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TODAY'S WEATHER.-Probably occasions

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18

THE SUB-BASE OF BRYANISM.

What Demo-Populist politicians of the Bryan-Altgeld order denounce as "government by injunction" is simply a means, employed under certain conditions, of restraining lawless violence. It can do no injustice, for it can hurt nobody who is disposed to respect the rights of others. When men quit their employment they have no right to resort to violence against others who may be willing to enter that employment, or to use torch and dynamite for destruction of property. The protest against "government by injunction" is at bottom an assertion of the right of mob violence and a defense of it.

Hestility to property, with right of free riot, is a cardinal principle of the Bryan-Altgeld party. Socialism is one crutch and anarchy the other, Most men are poor, for in any state of society few can be rich; and when the orator of this party appeals to men's wants he seeks to create an effect by attributing their wants to some one's tyr-He suggests topics intended to bind the poor class together; topics intended to unite them against property and its owners; topics the discussion of which in the only form in which that discussion can reach their ear will be to make them think that some new law can make them comfortable-that it is the present law which makes them uncomfortable-that Government has at its disposal an inexhaustible fund out of which it can give to those who now want, without taking from others; or, if it take from others, for such purpose, such seizure is only equitable and

just. "When we affect to pity as poor those who must labor or the world cannot exist, we are triffing with the condition of mankind." So said Burke, in one of those statements whose impressiveness so marks his superiority to all men who have dealt with the underlying principles of human society and government Work must be done; it is the common doom of man that he must earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, that is, by the sweat of the body or the sweat of the mind, and every attempt to escape from the "curse" of labor beomes more truly a curse, for labor is the natural condition of human existence. Some few are indeed very rich, and some of them have accumulated their great wealth by pursuit of practices that have already been partially restrained and must be still further restrained by law; but the spirit that would attack every accumulation of property is anarchy itself. In these days of great undertaking and achievement, organization of capital on a vast scale is absolutely indispensable, and It must have a chance of profit, or there will be no great undertaking.

There are certain illegitimate combipations, known as trusts, with which no one yet can tell how Government should deal. It is a complicate problem, and, however necessary it be to deal with it, the method must not be such as would erect a bar to such organizations of capital as are necessary for the great work of the modern world. Property must have protection in the a change be needed now? larger masses as well as in the smaller accumulations. The political agitators who hold out hopes of division of property, so that they who have little or none may expect to have more, through spoliation of those who have much, are pests of societ, and enemies of the human race. The smaller properties cannot exist if the larger do not; for what rule can be made for definition of the amount that could be called an equitable share? Besides, the whole property of the world, divided equally, would amount to nothing at all, and would last scarcely a year. It is the fundamental constitution and nature of property to be unequal, for that is what its larger portions.

That labor in the long run gets its labor. Some few, indeed, get rich, but these are the exceptions. By far the greater part, who do not fall entirely, continue in but moderate circumstances, though their own labor is contributed unremittingly to their business, throughout their lives. But the great majority who undertake industrial enterprises fail, as men note every day-proof enough that they have not deprived labor of its share. Present times may be said to be fairly prosperous. But that prosperity consists mainly in the fact that more labor is employed than in the hard times we have been passing through, and on the whole at higher wages. The great com- of Lord Roberts' army have cost him binations or trusts no doubt make more money; but ordinary business, the smaller establishments, in which the greater part of the labor of the country is employed, are doing little if any better than before, because all the expenses of doing business have greatly increased, and growth of expense has kept pace with growth of the volume

Such is a reasonable statement of the industrial and business conditions of the present time. But the Bryan-Altgeld agitators want to make it appear that "the poor," as they denominate all who must live by labor, may find resources in political activity, in assaults upon property, in making conditions

of business.

that will deprive capital of profits; and in the more ignorant they even raise hopes-vague, indeed, but still they raise hopes-of plunder and of dividends in it. This, in fact, is the Chicago platform and the sub-base of Bry-

ALTGELD'S LAPSE INTO FACT.

