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TODAY'S WEATHER -Showers, with north

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 14.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS. From one declaration contained in the state Republican platform The Ore gonian dissents. That is the declara-tion which assumes to pledge the party to support of the Constitutional amend ment for an increase of the number of Justices of the Supreme Court from three to five. This cannot be a party matter. The Oregonian is of the opinion that such increase ought not to be made. The simple way to relieve the Supreme Court is an act of the Legislature cutting off appeal of petty cases for small sums.

The Oregonian feels it to be its duty to warn our farmers, laborers, business men and owners of property against this amendment, which doubt ss will have the support of a class of politicians and small lawyers who thrive on litigation, and do not want any measure adopted that will decrease it and interfere with their "business" but contrariwise, want this amendment of the Constitution as a means of promoting and increasing it.

Already the laws of the state give too nuch encouragement to litigation They invite contentious persons to go to law on small causes, and even triffing pretexts, throwing upon the public the greater part, and often the whole, of the burden. This machinery of judiclary already is much too elaborate The Supreme Court is said to be behind in its business. Then let the Legislature relieve it by cutting off appeal in petty cases.

Five amendments of the Constitution proposed by the Legislature, are now pending, and are to be voted on in June. The Oregonian hopes all of them will be rejected. The men who made the Constitution of Oregon knew what they were about. Their work is the result of a profound study of Consti tutional systems; and The Oregonian humbly thinks that no improvement can be made upon it, yet these many years. Certainly, during more than forty years, this Constitution has carried us safely; and we do not believe there is any demand from any considerable number of our people for amendment of it. The Oregonian has as yet seen no proposed amendment which, in its judgment, would not mar it, unless it be the one to strike out the clause that forbids free negroes to enter the state; and, inasmuch as this lause is and always has been a dead letter, it may still be disregarded, as it has ever been. Let us put a quietus on this craze for amendment of the Constitution by setting the word "No"

PUERTO RICO AND PARTY ACTION.

against every one of the batch

Beyond any doubt there was an overwhelming sentiment of opposition in the State Republican Convention to the Puerto Rico tariff bill. The reason why members did not assert it was be cause a part of the delegation in Congress had supported the bill; and as Mr. Moody was still to be nominated, pression against the bill was omitted rely because of a desire to avoid emrassment of him. The Republicans bregon do not approve the policy of rdening commerce between nited States and its new insular posions with tariffs, and only tolerate what has been done thus far in that rection because the tax has been ade small and because they intend and believe the error will be corrected. This legislation was not merely for Puerto Rico. The great shadow that coms up behind the scene is the Philippine Islands. A resolution was preared for presentation to the convention, to this effect-we quote the substance, as we have not the copy:

We agree with the statement made by resident in his message last December that he markets of the United States should be ened up to the products of Puerto Rico. Our veen the United States and Puerto to give her products free access to our mar-tets; and we demand that the same policy shall be adopted as to the Philippine Islands. as soon as military conditions will

This undoubtedly was the sentiment of the convention. Such a resolution, ntroduced, would have gone through with a rush; but for party harmony, and above all in consideration of the fact that Mr. Moody, who had voted for the Puerto Rico bill, was still to be minated, the resolution was withheld. Whether this was wise or not, The Oregonian does not presume to say. What it does say, however, with positiveness, and without reserve, is that the people of Oregon do not approve the licy of burdening commerce between the United States and its new insular cossessions with tariffs, and will not consent to its continuance.

The New York Journal of Commerce has made an elaborate study of the "first year's trial" of the consolidadens, or trusts, and finds that "profits are generally less than were expected." Many of them have had their annual neetings and submitted reports. As a rule, the results have been gratifying to stockholders, but, in some cases, the outcome has been disappointing. Few of the "preferred" stocks have touched par. In not a few cases the combined values of preferred and common stock are less than par of the preferred. The predicted values have not been realized. Indeed, many of the industrials that vere seized with avidity when first ed are now neglected and have fallen to low figures. The excessive nuses of common stock given to hold. ers of "senior" securities seem to have eighed down the whole list. From

the profit on the various consolidations, as measured by present prices, is mod erate. In most cases the comm has to be added to the preferred to make the latter worth par. Often the profit is no more than would have been got out of old-fashioned investments. In some cases there are severe losses All this in good times when demand exeeds supply. When the present wave of prosperity ebbs and manufacturers have to scramble for business at reduced prices, industrial stocks will, it is thought, fare badly. "It is the opin on of some financiers," says the Journal, "that when this test is applied the task of reorganization which has only recently been completed on an enormous scale in the railroad properties of the country will have to be repeated in the new 'industrials.'

