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TODAYS WEATHER .- Occasional showers

PORTLAND, PRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1900

THE THREATS OF THE BOERS.

The British are not pressing the campaign in South Africa, since it is not now necessary they should. It is evident that Lord Roberts is endeavoring to avoid waste of life. By means of its enormously superior resources the British Government can keep up a pressure of force upon the Boer States which they cannot very long sustain. Even if there should be not much more fighting, the Boers cannot maintain for an indefinite period the effort necessary to hold the British armies at bay. The esources of the two states will be exhausted, under such pressure, within a short time-within a few months, or a year or two, at furthest. As a result of such tension, collapse is inevitable. The power of resistance will be worn out.

Again it is reported that the Boer will blow up the mines. They probably will. And they may also destroy the City of Johannesburg. These desperate measure, will not avert the doom of these two states, but will only be the means of rendering their obliteration more complete; and they will justify all the severities of reprisal which the British Government may see fit to enforce. To blow up the mines and to destroy the City of Johannesburg would be acts of vandalism, without avail as military expedients, and therefore without excuse at the bar of the world. Citation of Moscow as a precedent is absurd, for its destruction turned the French out into a Russian Winter, while Johannesburg is in a climate where shelter from cold is not neces-sary to armies. Destruction of the mines would be purely an act of vengeance, which could in no way help the allitary situation or condition of the ers. But it would furnish the British with justification for their war upon such a people, and the world with proof that it was time such a people had

The world may look for this devastation; but the British armies will go forsimply for property, it might well dewill punish that foe at whatever cost, and without stopping one moment to done, and always will do, in circumstances similar. It is not a wise valor wantenly plucks lions by the

UNREST IN THE FAR EAST.

Late news from Japan indicates the certain and perhaps not slow approach of the time when Russia and the Island Kingdom shall become embrolled in matters that can only be settled by war. The demand of Russia to be alstrengthen the Czar's grip upon Japan, lief that such embrellment may not be far distant. The war spirit is said to run high in Japan. Her people, believing the conflict to be irrepressible, prefer that it should come before the completion of the trans-Siberian Railway. With pride in their new navy and absolute confidence in its prowess, and in actual touch with their base of supplies, the Japanese believe that they are in relatively better condition to wage war in Asiatic waters than is match for that of Russia in these wat ers, and military critics estimate that would be able to throw into Corea, at very short notice, nearly a quarter of a million men, or a force sufficient to overcome by sheer weight of numbers the Russian strength on the Pacific.

The tension between these two powers became dangerous soon after the close of the Chinese-Japanese war in 1894. Japan made war with China for the purpose of making Corea independent of Chinese control. After the close of the war, Russia robbed her of a part in command of an army of 30,000 men. of the fruits of victory by forcing a release of the Lizo-Tung peninsula. The humiliation which compliance with this demand placed upon Japan lication of Lord Roberts' criticism was bitter, and the irritation growing out of it has been increased by subse quent aggressions rather than softened by time, until now the differences between the two nations are apparently unreconcilable except through the arbitrament of war. The question, simply stated, is this: Two aggressive races bent on expansion stand face to face in a fierce rivalry for power and influence over the same territory in the Orient. Heretofore the advance movement of Russia has been careful and in a pacific though resolute temper. It has, however, been thorough-going and to all appearance irresistible. Rus sian troops have occupied the great province of Manchuria for several years; and to all intents and purposes Russia now possesses that territory The next step is to seize Corea; bu here Japan's interests are so vital that peaceable possession is not likely to be allowed. Corea and China are not only

the natural fields for Japan's manufactures and products, but they form the storehouses from which she draws her

supplies. Should Russia, by seizure or con quest, become the controlling power in Corea, Japan would be menaced seriously, if not, in emergency, vitally, in a military sense, and her commercial activity would be confined to the narrow limit of her home territory. The warlike front which she presents to Russia, therefore, is due to the belief that she must fight that power, if she would not surrender piecemeal the holdings and commercial influence acquired through her successful war with China, and that she is now much better prepared to measure swords with her powerful enemy than she will be when the completion of the Siberian Railway brings Russia in close touch with her exhaustless source of supplies.

THEY DON'T KNOW BRYAN. ries of political reflection should not be viewed too critically; but when the solicitude of the mugwump bird being the issues of the campaign by excluding the only two things that really are issues, it is time to protest. As for silver, it says, that "Is out of the running." As for expansion, "that is settled." As to Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Philippines, it says: "No party proposes that the United States shall give up their possession."