There is nothing particularly new in the tirade of Altgeld at Albany. It is nday, per year..... 9 00 addressed to the same people for whose sake Altgeld, when Governor of Illinois, pardoned the Haymarket anarchists. Money is the master, he says, throned, and liberty is led captive. What we want now is to elevate the poor and tear down the rich. For the unspeakable outrage that wealth and property exist at all in this country the Republican party is solely responsible. The election of Bryan, therefore, will put us all on an equality, and the proper course for the patriot is a matter of simple inference. All this is something a little worse

than superfluous; for the true Altgeldism, of the Haymarket order, is already converted, and inflammatory talk of this kind may alienate the affections of such Democrats as are neither anarchists or socialists. But Mr. Altgeld condescends, in a moment of dalliance, to utter one pregnant and unimpeachable fact, and it is this:

The moment Mr. Bryan cor the Chicago platform in any particular, that

ent he is destroyed Truer word was never spoken. Let Bryan abandon Populism, and Populism abandons him. The Popocrat vote is divided, and the Republicans have a walkover. A corollary of this proposition is, Let the Democratic party abandon Bryan, and Bryanism abandons the Democratic party. Out of the Kansas City convention will go the South and West, and half the votes that went for Bryan and Sewall in 1896 will be cast for Bryan and some Populist on a Populist ticket.

The Democratic party today may be likened to the dog in the fable crossing the stream. If it reach for the shadov of Gold Democrats in the water, it will drop the bone of Bryanism now secure in its mouth. It looks to the Gold Democrat as if the way to win this year is to turn Bryan out and drop free silver. The fact is, that is the surest way to commit suicide.

WESTMINSTER'S FAMOUS CONFES-SION.

What difference is there between claiming infallibility for the Pope and claiming infallibility for the Westminster Assembly of 4643? Much, perhaps, n many ways, but certainly not much in the displeasure visited upon dissidents. If a Presbyterian minister raises his voice against the Westminster Confession, he is as good as tried, convicted and sentenced for heresy. Some embrace the dread extremity nobly, and have over with it, as Hillis did. Some smother their convictions weakly, and thank God that he has endowed them with discretion. Some it is to be feared haven't brains enough to comprehend what it is all about, and others have discernment as well as bravery, and are able to understand that the essentials of faith and practice are so far above and beyond the poor jargon of the creeds that to fight over words in the presence of eternal truth and duty is an employment as unworthy as it is unprofitable.

Why was the Westminster Confession of Faith thought necessary? It is fair to suppose that the religious needs of the time were inadequately served by the creeds in existence, and its framers met the crisis like men. They recognized the need and they resolved to fill it. The Nicene creed came down from the early church, but the need of something different was made apparent by the Reformation. There was the Confession of Augsburg, framed by Melancthon, in 1539. Catholic doctrine was cast at the Council of Trent, from 1545 to 1562. Creeds of various complexions were drawn up under the influence of Calvin and employed in France, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Poland, Hungary and Scotland. Then came the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England (1562-1571); and their modification, the Irish Articles (1615), which formed the transition to the Westmin ster document.

The labor undergone by the West minster Assembly fairly indicates the need felt at that time for a changed declaration of belief. The Assembly met in the Autumn of 1643, and sat for upwards of five years. And if a change was needed then, why may not

OFF FOR PRETORIA.

Lord Roberts is reported to be on the eve of a great forward movement. He has been a month at Bloemfontein preparing for this advance. His preliminary work has been to secure his communications, to remount his cavalry and mounted infantry, and to equip his men with winter clothing. With only a single narrow-gauge railroad connecting him with his sea base, the work of accumulating supplies has been slow and difficult. He has had to supply the loss of 11,000 horses, and he has been hampered by the failure of the alone gives value to its smaller as to War Department to keep him supplied from England and the Cape. Under the circumstances, it is remarkable that share is proven from generation to gen- Lord Roberts is today ready to resume eration by the condition or fortune of his advance, and probably he is not as the greater part of those who employ fully prepared as he ought to be, considering the arduous nature of the task

> before his transport service. The criticism passed upon Lord Rob erts because of the disaster which befell Colonel Broadwood is unjust. Colonel Broadwood was operating some 35 miles from Bloemfontein, and fell a victim to his own lack of military prudence. In other words, Colonel Broadwood, like General Gatacre and several other British officers, proved himself a gallant soldier, but an incautious and negligent commander. He failed to justify the confidence reposed in him by Lord Roberts. The recent operations of the Boers on the flank and rear the loss of perhaps 1000 men, killed, wounded and prisoners, but have ac complished no serious result. His railway lines of communication have not been cut, and the losses of the Boers have been considerable in their attack upon Colonel Brabant's force at Wepe-

ner. When Lord Roberts moves, he doubtless will march to the northwest and flank the Boer position, forcing a retreat from Bethlehem, whose railroad would put him in touch with General Buller. Kroonstad, the present base of operations for the Boers, is about 130 miles from Bloemfontein. General Methuen has been reported recently as moving in the direction of Hoopstad with a very effective force of well-