TRUSTS.

Such consideration of any public uestion as proceeds upon an unreason ing and undiscriminating wholesale de nunciation adds nothing to the sum of uman knowledge or to clearer appre hension of political ways and means The man who merely proposes to ride up against all trusts promiscuously lke Don Quixote against the windmills, not only fails in intelligent comprehension of his task, but stands in danger of doing more harm than good through his blundering warfare. This s the unreasoning and undiscriminating campaign made against the trusts by Mr. Bryan.

Little if anything good can be said for the trusts, but they must be understood if they are to be intelligently re-The error of Bryan is quite equaled by the error of some trust defenders in their endeavor to differen tiate good trusts from bad trusts. This is an impossible division; but a correct classification is possible by setting of one hand the operations of the trusts that are legitimate and those operations that are illegitimate. Some things the trusts do cannot be successfully attacked either by natural law or statutory law. A man has a right, for example, to sell his property or put an ption on it; and the promoter has a right to what profit he can make on the successful enlistment of capital in his undertaken task. A firm has a right also to discharge unnecessary employe and to adopt other measures of economy. An individual, partnership or corporation has the right to raise of ower the prices at which it will part with its goods. These are rights which every man reserves to himself. It hese were all the acts of the trusts

their menace would be slight. It is when the trusts are permitted to xercise undue powers and practice buses that they become dangerous When their acquisitions of competing plants are merged into a monopoly, the ituation becomes one of grave antag nism to public policy. When they are enabled by a tariff to monopolize the ome market, the tariff is accessory to crying injustice to the whole body of lomestic consumers. When they combine with railroads to exert arbitrary and unjust pressure on independent firms so as to crush competition, they ecome amenable to discipline. their stocks are overcapitalized to a point that amounts to swindling, drastic measures must be invoked by commercial organizations or by lawmaker and courts. With these considerations in mind

e can see how senseless and puerile bombastic denunciation of a trus simply because it is a trust, without examination into the precise nature of its abuses or accurate adaptation of particular means to special ends. shall see, also, if we look a little far ther, that most of these abuses, if not all of them, are proper objects of eradication, whether they are perpetrated by individuals, partnerships, ordinary corporations or trusts. If the Standard Oil npany should be all owned by the Rockefellers, its cruel war on independent competitors would be just as iniquitous as if carried on by a so-called trust. If the sugar trust should become the exclusive property of Henry O. Havemeyer, its nefarious operations would in no degree be condoned. If Mr. Carnegie were in himself the combined iron and steel interests of the country, or Mr. Hanna the sole possessor of our subsidy-seeking shipown ers, the fact that the trust organize tion had been rendered unnecessar would in no sense alter the distrustful and anxious feeling with which those aggregations of capital are justly re-

garded by the public. The reassuring thing most noticeable at present in connection with the trusts is the fact that many of their abuses are pretty certain to be reached effect ively by natural law. This does not relieve the lawmakers and courts of responsibility, but only goes to show that their work may be easier than has been feared. For example, the discovery that the earnings of promoters of these industrial combinations are un certain and small at best will inevitably tend to discourage their activity The manifest necessity for a period of reorganization of the trusts, by which capital will be wiped out, just as capital has been wiped out in railway reorganizations, will check investment on the part of owners and custodians of capital. Disasters to trust stocks will incite exchanges, banks, etc., to exercise closer scrutiny over the paper of trusts and greatly circumscribe field of their operations. While the lawmakers and courts are getting ready to protect the unwary investor, the investor himself will get his fingers burned and through caution provide his own protection. We see, too, as with the flour and sugar trusts, that inordinate profits of trusts are certain to attract competitive capital into their field in volume great enough to compel reduction of prices and division trade. The same difficulty appears to greater or less extent in the mischievous conspiracies made by trusts with railroads to crush out small shippers. The independent road and the independent factory are elements that must be reckoned with, and upon occasion

will inevitably interfere with the plans of monopoly. correctives of natural laws, the duty of lawmakers and courts is imperative and plain. The rights of the public as consumers before the law are established in precedent and tradition so that they can never be abrogated. Government's undertaking in these matters is more likely to be increased than diminished. Monopolies and all combinations in restraint of trade are certain to be reached through law at the imperative demand of public opinion. The immense fabric of railway restrictive legislation in the United States is certain to be paralleled in the near future by an equal anti-trust or anti-monopoly code, made up of State or Federal Con-

court decisions. Meanwhile, the one Government is perpetuation of laws directly calculated to foster monopolistic and predatory combinations. Chief of such abuses is a protective tariff on all giant manufacturing enterprises that are abundantly able to stand alone.