The only objection to this view of th campaign is that it is contrary to the facts. It would be all right, but it is 1896, when the Demo-Populist redall wrong. Silver and the disposition of the Philippines are the issues of the campaign. If the Herald doesn't know this, it hasn't read Mr. Bryan's recent speeches or the Nebraska platform, his work, or the Oregon platform modeled on the Nebraska platform. If silver and expansion are not at issue today, then the money standard was not at stake in 1896, nor the tariff in 1892, nor

the extension of slavery in 1860. The proposals in this campaign, as in 1896, come from the Democrats. They are the party of opposition, and it is the opposition's function to offer an alternative instead of the course pursued by the party in power. As for the party in power, it has to stand by its record. Whatever it professes, the people have a right to hold it to that record. It has pursued a purpose to retain the Spanish islands, and it must shoulder the responsibility. It has enacted a gold-standard law, and no professions They can come into the nest, but mus for silver or "bimetalism" it might be content to occupy a back seat an make at Philadelphia can impair its entire responsibility for advocacy and intent to retain the gold standard.

The party of opposition, then, as has been said, is required to make alternative proposals; and justice compels recognition that from this responsibility it plainly that Bryan will be renominated does not shrink. It has alternatives and it puts them forward. One is free silver-that is, the Chicago platform, This is the first thing in all the Democratic platforms-"We affirm the Chicago platform in whole and in part." That is the first thing in the Lincoin platform and in the Portland platform, and will be the first thing in the Kansas City platform. Bryan, in fact, is and will be his own platform, and he stands by silver.

If the Herald thinks nobody demands abandonment of the Philippines, it should read Mr. Bryan's speeches and the platforms that have been drafted ceased to exist, as an independent po- at his dictation. What is the demand litical body in contact with the world, of the Democrats regarding the Philippines? The answer is, their independence. This is the burden of Bryan's ward all the same, and the Boer States speeches, this is the specific declarawill cease to exist. The waste will be tion of the Nebraska and Oregon platrepaired in time, though the loss will forms. To say that nobody proposes to Demo-Populist woodpeckers and their enormous. If the British Empire abandon the Philippines is as accurate allies, the sliver-bellied Repu were fighting merely for the mines, as to say that nobody proposes to nom- birds, who are the eccentric occupants inate Bryan for President. Take silver of the ancestral Democratic nest, even sist. But it is fighting a foe that has and "anti-imperialism" out of the Demchallenged its sovereignty, insulted its ocratic proposals, and there is nothing majesty, invaded its territory; and it left but a mass of shapeless jelly. The

backbone is gone. The underlying character of the count the cost, as all great nations have Demo-Populist party is hostility to turned down; when another returning property and worship of the right of golden-winged Democratic woodpecker free riot. Its basis is socialistic, with tendency to anarchy. Free cotnage of silver, debasement of money and sur- turned down. Why not? What else render of the Philippine islands are its can a man expect who invokes the affirmative demands.

CRITICISM THAT KILLS. The criticism of General Buller and his subordinates by Lord Robertsis confirmed by letters written home to England by officers of high rank, lowed to land troops in Corest is held to who served under General Buller be evidence of the intention to during the whole campaign on the line of the Tugela. Some of these and, together with other movements of letters have been printed, and one of aggressive significance, leads to the be- them contains a denunciation of General Buller as fighting his splendid soldiers without either strategy or tactics. The officer who wrote this letter compares Buller's generalship to the action of a blind man feeling his way forward by tapping a wall with his stick. He says that the splendid Irish brigade was inexcusably sacrificed by its commander, General Hart. The flercest criticism of General Buller, Sir Charles Warren and General Hart does not come from the army correspondent, but Russia. Japan's fleet is more than a from British officers of high rank and reputation, who served gallantly on the firing line during the whole of the fighting for the relief of Ladysmith. These officers indignantly deny that General Buller forced the enemy to withdraw, and insist that but for Lord Roberts' movement Buller would never have entered Ladysmith.