strong body of seasoned infantry.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS! A correspondent disputes a recent editorial statement of The Oregonian that the repeated refusal of England to listen to the proposal of France for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy was due to the influence of Queen Victoria and her adherents of the court party, at the head of which during the first year of the Civil War stood Prince Albert, a statesman who from the outset was a warm friend of the United States. Our correspondent assumes that The Oregonian has not given due weight to the appearance of a Russian squadron in New York harbor, and he is disposed to believe that the fact of Russia's friendship was the controlling influence in restraining England from recognizing the Southern Confederacy. This assumption is absurd. Had it not been for Lincoln's recasting Seward's original dispatch in the Mason and Slidell case, as set forth in Hay and Nico lay's life of that great man, we would have had war with Great Britain. But Lincoln knew we were wrong, and, saying, "One war at a time, Mr. Seward," recast Seward's dispatch with his own

The Russia of 1861 was not the Russia of today, and her friendship for the United States would not have made Great Britain hesitate to unleash the "thunders from her native oak" if we had not complied with her demand for the surrender of the Confederate envoys taken on the high seas from the deck of a British steamer. Russia could have given us little aid beyond her sympathy. Her navy was so small in 1861 that the united navies of England and France could have blockaded Cronstadt in ten days after a declaration of war. Under the treaty of Paris of 1856, Russia had then no fleet on the Black Sea; she had no troopships large enough to send her armies where they could do us any good or England or France any harm. She had not warships enough to defend her troopships against the navies of England and France. There was no empire of Germany in 1861; Prussia would never have supported Russia against France and England: neither would Austria, so that Russia's aid in 1861 would not have extended beyond her good wishes. She could have done us no good, and would have invited a ruinous blockade of her ports and destruction of her merchant marine

When the news of the seizure of Mason and Slidell, November 6, 1861, reached England, the friends of the South tried to make use of the incident for the purpose of breaking up the blockade and securing a recognition of the independence of the Confederacy. Lord Russell quickly drafted an emphatic ultimatum and sent it to the Queen for her approval. She herself, owever, was in no mood for war, the Prince Consort being in his last illness, The two scrutinized the draft of the dispatch and returned it with recommendations designed to show that the sole purpose of the demand was to protect the dignity and sovereignty of Great Britain. Lord Russell adopted the Queen's suggestions, and further privately instructed Lord Lyons that anything like menace was to be avoided. It is clear from these facts that the change of Lord Russell's original peremptory ultimatum was wrought by the direct interference and revision of

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. The reason why Great Britain, through Lord Russell, steadily refused to join France in recognizing the Southern Confederacy was that the real governing forces were determined to avoid war with the United States. As late as July 21, 1862, Earl Russell informed Confederate Commissioner Mason that 'Her Majesty's Government are still determined to wait." On October 13. 1862, Earl Russell sent his colleagues a confidential memorandum inquiring whether it is not a duty for Europe to ask both parties in the most friendly and conciliatory terms to agree to a suspension of arms." This was as far as Earl Russell would go after we had suffered the great defeats of McClellan before Richmond and Pope before Washington, followed by the bloody drawn battle of Antietam. On the 14th of October Sir George Cornewall Lewis, member of the Cabinet, declared that the government had no intention of recognizing the independence of the Confederacy. Palmerston and Russell from this time determined to continue the existing policy of non-intervention, because they knew the answer that the United States would make to any offer of mediation and the resentment it would exhibit if the Confederacy were recognized. It is perfectly clear that the English Government and the public who supported it did not wish to take any action in regard to the struggle in America by which they should run the

risk of war with the United States. The certainty of incurring enorm osses in case of a conflict with the United States of course acted as a powerful restraint upon England. The Confederate Commissioner, Mason, reported, February 9, 1863, that both political parties in England had "a fixed purpose to run no risk of a broil, even far less a war with the United States." The British Cabinet foresaw that an offer of mediation would be promptly rejected; that merely to recognize the independence of the Confederacy would be futile unless it entailed a war with the United States, and that a war would deprive Great Britain of her gains in shipping. This determination not to go to war with the United States is evident from the change in Lord Russell from negligence to vigilance after the escape of the Alabama; and in the refusal of Parliament to pass the Roebuck resolution looking toward the recognition of the Confederacy, even after our terrible defeat of Chancellorsville. If we had been defeated at oth Vicksburg and Gettysburg, probably intervention would have come in some form, but victory crowned our arms both East and West, and the danger of recognition of the Confederacy by Great Britain ceased to confront us.

