns by land and water, in Cuba, the Philippines and Puerto Rico have all contributed to the education of posterity in the ways of warfare of the

Present day.

The collections now at the museum em brace every imaginable thing that per-tains to war, from huge death-dealing guns and submarine mines to the buttons worn upon the uniform of private diers. Hardly a day goes by that does not see added some things of interest, the latest being four large brass cannon, taken from antique fortifications, which have been mounted upon the front steps of the museum

The Capron loan collection occupies a case by itself, and tells a pathetic story of the horrors of war. This collection embraces the uniforms, swords and other relics of father and son, who were both called upon to sacrifice their lives in the defense of their country. There is the yel-low-plumed cavalry helmet of Captain Allyn K. Capron, who was killed at the pattle of Las Guasimas, together with the saber he wore when struck down by a Spanish bullet, and the sweat-stained gauntlets that were upon his hands.

United States Investor. They say that the main purpose of the modern trust is to reduce prices. There seems to be some error here, judging from the following Associated Press dispatch, dated New York, April 3: "The Ica Trust and the Hygeia Ice Company have combined to raise the price of ice from 25 to 60 cents a hundred pounds to families and small consumers. Saloon-keepers and restaurants will continue to get their ice at 25 cents per 100 pounds." This will certainly impart a chill to all who have been looking for a cheapened cost of living, as a result of the industrial trus

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
"Bingle tells me he had two horses killed under him in one of the battles of the

Civil War."
"That's right.. A railway car he warlding in backed into them."

feel the kindness of the lengthening days-I warm me at the strong fire of the sun-know the year's glad course is well begun-Ah, what awaits me in its devious ways? What strange, new bliss shall thrill me wi

What prize shall I rejoice that I have won? I feel the kindness of the lengthening days— I warm me at the strong fire of the sun. Yet I behold the phantom that dismays— The face of Grief that spares not any one-Rewards come not until the task is done. And there are minor chords in all earth'

lays;--Nay! Trust the kindness of the lengthening

NOTE AND COMMENT.

What wonderful things Paderewski could do with ragtime if he tried.

It is in Dewey's favor that he never voted for Cleveland, even if he wanted

The Pops always have a hot time in onvention. They will only fuse at a high temperature.

A Texas weather prophet has predicted a frost in July. But he fails to say which

Nicholas will have to go to his friend Aguinaldo for a job. The Democrats won't stand for him. The only qualification necessary to get

Democratic nomination is the manifest inability to poll any votes. Dewey says it's easy enough to be Pres-

ident. He may be right about that, but he will find that it's no snap to get to be. Perhaps if the public had been content

to let Mrs. Dewey keep that house, she would not now be wanting to move into the McKinley residence. The proud and peerless eagle bird

Has winged his mighty flight, Almost a week, and he'll be glud To go to roost tonight.

The Democrats point with pride to their own ticket, but when that of the Republicans heaves in sight they begin to view with alarm.

Next fall a new commercial course will e instituted at Michigan University, Instruction will be given which will train students for diplomatic and consular duties, for newspaper work, for higher commorefal pursuits, for pastoral and philanthropic work, such as social settlements, and for public administration. There will be courses in commercial geography and statistics.

It is said to have been agreed that United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge shall be permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia. No announcement of this fact will be made, because such a course would refute the theory that delegates run conventions. It is also understood that Senator Depew will deliver the principal nominating address.

The keeper of the pay-roll on a large estate in the southern part of Cuba says: "The average payment per man per month for February was \$14 61, Spanish gold, and this month it will average from \$1 50 to \$1 75 higher. Besides the payment in coin, the men are housed and fed at the expense of the estate. The food for each man costs the estate 39. Spanish gold. Do you know of any country where the people who work in the fields are better paid?"

Professor Forbes, the State Entomologist of Illinois, estimates that without the assistance of birds the State of Illinois would be carpeted with insects one to each square inch of ground, at the end of 12 years. Professor Beal, of the United States Department of Agriculture, calculates that one species of sparrow-the tree sparrow-destroys 875 tons of noxious weed seeds in seven months in Iowa alone, and the investigations of the Department of Agriculture have proved beyond question the great value of hawks and owls as the natural enemies of the small rodents so harmful to agriculture. Farmers are beginning to realize the great practical value of birds, but women continue to demand their slaughter at the dictate of fashion.

Congressman John Humphrey Small, of North Carolina, has received a box containing an egg with the initials W. J. B. It was accompanied by the following letter of explanation:

"Dear Sir-I am sending you a hen's egg that was laid on Redding Stancil Woolard's farm, nine miles west of Washington, N. C. Mr. Woolard requests me to send it to you. The egg has W. J. Bryan's initials in plain letters on it. This egg was found while warm in his henhouse, with these initials on it. The people in the neighborhood think this is a sure sign that Mr. Bryan will be the next President, and are all going to vote for him. Mr. Woo'ard wishes you to send this egg to Mr. Bryan, and asks that he acknowledge receipt of it to him at Mineola, Beaufort County, N. C. Yours D. M. CARTER."

The committee appointed by the American Bar Association has Issued a circular in regard to the proposed National celebration of "John Marshall Day," to take place on February 4, 1901, being the first centennial of the installation of Chief Justice Marshall. "It is proposed," says the circular, "that commemoration services be held at the National capital, under the direction of the Supreme Court of the United States, with the aid and support of the co-ordinate branches of the Government. It is also expected that the day will be properly observed on the part of all state and National courts by the cessation of judicial business, and that all state, city and county bar associations participate in proper exercises in such manner as to them shall seem most appropriate. Similar ceremonies are recommended to be held in all American colleges, law schools and public schools, to the end that the youth of our country may be made fully acquainted with Marshall's noble life and distinguished services."

De Lawd Gwine to Frow Yo' Down. Denver Post. O chillun treadin' on de path ob rin,

O chillun treadin' on de patro come.

De spirit an' de bride say come.

De gate wide open; ef yo' don' go in

Yo' gwine fo' to lose yo' home!

When de trumpet calls on de sleepin' clay,

An' yo' rise at de wakenin' soun'.

On de golden ha'p yo' will nevah play—

De Lawd gwine to frow yo' down!

When yo' close yo' ea's to de gospel word, An' yo' eyes am blin' to de light. Yo' mus' run wif de goats in de poo' los' herd in de lan' wha' flah shines bright. Yo' can nevah drink ob de watchs sweet Dat flows froe de golden town, o' yo' fin' when yo' set on de judgment seat De Lawd gwine to frow yo' down!

O' of believah when yo' sigh an' groan, An' say all de worl' am vile, When yo' think dat de poun'-cake tas' like

An' yo' don' nevah dar' to smile.
Ef yo' ma'ch up yondeh wif yo' ice-col' eyes.
An' yo' stan' at de ba' wif a frown.
Yo' done gwine rassie wif a big su'prise— De Lawd gwine to frow yo' down!

Ef yo' go to chu'ch on de Sabbah day An' de throne ob de Mastah neek, Den put all yo' Sunday gya'ments away An' sin froo de res' ob de week, Yo' bettah keep dat ol' hat yo' wah, Fo' yo' nevah won't git no crown— When de big book's opened in de cou't up dah De Lawd gwine to frow yo' down!

De lamp yet bu'nin' but de oil run low, An' da' ain' no mo' in de can; When de light go out it be lit no mo', An' yo' cain't fin' de Fromis Lan'! Den' cas' deni gya'ments ob sin away An' a-fit on de righteous gown, Or yo' see big trubble on de las' great day De Lawd gwine to frow yo' down!