WITHOUT HISTORICAL PRECEDENT

The simplicity of Admiral Dewey in offering himself to the country as can didate for President, without party and without principles beyond the vague assurance that his platform is the American flag, is utterly without historical precedent in American politics General Jackson had been sent to the United States Senate before he became a soldier. He was more a popular idol of the masses of the West and South than he was a soldier; a man sure to be an extraordinary political force in his day and generation, whether in war or peace. So far from manufacturing or forcing a political opportunity for himself. Jackson was as much lifted up by the people and borne into the White House as Grant was. In a far less degree General Harrison was a genuine political force in the Middle West; nevertheless, he was already the party leader of his section as early as 1836. when he obtained seventy-seven electoral votes. General Taylor was in no sense a self-nominated man. Thurlow Weed saw that Taylor's military suc cess would make him a popular political force with the North, while his post tion as a Louisiana slaveholder would command the confidence of the South. Weed sounded Taylor on the subject before he returned from Mexico, and tried to place Seward on the same ticket as Vice-President, but the South shrewdly preferred Fillmore. Weed did not misjudge his man, for Taylor made a good President; far better than Fill more, who succeeded to the vacancy caused by Taylor's untimely death in office.

General Hancock was in no sense elf-nominated candidate for office. He stood for a genuine political force, and was a very formidable candidate, who was only beaten through the loss of New York, where he obtained but lukewarm support from John Kelly, the leader of the Tammany Hall Democ racy. Hancock, like Clay in 1844, lost New York and the election through dissensions in the ranks of his own party The view that Hancock was as simple minded and artless as Dewey, because he spoke of the tariff as a local ques tion, is not just, for in his day the tariff had always been treated practically in every state as "a local question" in the sense that in every state the tariff was discussed in the light of the local in terests of its people. Hancock remem pered that the Democratic candidate James K. Polk, obtained the vote of Pennsylvania, a strong protection state in 1844, by pretending to favor the retention of the Whig high protective tariff of 1842. Hancock clearly mean to say that practically the tariff was argued in every state as "a local ques tion," and he was right. As late as 1892, when Cleveland was elected on the platform of a tariff for revenue only the promise of the platform was broke by the efforts of the Democrats representing high protection states. General Hancock was no political igno ramus; nor was he silly and weak enough to offer himself as a candidate through the public press. In the case of Taylor, Scott and Hancock, nomine tion through the deliberate action of great political party came to these military men, and it is historical injustice to compare their dignified action in ac cepting the gift of a great party with the extraordinary conduct of Dewey in announcing his readiness to be a can

didate if the people wanted him. The truth is that Admiral Dewey ceased to be a potential political force very soon after his return from Manila his childish efforts to place himsel in the list of probable Presidential candidates by his own personal announce-ment that he was willing to be President on the ground that he felt entirely equal to a position that required no superior brains for the discharge of its duties, is worthy of an inmate of an asylum for the harmless insane. To ompare a man guilty of such political fatuity with Taylor, Stott or Hancock is to insult the memory of distinguished soldiers, who had good sense and personal dignity enough not to behave like a girl when she is described as "throw ing her head" at a man not only before he has asked her, but before he ha shown the slightest preference for her society. As an act of personal weakness and political imbecility, the action of Admiral Dewey is without preceden in the annals of the country. The painful part of the whole business is that the historical fame of Dewey cannot fail to be something obscured by this latest performance of the Admiral and we shall begin to believe that the

English naval critics are right when they insist that the victory of Manila Bay was not a battle, but an execution It will never be quite so easy again o think of Admiral Dewey as a naval hero of superior quality. Strong men have often been men of great moral and intellectual limitations, but it is hard to think of a really strong man being so supremely silly in his conduct as Admiral Dewey. Creature courage in battle Antony had, but your true hero is of the quality of Hector, who never suffered his love for Andromach to make an ass of him before the state. Dewey is the Humpty Dumpty of American heroes. The frall egg of his reputation has had a bad fall from the top of the wall of public eminence, and is broken beyond restoration to its former shape and position.