FROM A FIGHTING STANDPOINT. The American people have great pride in their Navy. Its achievement in the war with Spain stands, in the general view, for invincibility, and many, even among those who have patriotic pride in it, think the Navy is large enough. Relatively speaking, however, the American Navy is not strong. stock of battle-ships, completed and under construction, includes the familiar five which have seen service in war; the Kearsarge, lately placed in commission; the Kentucky and Alabama, which soon will be, and the Maine, Missouri and Ohio, which have been fairly begun. There has been an appropriation for the construction of the

mounted yeomanry, accompanied by a New Jersey, Georgia and Pennsylvania but contracts for these have not yet been let, owing to the insistence of Congress upon a maximum price for armor-plate that was below the market price. When all the battle-ships that have been authorized have been built together with the two for which recent ecommendation was made by the House committee on naval affairs

there will be just twenty of these ships in the American Navy. As compared with the English and French navies, this number is very small. From a fighting standpoint, which may at any time become the Nation's point of view, it is wholly insufficient to compel a powerful enemy to a satisfactory result. Simply stated wenty battle-ships-a superfluity of heavy fighting machines in time of peace-are not enough for the contingency for which battle-ships are built maritime power with widely distant as well as near-by insular possessions it becomes the United States Government to look well and in good time to ts Navy.

Public credulity is taxed to the ut most by the declaration of Mrs. Dewey that she "attempted to dissuade the Admiral" from a course that has so asounded and chagrined a large majority of his countrymen. But the climax i reached when his brother-in-law, John R. McLean, Democratic politician and late aspirant to the Governorship of Ohio, asserts that he "knew nothing of the Admiral's purpose." The American people may be upon occasion heroworshipers, and in this sense idolaters but they do not, therefore, have to be lieve all that is told them. Neither the general regret at the Admiral's course nor the opinion held in regard to the source of his political action will be changed by these statements of his wife and her brother.

Colonel James Hamilton Lewis, the crimson-hued Seattle faker, refuses the rown by declining to run for Congress on the ground that he has too long monopolized the favors of his party. If Lewis is sincere, which he almost never is, he has become wise, which he never before was; and if he is not sincere which is probable, he is merely trying his popularity with his party. Likely enough, he expects that he will be called upon by the overwhelming sentiment of Seattle to run against Cush man, the Tacoma Representative; and then we shall see if King County can do for its picturesque humbug what it twice did for Charlie Voorhees.

Senator Morgan once ventured to express the opinion that there were others esides Bryan, and thus for a time im periled his seat in the Senate. Governor Johnston used the Senator's verbal inadvertence as the text for a terrific arraignment for treason to the real Democracy, and on the strength of his own unqualified virtues as a follower of the true faith, captured several counties in the state primaries The result in Alabama would seem to prove that there is room in the Democracy for both Bryan and Morgan, but that is only Alabama's narrow view of it. We know better in Oregon

It is worth while to observe that under the new Louisiana Constitution and registry law 7000 negroes are enrolled as voters. These, of course, are blacks with property or education, perhaps both. That is, they afford no menace to a white man's government, meaning by that orderly and intelligent government. Perhaps it would be fair to say that negroes of the same description vote in the South generally.

If anarchists like Altgeld think they have anything to gain for their party by denouncing, as does Altgeld, the 'bullpens of Idaho," they should go ahead. This identification of the Demcratic party with riot, anarchy, dynamite, murder and destruction of property is the milistone about the neck of Bryanism.

President McKinley is correct in his opinion that the nomination of Roosevelt as Vice-President would add great strength to the Republican ticket. And toosevelt is apparently of opinion that McKinley's name on a ticket with him would be a great weakness; hence he refuses, and honors continue uneven.

The Washington Populists declined to call a state convention to name delegates to Sioux Falls, and made the appointments through their state central committee and county chairmen. What is this but machine politics of the rankest sort? The Populist bosses are both the initiative and referendum.

Strange that Tammany doesn't pay what the men demand at the new Croton water works, and draw on the City Treasury for the money. Instead of doing this, Tammany's contractors are calling for troops. Here's an opportunity for Bryan and Altgeld.

Montana may be persuaded to "vindiste" Senator Clark. It is all a question of the length, breadth and fullness of the Clark sack, though the ex-Senator-to-be has already done much to show that of that there is no question.

Mrs. Dewey is perfectly at home in the Democratic party; but the way she makes the uxorious Admiral trot round after the procession reminds one of Captain Bunsby's servitude to the lady who took command of him.

Pettigrew is doomed to enjoy the con solations of solitude after his present term. He is getting a foretaste of them now, for where is Pettigrew, talking there is certain to be solitude, unless the exits are blocked.

The basis of Bryanism is hostility to property and the assumption that no man should be permitted to have more than another.

Sacramento's Latest Bid for Fame. New York Tribune,

When Paderewski in his present tour of the country reached Sacramento, Cal., he readily ascertained from the records of the box office that only 123 seats had been sold for the performance which he had arranged to give in that flourishing city. Thereupon the eminent planist cancelled he engagement and returned their money to those who had purchased tickets, being, as we are interested to hear, generally aded for this spirited action. It hap ned that on the evening appointed fo the Paderewski concert a minstrel show in Sacramento was crowded to the doors Doubtless it is deplorable that the capi-tal of California contains only 123 persons who cared to embrace the rare oppor tunity of hearing such music as a great artist evokes from the instrument of which he is the unrivalled master, but it is almost always possible to find some lement of consolation in the most dis-

heartening incident. The spirit which incites a person to correct a false taste, cul-tivate a new one or otherwise pursue knowledge in some unfamiliar field is worthy of praise and emulation; but hypocrisy is an odious vice. In this case how comparatively respectable it was for the people of Sacramento to obey their real inclinations and go to see the minstrels, instead of going to hear Pade-rewski and pretending to enjoy a per-

AN AMERICAN TRIUMPH. secretary Hay's Achievement for Commerce and International Peace. London Times.

The Government and people of the United States are to be congratulated upon the successful achievement of a considerable service to the world. The diplomatic correspondence between Hay and the Powers interested in Mr future of China published yesterday at Washington shows that Mr. McKinley Secretary of State has obtained a general assent from all the nations con-cerned to the policy of "the open door." The credit of having formulated that broad and just principle of international dealing in the Celestial Empire belongs to this country. But the honor of winning for it the formal acceptance of Germany, France, Russia, Japan and Italy has fallen to our kinsmen across the Atlantic. Nowhere out of the United States will this signal success of American diplo be welcomed so giadly as in this country The advantages it confers upon the com merce of the world are common to all states and to all peoples, but they must prove of special benefit to the nation which is still the chief trading power in the Far East. The policy of the open door has prevailed in these agreement because it is fair and equitable on its face. It gives equal rights to all everywhere, and leaves the subjects of each nationality to win or lose in the struggle for the greatest markets of the future according to their deserts. That is all that we desire in China or in any other for-eign field. We wish neither for privileges nor for favors. We hope that in a fair field we shall by due exertions hold our own. If upon equal terms our new and vigorous competitors can defeat us we shall recognize we have nobody to blame but ourselves. The United States, which are certain to be amongst our most for-midable rivals for the trade of the Far East, were the first to appreciate the justice and the reasonableness of the pol-lcy we professed. They adopted it themelves, and now after six months of ne gotiations they have induced the Power to adopt it, too. Henceforth the foreign trade and commerce of China are to be open to all nationalities upon equal con ditions, if the terms of the agreements with the United States are fully and faithfully observed. Mr. Hay has done muc to make straight the paths of commercin a region where they were threaten ing to become tortuous under the pressure of all kinds of illicit political influ ences. He has contributed in no small de gree to weaken the grounds of serious danger to the peace of the world; and he has opened up to China a fresh prospect of economic development without an in-crease of the perils that menace her politcal existence

THE APOSTASY OF SEWALL. His Ideas of Business and Expansio Sever Him From Bryanism.

New York Times. It has long been understood that Mr. Arthur Sewall, of Maine, has no desire to see his name on the ticket with Bryan again this year, but his recent utterance make it evident that he could not even if he would be the Bryanite candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Sewall is a frank expansionist of an advanced type. Mr. Bryan preaches the doctrine that we must drop everything we have outside and home and stay there. The two colicies are incompatible, the two men

annot be yoked together.
The utterances that sever him com pletely from the Bryanites are of much interest. We quote his views of the re-cently revealed tendencies of our National

In the grand vista opened up by this co try's expanding importance among the na-tions of the world there are plainly visible two features of vital concern to the people; first, the finger of destiny pointing to the parting of the foreign world and a participation in th councils of the great human family; secon the necessity for the restoration of the Unit-States to the proud position once occupied as a leading maritime power. The two are so closely intertwined as to be inseparable. Expansion in territory means increased opportunities for the use of American capital in the

direction of maritime commercial expansion.

. Our destiny leads us unerringly on to the two great fields of expansion, territorial and maritime, and this destiny should be heartily welcomed by every partroits American as the true pathway to National and commertial progress.