Fifty years ago scarcely 100,000 Chinese were living outside their own country. Thirty years ago Chinese emigration was estimated at 2,500,000, and ten years ago the number of Chinese living outside their own country had increased to 6,000,000, and today it is estimated that 10,000,000 Chinese are now living in other countries, over ninetenths of them in Asiatic countries Wherever they go in Asia they are s superior to the natives in energy, injustry and business faculty that they are absorbing a great deal of the retail and other trade of South Asia, as far west as Calcutta. They have created the prosperity of Singapore, own twothirds of the real estate in that city and provide some of the members of the Legislative Council of this Britishgoverned settlement. Most of the coast trade from China to Burmah is in the hands of Chinese immigrants who form three-fifths of the population of Bangkok, the capital of Siam comprise most of the artisans of Java are prominent as retail merchants in the Philippines, 20,000 of them living in Manila. The Chinese are the lead ing commercial class in French Cochin the point of view of the underwriter, stitutional enactments, statutes and China, and are found in large numbers

in the coast towns of Burmah. There usands of Chinese in Calcutta where the shoemaking and carpenter rades are monopolized by them. The Chinese are, next to the Japanese, the most energetic and enlightened of the Asiatic races and are really a better and more solid people in native business ability than the Japanese. The Japanese are warlike, while the Chinese have been educated to value peace and despise the arts of war. If the Chi nese were a warlike as well as a com mercial people, they would easily be

come the greatest people in all Asia. Best service is had from our mem bers of Congress by keeping them in the position till they have had opportunity to get acquainted with their duties and to learn the methods of their work. There is reason for the supposition that a Representative may be able to do better in his second than in his first term; and then, if he begins to show a real adaptability, he ought to be continued term after term. The renomination of Moody now follows the renomination of Tongue. It is a tribute of the faith of the people in these Representatives, as well as recognition of the fact that the policy of electing the Representative for one term only is not the wise one for the district or state.

Wool is the one product of Oregon whose price is enhanced by protection. There is nothing in protection of hops, lumber, wheat or meats, because we export all these in great quantities to foreign markets. The question is whether the commercial restrictions of innumerable kinds to which we are subject through the protective system do not oblige us to pay too high a price for the protection of the single commodity of wool. And, if the protective system is going to cut off our expectation of trade with the Philippine Islands, as it will if kept in force are we to give up expansion or protect tion?

It was not the purpose of the State Republican Convention to declare for construction of an inter-oceanic canal at the "Isthmus of Panama," but at the 'Isthmus." The Oregonian has it upor authority of the framer of the canal resolution that the apparent designation of a particular route was a clerical inadvertence. The Republican party of Oregon is entirely content that the canal should be through Nicaragua or through Panama. The vital thing is to have a canal bisecting the Isthmus Engineers, and not politicians, may se lect the location.

Next Tuesday Louisiana will hold ts first election for Governor under the new Constitution. The suffrage clause of that Constitution requires that, in order to vote, a man must be able to read and write, or pay taxes or \$200 worth of property, or scendant of a man who voted before the war for the Union. These restrictions will disfranchise a large majority of the colored voters, while leaving the white vote practically intact.

Webster Davis, the pro-Boer enthusi ast who has recently resigned from the Interior Department, is described as an orator of the roof-raising sort. The Springfield Republican says that his resignation from the Interior Departent is understood to be welcome both to Secretary Hitchcock and Pension oner Evans, with the latter of whom he has been in sharp collision i an effort to appear as the special friend of the old soldiers.

President McKinley is a very dull scholar, but he will learn after a while who the representatives of party power in Oregon are.

The Boers have sent out an urgent call for assistance. Will not Judge tion in 1834. O'Day and Mr. D'Arcy kindly enlist at

The Censor Held Up to New York Times. Away back in December last, the Times had occasion to send to one of its corre-spondents in South Africa a letter of a few lines in regard to his work. It was very simple and innocent letter, beginning with a little praise of articles alread with a little plant with a request that the correspondent would avoid the use of abbreviations in his "copy" and date it carefully, and ending with a gentle hint that a good many features of the war were covered by the cable dispatches, and that mail addices that would supplement these without duplicating them would be most available. The letter contained ab solutely nothing else—no information that could be of the slightest aid or injury to either of the contesting armies, no in citement to the discovery and revelation of military secrets, and, above all, no intimation that we wanted anything in the world except accurate and legitimate news. And yet that harmless communication has just come back to us marked on its face "Stopped by censor-return to on its face "Stopped by censor-return to sender," and pasted over one end, which had been opened, was a slip of pink paper, bearing the English arms, flanked by the initials "V." and "R." and beneath them, in staring type, the inscription, "Opened under martial law." Now we are not going to get at all excited over this curious episode, and we do not expect the authorities at Washington to scream anary threats as to the terrible scream angry threats as to the terrible things they will do if the English Gov-ernment doesn't instantly and abjectly apologize for interfering with our mail. We do not even pretend that it made any particular difference to us whether this particular letter reached its destination or not. We only hope that our narration of the facts may reach the eyes of certain powerful persons in London, and, by re-vealing to them that some of their underlings are acting in a very stupid manner lead to the sesuance of orders that will in turn result in the exercise of some sort of common sense by the South African censors. If they deem it necessary to stop all cutside communication with that par of the world for a while, well and good but so long as anything passes, letters like ours should be allowed to do so. We may mention that it is the man at Durban who seems to be making all the unnecessary

"Sapho" on the Stage Again.