The attentive reader will at once per

ceive that Mr. Sewall wishes to do business. The desire to do business is the dominant principle of his politics. That nstantly cuts him off from ass with W. J. Bryan. The aim of the Bryan shut up the shop so that the owner can go out on the street corner and discuss with his fellow-citizens the rapacious habits of the trust octopus and the woeful backache of the bearers of the celebrated cross of gold. If Mr Sewall helteved in the principles

of Bryanism four years ago, then he is a rank apostate now. If he believed then what he says now, he was a sinful dissembler when he ran on the ticket with the Nebraskan.

A Fundamental Principle of Dem racy.

PORTLAND, April 17 .- (To the Editor.)-In the brief editorial this morning con cerning the Republican nominee for As essor. The Oregonian gives utterance to a fundamental principle in our form of government as follows: "Official duties have to be learned in every public position That is one of the consequences of demo-cratic government. Democracy has to teach the men it brings forward, from Presidents, Governors and Senators down to those named for the humblest positions Then, as soon as they learn, it discards them and takes up new men. This is in-separable from the nature of democracy, nd it is right if democracy is right remedy is oligarchy, with its settled bu-

Laying aside all reference to local candidates, I beg to say that this utterance of the editor is thoroughly sound; and it is a complete refutation of the civil service fad, now in operation throughout cials, small and great-mostly small-are fastened upon the people in direct viola-tion of the genius of a republic and without commensurate benefit to the service Oligarchy with its bureaucracy. C. E. CLINE.

President McKinley Asked to Explai

St. Paul Pioneer Press, Rep.
The public at large will cordinily jois
in the hope, attributed by our Washington correspondent to the Republican leaders, "that President McKinley will take the first opportunity to inform the country concerning the reasons which induced to change from the advocacy of absolute free trade with Puerto Rico to an approval of a tariff of 15 per cent of the Dingley rates as a plan for raising a revenue for the island."

Desperate Economies. Indianapolis Journal. "Joe, there's a collar and cuff tro

tarted. "Oh, gracious! I've been turning mine upside down, and now I suppose I'll have o turn them inside out."

The Spacious Apartment-House "How's your new apartment?" "Oh, it's all right; we are just walking distance from the elevator.

GOSSIP OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, April 13.-While there is a possibility of the ship subsidy bill passing the Senate at the present session, it is not probable, indeed, it is hardly possible, that it can get through the House. possible, that it can get through the House The Democratic members of the commit-tee having the bill in charge have gotter together, and will prepare a very strong report against the bill. They have con-sidered every phase of the subject, and did not overlook a single point. They declare formance that bored them half to death! that the measure as reported to the House is very obnoxious, and think it will be opposed by the solid Democratic party. It is further expected that the Populists and other silver forces will join the Demo-crats in their opposition to the bill.

More than this, it is known that there

are some Republicans who are at heart opposed to the bill, and will take every step possible to defeat it. There is possibility of their being whipped in, much as some Republicans were whipped into upporting the Puerto Rican bill, provided the party leaders of the House determine to push the bill before adjournment. A at the same time it is known that there is general anxiety to have an early adjournment, and many Republicans would ordinarily support the bill may avoid doing so at this time, for fear of prolonging the session. So this fact, taken in conjunction with

the undivided Democratic opposition, makes the chances of success in the House most remote. In fact, so remote are they no one but the most earnest advocate of the bill expect to see it passed by the House at this session

Too Much Sulzer.

Representative Sulzer, who was one he prime movers and instigators of the nvestigation into the Idaho riots, is being turned down so completely and so effect ually by the committee on military af-fairs of the House of late, that those who at one time deplored the fiendish give with which Sulzer and Lentz first prosecuted the investigation, are now glad to have the matter run along under present con-

When the miners were on the stand, both these sensationalists delighted in drawing from the witnesses statements of the vil-est character in the hopes of damaging the Army and throwing the Governor and military into a bad light. Now the tables are turned, and the Army is being given an opportunity to defend itself as well as the Governor, and both have come out in the most creditable style, and with a sin gle sweep knocked over all the sensa-tionalism that was set up by the cheap politicians from New York and Ohio. An instance of how these so-called "friends of labor" have been rebuked, was shown at a recent meeting of the commit tee. Sulzer, seeking to make further po-litical capital, demanded that the name of the miners who were imprisoned in the "bullpen" be published. This the committee agreed to do, but when the copy came from the printer, the eager Sulzer was surprised and shocked to find that in addition to the names called for, a newspaper clipping had also been reproduced, showing the ringleaders among the disturging element of the miners. was more than he bargained for; but no more than the committee intended, and although he vigorously and loudly pro-tested and demanded that these latter be withdrawn, the committee took no heed of his outburst, but rather took a peculiar delight in watching him writhe and burn, where he had intended to gloat

Recognition to Mining States. Representative Moody, of Oregon, reently reported from the public lands con mittee the bill drawn up and passed through the Senate by Senator Simon, which extends to Oregon, Washington and California the rights now enjoyed by all other mineral states, whose citizens can cut and use the timber on the mineral lands. In his report, Mr. Moody says:

"Under existing legislation by Congress passed many years ago (act of June 3, 1878 20 Stat. at Large, page 88), all citizens of the United States and other persons bona fide residents of what are known as mining states, omitting, however, the states of California, Oregon and Wash-ington, were authorized and permitted to fell and remove for building, agricultural mining and other domestic purposes, tim ber or other trees growing or being upon the public lands being mineral and not subject to entry under existing laws of the United States, except for mineral entry, subject to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe for the protection of timber and the indergrowth growing upon such lands.
"In furtherance of this legislation, Co gress passed an act, approved March 2 891 (chapter 553), entitled 'An act to amend section 8 of an act approved Ma 1891, entitled "An act to repeal timber culture laws, and for other purposes.' In section 8 of the act aforesaid, as amen

ed, it is provided: "And in the St d in the States of Colorado, Mon tana, Idaho, North Dakota and South Dakota, Wyoming and the District of Alas-ka, and the gold and silver regions of Ne-vada and the Territory of Utah in any criminal prosecution or civil action by the United States for a trespass upon such timber lands or to recover timber or lumber cut thereon, it shall be a defence, it the defendant shall show that the said timber was so cut or removed from the timber lands for use in such state or ter-ritory by a resident thereof for agricultural, mining, manufacturing or domestic purposes, under rules and regulations made and prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and has not been transported

'But nothing herein contained shall or erate to enlarge the rights of any rallway company to cut timber on the public do

main. " Provided, that the Secretary of the Interior may make suitable rules and reg-minations to carry out the provisions of this act, and he may designate the sections or tracts of land where timber may be cut, and it shall not be lawful to cut or remo any timber except as may be prescribed by such rules and regulations." "Neither of the acts referred to (that

of June 3, 1878, nor the act of March 3, 1891), in express terms includes the states of California, Oregon or Washington, al-though those states were then and are now well known to be mining states. The act of June 3, 1878, contains, after the desigof June 3, 18.8, contains, after the season nation of the states and territories therein mentioned, these words: 'And all other mineral districts of the United States,' 'This language would seem broad enough to include the three states not specifically mentioned, but it has been held that the States of California, Oregon and Washington are not subject to the provisions of this act. Therefore the amendment provided for by this bill is necessary. Why the States of California, Oregon and Washington, all three being mineral states, and so recognized, were not included at the time the act of June 2, 1878, or the subsequent act of March 2 1891, were passed by Congress, is not apparent. Nor is there any good reason why citizens and bona fide residents of the States of California, Oregon Washington should not be entitled to same benefits and privileges that are af-forded the citizens and bona fide resident: of the states and territories epe entioned in the acts of June 3, 1878, and March 3, 1891. The omission of these states from the acts referred to is an un just discrimination against the citizens ind bona fide residents of the States of California, Oregon and Washington, places them upon an unequal footing with

the states and territories mentioned.
"Senate bill 2865 is nothing more than
an amendment of the act of March 2. 1891, by adding to section 8 the three states named, and confers upon the citizens and bona fide residents of those states the same rights in relation to the felling and removing of timber for building, agricultural, mining and other domestic purposes that are enjoyed by the citizens and bona fide residents of the states and territories mentioned in the acts aforesaid. The amendment of the act of March 2, 1891, is deemed sufficient without any specific mendment of the act of June 3, 1878.

"Your committee, upon a careful consideration thereof, are of the opinion that the bill is a meritorious one, and report it back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The new popular song is one form of fresh air that isn't always enjoyable. Grover Cleveland counsels college stulents not to hate office-seekers. What is

Grover after now? The restaurants in Pretoria are not making arrangements for any rush of Engishmen December 36.

> Quay remains in Florida, probably because he considers it the most agreeable section of the cold outside.

The politician who has a taste for checks is sometimes compelled to wear stripes during the late years of his life. Mendacity is a virtue in fishermen. If

they told the truth the streams would have been depopulated long ago.

The price of wheat and the price of silver are not trotting in double harness ahead of the Bryan band wagon this year.