A New York Tribune, April S.

After the late unpleasantness, Miss Olga
Nethersole and her company resumed their
performances of "Sapho" at Wallack's
Theater last night. There were as many
people who attended outside the theater as
there were inside. What satisfaction the
crowds find in standing on the other side
of the street and watching the doors of
the theater where "Sapho" is played is not the theater where "Sapho" is played is no altogether easy to see, but there they stand, and as long as they like it, it would be cruel to deprive them of so innocent and so inexpensive an enjoyment. There were also as many people inside the the-ater as could get in. Miss Nethersole and her leading man, Mr. Revelle, were enthusiastically applauded when they ap-peared. Miss Nethersole made a speech, hich she expressed her thanks to all had extended their kindness and sympathy to her in the late unpleasantnes

Youthful Classification. New York Commercial Advertiser. In this household, the true and only fermont maple syrup has never lost its etness, and several times a week from GOSSIP OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

the head of the table paterfamilies poun-out judiciously measured quantities of it on the plates of his children. To give piquancy to the ceremony, he always ex-plains that this time he is going to give Bob an ostrich and Masse an antelope, with something else from the nursery books for Teddy. One day the latter small philosopher was seen to regard the various plates for a considerable space of time WASHINGTON, April 2.-As the elecon of delegates to the Philad ention progresses it is observed that the dministration men who will be conduct ng that gathering will face quite a seri ous problem in the settlement of contests from the South. Already the various facates for a considerable space of tim silence. "What is it, Edward?" hi ons in the Southern States are rowing with one another, and double-headed dele "Nuffin," replied the hopeful. "I was just finkin' that me an' Bob an' Masie allus seems to get birds an' snakes an fings wis skinny legs, but pop he generally gets a el'phant or a hipperpotamus." gations are coming from various states and listricts. There probably will not be as many contests as in 1896, but 'there is likely to be more trouble in the settlement of them. Anyone who knew the situation in 1896, and who recollects what transpire efore the national committee, and before Hidden Significance in the Titles of the convention, will remember that these ontests were settled on the question as Before men realized the expediency of to whether the contestants were for or numbering streets and avenues, the thor-oughfares of a great city were christened like children, by those among whom they against McKipley. The national commit tee was fixed up for McKinley early in were born, and named for some popular idol. Occasionally, however, there is a the fight, and when the contested cases were heard, the committed found out

hidden significance, and, perhaps, an in-teresting story, in the title of a street, which tends to prove that, after all, there which side they were on by the attorney representing them, there being some Ohio men who had all the cases in charge for men who had all the cases in charge for McKinley. Sometimes the opposing dele-gation would be for Allison, for Reed or Morton, but when the committee voted it was always found that the opposing delegation was thrown out, and the Mc-kinley delegation seated. The national may be something in a name, says the New York Mail and Express.

The highest point on Cherry street was at one time the scene of a pleasure gar-den, established by Richard Sackett, an Englishman, in 1670. It was called Cherry Garden convention wholly under the control of the McKinley delegates ratified the action Garden, because of a fine orchard of cherry trees which it contained. The original road leading to the garden was on the line of the present Cherry street, and from this fact the latter took its name. of the national committee without going merits of the case at all. each of the delegates that come up from Morris street, called Beaver lage until 3839, was named in honor of Robert Morris, to whom Geheral Washington was so deeply indebted for funds with which to buy supplies for the Continental armies the South will be simon pure McKinley men. Each will be shouting as being the original McKinleyites of the South, and entitled to the protection of the friends of the Administration, who will be running of the Adm the convention. It will take some trouble to decide between these various factions

whenever he talks, and he can always

secure galleries, if he cannot get alten-tion on the floor of the Senate. It is very

calling to a Senator with a reputation as

an orator to talk to empty benches, but he is sure to find them waiting him if

he becomes as prominent early in the session, as Senator Beveridge has. Bev-eridge would have done much better had

he stuck to the pinn he started out on in the first place, but he was whipped in the same as some of the other Senators, who believe in the principle of free trade, save in his case he made a great todo about his desire to save the Republican

party in Indiana, and for a time he was

the active leader against the Puert

Pension for Colonel Hobart.