Mr. Clark's attempt to run Montana politics the way Croesus would have run them went the way of the Shelden experiment.

When the House begins to railroad Puerto Rico legislation through is when Thomas Brackett Reed begins to be

Work on the Uganda Railroad has been so greatly delayed that it is highly improbable that Lake Victoria can be reached before the end of the year, as ord Sallsbury predicted. Lions, the plague, the tsetse-fly, a strike and a season of hot humidity have been the chief obstacles, and there are about 200 miles of road yet to build before Lake Victoria is reached.

Emperor William uses the most diversified kinds of letter paper, and changes his style often. The latest style in use by the Kaiser shows on the upper left corner the imperial eagle, surmounted by a crown esting upon the famous Hohenzollern helmet, from each side of which fly streamers bearing the German colors. In one of his claws the eagle bears the yellow imperial tandard, and in the other the purple flag of the King of Prussia.

J. H. Hale, of South Glastonbury, Conn., high practical authority, thinks this is going to be a great fruit year. He finds that the fruit trees of the country have come through the Winter better than ever pefore in his recollection, and he knows of no considerable area where the growers complain. Mr. Hale even guarantees the peach crop, and he is the greatest peachgrower in the country, owning orchards from Connecticut to Georgia,

When the Shah of Persia visits the Paris Exposition he will be accompanied by two ministers and by several Princes of the royal house. He expects to spend some time at a watering place in the Caucasus before starting for Europe, and will arrive at Moscow on June 3. From Moscow he will go to St. Petersburg, then to Berlin, and next to Wiesbaden, or Homburg. He will reach Paris in July. Before his return he will visit London, Vienna and Constantinople.

A venerable chef, who was the White House cook when Lincoln was President, is in Bellevue Hospital, Manhattan, recovering slowly from starvation. John Jeremiah had saved mouey from some 30 years' work in various hotels and restaurants, enough to keep him well through life, but was bitten with speculation, lost everything, and when he would have returned to his profession he was forgotten. His case is a common one. He is a Prussian, and his father was a famous cook of Kaiser Wilhelm I.

The death of ex-Senator Sawyer brings to mind a story told him by a friend of his in Washington. Sawyer was a very generous giver of charity and of presents which neither he nor the beneficiary would have cared to denominate as charity, though the gifts amounted to much the same. He told his friend one day that he was going to turn over a new leaf, and try to keep his donations down to a limit that would not exceed \$1000 a month, Three months after he had announced this resolution his friend asked how he had made out. "I started out pretty well." he replied, "and if I hadn't given an old friend of mine in Wisconsin, who had struck hard luck, \$10,000 last month, I think I should have kept within the limit."

Those millions left by George Smith, who died in London recently, have been paying handsome toll to the Government all along the line, from Chicago, where Smith made the most of his fortune, to England, where he went into retirement, The British Government first took away about \$5,000,000 of it in estate and inheritance taxes. Then the United States Government, under the war tax on inheritances, came forward and demanded a million or two-just how much is uncertain-from the principal heir, James Henry Smith, who is a resident of New York Finally New York State held out a hand through Controller Coler, of New York City, and has obtained \$2,000,000 on the James Henry Smith inheritance of \$40,000,-000-the 5 per cent rate for collateral heirs here prevailing, as George Smith left no direct issue.

The existing easy-going methods of granting degrees in medicine prevailing in many states has the effect of flooding the market with medical men, with correspondingly disastrous competitive results. For example, the ratio of physicians to population is one to less than 600 in the United States, while in foreign countries it varies from one to about 1100 in the British Isles to one to about 8500 in Russia. We are said to have in proportion to our population four times as many physicians as France, five times as many as Germany, and six times as many as Italy. There are more medical schools in the United States alone than in countries whose total population is six times as great, and yet few of these medical schools in the United States have endowments corresponding to those so lavishly made to other educational institutions or in any way proportioned to their needs.

To the Honest Liar.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American. Here's to the man who lies to us, who's ca less of the truth, Who slaps us on the back and says, "Gee! How you hold your youth!" Who shrinks not at the future when he has a lie to tell,

But when you're sick and tired and blue, de clares, "You're looking well!"

Here's to the man who tells us lies when solemn truth would hurt, Who says, "I'll back you through and thre if it should take my shirt." Who, when you're "off" and cannot write just as you think you should, Will tune you up for better things with, "That's what I call good!"

Or, when you paint a picture that is wrong in every part. Will make you think the daub is great by saying. "Now, that's art!" He lies-but it's in charity, if lying ever was, So, here's his health, for, though he lies, he's