Senate on behalf of Coronel Charles W.

Hobart, of Tacoma. Colonel Hobart claims the honor of having published

the first Republican newspaper in the country. He has been active in politics for half a century and for many years refused to ask for a pension. Of late, however, his health has been active and appropriate the country and colorables.

has broken and he is in a very deplorable

Washington have interested themselves in

his case and Senator Foster gave the mat-

ec. Colonel Hobart has participated in many Republican conventions in the State

of Washington and for a long time was

After the War Department.

Senator Turner, of Washington, evi-

dently "has it in" for the War Depart-

ment. His resolution relative to mining

it is believed caused some little uneast-

ness in some quarters. The only good feature was that it brought before the public the stand of the department in

that matter, and showed just what had

been done. But in other respects the Sen-ator has been stirring up the department

to pay all the volunteers who had served

mbers of Congress.

tion it was hardly to be expected that

any appropriation of the size required by this bill would be authorized.

When adverse action was taken on thi

bill, Senator Turner introduced a resolu-tion calling on the War Department to

furnish a statement showing the amoun

paid for actual traveling expenses and

subsistence and the names of the recip-lents thereof, and the amount, if any

paid as bounty or reward for re-enlist-ments in the Philippine Islands. Just what he hoped to gain by having this information can hardly be surmised, but

information can hardly be surmised, but in face of the fact that the Senator an-nounces that the War Department is more or less "rotten," it is wondered why he wanted this information. As a

matter of fact, this last request was ou

of all bounds of reason, as to furnish those facts would require the work of 10 clerks for some months, as that force

would be the largest that could be ad

vantageously employed on such work. It would also require the return to the

War Department of numerous papers and accounts that have been filed in the Treasury Department. The Paymaster-General said that he thought the re-

quest might be granted by the Treasury officials, but the work involved would

be so great that the results would not justify:

Congressmen Seek Quid Pro Quo.

"I think it is about time I should cash

in my vote on the Puerto Rican tariff bill,

and get something done for the free homes bill," said a member from one of

the Northwestern states. He has a

very large ceded Indian reservation in his state, upon which many settlers have

gone, and they have been hanging on for a number of years, hoping that Con-gress will finally make homesteads free

and save them from paying \$2.50 per acre, which the Government paid the Indians for the jands. Some one remarked to this member that the free homes bill

would come up all in good time. "Yes, said he, "that may be so, but what good

will it do me if my convention turns me

down, when the passage of this bill would save me?' Quite a number of men who put their heads into the lion's mouth

by voting for the Puerto Rican bill are

mittee on rules, composed of Henderson. Payne and Daizell, the men who are responsible for the Puerto Rican bill, to give them recognition, and to give them

a show with some of the legislation that

their states want, in order to offset the

districts. Whether Henderson will do so or not is hard to say. He is just as

obstinate as Reed when he gets started

and there is a decided inclination among

passage of the free homes bill at this

session, although they recognize beyond all question that it has a very large ma-

jority in the House and will pass as soon as it is called up.

ne created a great stir, an

retary of the Historical Society of

ter of securing special legislation muc attention in the Senate pension commit

condition physically. A large number his old political friends in the State

been passed

A bill giving \$36 monthly as

Rican tariff.

during the Revolutionary War.

The word bouwerie in Dutch means The "Won't Play" Boys of the Senate bower. Chatham square, in the days the original cettlers, was a fenced in-closure for safeguarding cattle against the Referring to the manner in which the Senate treated Beveridge on the occasion marauding Indians. A path, which in after years became a highway, led from of his speech, and the evident determina tion to continue that sort of treatment the inclosure to the outlying bouwerles, and was given the name of Bouwerle until Beveridge has been disciplined, on of the older members remarked: "The It was changed in after years to Senate has a way of stiting down on a suit the English tongue, and called Bow-ery road, and, finally, in 1807, when the man it doesn't like. The Senators can treat him well personally, and he is shown the usual consideration in nearly every matter, but there are a dozen little ways former lane began to assume the dignity of a city thoroughfare, the "road" was dropped and it became simply "The Bow in which the Senate can ignore and turn the Senator down, which will make him Greenwich street followed the old road feel it, no matter how thick may be his that jed from Greenwich village to the skin, or how determined he may be to make his standing before the Senate and city, and hence its name. Liberty street was known as Crown the people assured." While the Senate may sit down on Beveridge, yet it hap-pens that he will attract a large crowd

street before the revolution. The change ment that obtained after the colonies b came a distinct government.

In 1822, when the terrible yellow feve

ORIGIN OF STREET NAMES

New York Thoronghtores.

epidemic, which resulted in so many deaths, raged in the lower part of Man-hattan, there was a great exodus to the healthier section west of Broadway, then known as Greenwich Village. At that time the present Banks street was a country lane. It took its present name from the fact that the large banks which had moved from the eastern side of Broad way during the epidemic opened their

doors on either side of it.

Stone street was the first street in New York City paved with cobble stones; hence its name. The paving was done in the year 1657. Previously the thoroughfare had been known as Brouwer street. place took its name from the Exchange, the present Custom-House which was completed in 1827.

When war broke out between England and Holland in 1653, Governor Peter Stuyvesant built a fence along the present line of Wall street to form a barrier, in closing the city. It was 12 feet high, con structed of wood, with a sloping breast-work inside. The fence was removed in 1699, and thereafter its site was called Wall

William street was first known as Horse William. The name of Water street was evidently

taken from its proximity to the North River. South street also got its name from its locality.

Maiden lane was at once time a narrot stream of water, where the women too their clothing to wash it. The pathwa their clothing to wash it. The pathway along which they walked on the way to the stream became known as the Virgin's

Path, and later was called by its pres Platt street was called after Jacob & Platt, who owned a great tract of land and opened the street for his accommoda-

John street was named for John Harpendingh, who owned most of the property thereabouts.

Park row was for many years calle Chatham street in honor of William Piti, Earl of Chatham. The Board of Alder men, for some inconceivable reas-changed the name to Park row in 1886. Along towards the first of the session, it will be recalled, he introduced a bill Many other streets in what were for erly New Amsterdam and Greenwich Vilin the Philippines beyond the term of their enlistment a sum equal to the travel pay and commutation of rations from lage have titular significance, castons of their christenings have been Manila to San Francisco. This was a graceful compliment to the volunteers, and might perhaps have had the support hidden by the years.

Independent Spirit.

Indianapolis Press. Heidbound-What! Do you mean to tel me you are going to vote the other ticket year? Are you going to be branded as a traitor to your party? Fikkelmind-Say, I change Fikkelmind—Say, I changed my groce last week. Am I now branded as a traito

The Cause. An Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

An Atchison woman who does all the housework for a family of five, and who goes to a party about once a month, has broken down in health, and the church people say that she will never get well until she retires from society. Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Detroit Free Press.
Poor Poet-If ever I get famous I wonde what will be the first thing to happen. Poor Poet's W'fe-I know; all the mag-azine editors that have abused you will hop up and claim that they discovered

Fate's Whirligig.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
"The original Ferris wheel is to be "That's a queer turn, isn't it?"

In the Middle of the Road.

Holman F. Day in Lewiston (Me.) Jou the sleddin's gettin' ragged and it' d skip and skive. Till it's jest an aggervation for to try to star

and drive, Fust to this side, then to t'otherand there some snow— Just continyal gee and holler; fust "Giddap," and then it's "Whoa." Takes half a day to git there, roun

Like as not ye'll bust your riggin' your hay and wood; "Tain't no way o' doin' bus'ness; 'tain't no wa u must do your hefty haulin' in the of the road.

If ye want to keep a-hoein Better wait for settled goin', twice the beft goes easy in the middle

in dealin's with your neighbor's brother sure's you are alive, It's better to go straight ahead and

forth across the way Like enough will find his outfit in stuck to stay. Till the road is clear and settled, till with can-

oor in your heart

can see your way before you, guess yo
hadn't better start;
to get there square and easy, and to lug
your honest load.

your honest load.
'Il find it's best to travel in the

Better wait for settled goin'. B'r, hustle brisk and stiddy in th

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Democratic Senators in Kentucks vill not wear any Taylor-made togas. We will not be able to call it a free-for-

all Presidential race till Pennover geta McKinley took care that the only wit-

esses to his signing the Puerto Rico bill were confidential friends.

The Silver Republicans didn't have any row over choice of delegates to the National convention. They were all elected.

An Ohio woman dropped dead while playing a cabinet organ. The mortality in cases of this kind is usually confined to the listeners.

Kansas City needn't be in such a hurry bout that convention hall. chances will be just as good if he is-nominated in a tent.

The sword is not sufficiently effective for the Empress Dowager of China. She needs a self-binding harvester to mow down her victims.

Kipling will have to do better than he has done lately if he wants to get the job of writing campaign songs for the American parties this year.

An Eastern poet has inherited a fortune, He will probably buy some of the magasines to which he has been trying to contribute, and discharge the editors.

The huge sandstone nodule, weighing 600 bounds, which L. L. Hawkins lately placed in the City Museum, is not so lonesome as it was, for there is now a baby nodule there, which looks as much like the old one as one pea looks like another. Whether there will be any more or not remains to be seen, but if the little one is be raised and grow to the size of the old one, some one will have to provide a nursing bottle and a supply of sand. or whatever food nodules live on.

Some of ex-Secretary Bliss' most intimate friends deny that he seeks the Republican nomination for Vice-President. His disinclination to accept such an honor is based on the same reasons which led him to resign his seat in the cabinet. Mr. Bliss is well along in years, his wife is an invalid and his daughter has no relish for life at the National capital. Moreover, his large business connections require that he pass a great part of his time in New

It is announced that James M. Arnold, who served as a Colonel in the Confederate Army, is to be initiated as an associate member of Noyes-McCook Post, G A. R., of Cincinnati. This is a decided innovation. It has been many times obected that so strict were the regulations of the Grand Army that men who had been conscripted into the Confederate service, escaped from it, joined the Union Army and fought faithfully, were refused admission to the G. A. R. on account of their involuntary Confederate service. The ease of Colonel Arneld, who was a Confederate soldier throughout, rising from a noncommissioned officer to a Colonsi, shows a conshierable relaxation of conditions, and all men who served in the United States vo untrees should certainly be admitted, even if they had at some period borne arms for the Confederacy.

Complaints are numerous in regard to bleyellsts riding on the sidewalks in the evenings without lamps or bells. Some edestrians, however, say they would rather take their chances of being run over than be annoyed by the whistling and ringing of bells by bicyclists coming up behind them. Of course, the majority of wheelmen are sensible persons, and have some respect for the rights of others, but there are a few hoodlums and messenger boys who appear to think that they have the right of way on the sidewalk, and that when they whistle or ring a bell every one must jump to get out of their way. One of these nuisances under took the other day to crowd a Government official off a crossing, and was promptly and properly knocked off his wheel. He was inclined to assert his right to the road, but, seeing that he was likely to get a thumping, acknowledged that he was in the wrong, and promised to do better for the future. All decent bicyclists are as much delighted as pedestrians to see such impudent hoodlums chastised.

The Irish to Their Queen.

"An Irishman" in London Chronicle. Och! Is it thruth they're tellin' us? The news That it's yourself we'll see again, yourself-on Irish ground!

Long years ago we welcomed you, was near the start
When health and strength were in your step an' joy was in your heart.

An' now when years an' throuble lay their load upon your head.

Think not there's cause to be afeared your ink not there's cause welcome will be dead. There's ne'er a wan would wish

uger to your hurt, wan would dip-a quill to-spi ther you with dirt. In this disthressful country, shure, the man

Would vex a woman on in years, a an' a queen. Had we hoult of that mane scut that pic

thured you with scorn. It's proud we'd be to make him rue that he was born. He'd niver draw another slur, nor ate another He'd wake to find himself one day w

drowned in a bog. We thank you for the kind, soft words to boys beyond the foam; The craythurs will be placed to know w proud of them at home.

They'll sport the shamrock in their caps, hy order of the Queen,
An' proudly play on Pathrick's day "The
Wearin' of the Green."
They bore the brunt, they tak the front (their mate an' drink a row), mate an' drink a row), troth we're feared that, if they're spared, consate will kill them now.

The Ideal Newspaper.

London Punch (Mr. Charles M. Sheldon was entrusted with the editorship of the Topeka Daily Chronicle for a week. He was to edit it entirely accord-ing to his own ideas. The experiment has proved an unmitigated flasco.—Daily Paper.) When I took the Press, as a middle-aged man,

(Said I to myself-said I,) Pil work on a new and original plan, (Said I to myself—said I.) never will mention the name of a horse, And the betting we'll stop as a matter of

(Said I to myself—said I!)

Then politics, too, are ephemeral things (Said I to myself—said I.)

And so are the doings of Queens and Kings,
(Said I to myself—said I.) And war is so wicked that I will refuse To print in my paper who win and who los In short, I'll abolish all manner of news, (Said I to myself-said II)

But I'll fill up my columns with temp (Said I to myself-said I.) mperance meetings and

tracts. (Said I to myself-said L) And, as for my leaders, no grave D. D. Can write better sermons, as you will agree, While in each little par, lol a text there

The first of the second

shall be, (Said I to myself—said II)