Lord Roberts is doubtless in posses sion of plenty of testimony to justify his severe criticism of Buller's military capacity, and in face of such criticism the wonder is that General Buller is left Perhaps Buller has political "pull" enough at home to retain his command, but the logical effect of the pub would be the relief of General Buller or his resignation. With such an indictment of his military ability as that framed by Lord Roberts, General Buller cannot hope to retain the confidence of his command in the future, and unless the War Office expected General Buller to follow General Gatacre to England it would hardly have published Lord Roberts' report. Lord Roberts has had a great opportunity to expose the utter military incompetency of the Wolseley pets in the English Army, and he has not thrown it away. He does not make any attempt to dis guise his opinion that the English Army under General Buller before Ladysmith is correctly defined by what Kinglake called the English Army in the Crimen "an army of lions commanded by jack

If General Buller is not relieved from command, it is not likely that Lord Roberts will attempt any movement whose success will depend upon the cooperation of Buller's army. Except under his own eye and personal direction, Lord Roberts could not trust Buller's capacity; and for this reason Buller is not likely to be given any important work to do. Lord Roberts will pull the laboring oar, and may do to Buller's army what Grant did to the army of General Thomas in the Spring campaign of 1865. He may order its best troops, beyond what are neces-sary to hold Ladyamith and the railway from Durban to the Boer frontier, sent to his own army. Thomas was too slow in preparation and on the march to satisfy Grant, so he ordered General Schofield, with Thomas' best troops, to go east, and sent them to North Caro-

THE DEMOCRATIC COLDEN, WINGED WOODPECKER.

There is a good deal of satire directed at the "Mugwump bird," a kind of po-Boston sometimes has queer ways of litical cuckoo that sometimes lays its looking at things, and Bostonese vaga- | eggs in the nest of one party and some-Boston Herald, the most dignified and the hatching of its eggs and the shelter possibly the most thoughtful of all the of its young with the least trouble and Boston papers, begins its definition of care to itself. Sometimes the mugwump bird's egg doesn't hatch, either because the legitimate makers and occupants of the nest pitch it overboard or because they refuse to sit upon it and warm it into life, so that it becomes an addled egg through neglect. But the Democratic golden-winged woodpecker is not a cuckoo at all: It is s bird of very strong local attachments to the original Democratic nest, from which it reluctantly took to flight in headed woodpeckers and the plebald Silver-Republican woodpeckers became the ruling forces of the party. Some of the golden-winged Democratic woodpeckers in 1896 undertook to flock by themselves; some of them imitated the example of the mugwump bird and joined the ranks of the Republican golden-winged woodpeckers, but, although this brought them into good society and furnished them with revenge upon the red-headed and piebald Demo-Populist woodpeckers who had dispossessed them of their ancestral home, it did not furnish them with a warm official nest in which to lay eggs, hatch them and thus increase and multiply their following. So the goldenwinged Democratic woodpeckers have been of late trying to fly back to the old nest, but the piratical birds who hold the fort deny them admittance on any tolerable terms of submission. be content to occupy a back seat and must eat the same identical crow that they refused to swallow when they took to flight in 1896.

These golden-winged Democratic voodpeckers are the unconscious political humorists of the time. They see but solemnly attempt to lubricate him before swallowing him. They say no harm can come to the country and to business, even if Bryan is elected; that the Senate is surely Republican, and that the passage of the gold-standard law makes free silver coinage and a disturbance of industrial conditions an impossibility. But, unfortunately, this song and dance of the Democratic golden-winged woodpecker is discredited by Mr. Bryan himself, who peremptorily refuses to be lubricated. you swallow me," Bryan says in substance, "you must take me just as I

am, without one plea." This is the answer of Mr. Bryan to the golden-winged Democratic woodpeckers, whose delusive song and dance, as executed locally, seems to have excited nothing but mirth and contempt on part of the red-headed as prairie dogs, rattlesnakes and owls will live in harmony sometimes in the same hole, When Inman, a leading golden-winged Democratic woodpecker was urged for Mayor, he was promptly with tears in his eyes pleaded against fusion with the Populists, he, too, was memory of Jefferson and Jackson in an assembly whose theory of finance would have seemed lunacy to Jefferson, whose theory of Populistic legislation is in complete subversion of individualism in government, strenuously asserted by

Jefferson and supported by Jackson? These returning Democratic golden winged woodpeckers deserve all the contempt they receive, for they are at least old enough to know better than to pretend that they can swallow Bryan as a Democratic nominee, but not as a Populist nominee. They will be obliged to swallow not only Bryan, who is really a Populist and never was anything else, but they will be obliged to swallow him standing on the Chicago platform, which includes not only a free-silver plank, but a number of very rotten Populistic planks. They will be obliged to swallow Bryan without lubrication. They will be obliged, if they accept the Chicago platform, not only to cut off their gold wings of 1896, bu to wear the plumage of the red-headed Demo-Populist woodpecker. They will find out if they elect Bryan that they "have poured out the baby with the

The putting out of commission of so many warships is significant at this time chiefly because of the explanation offered. In point of fact, it is not necessary or economical to keep all the effective vessels of the Navy in commission in a time of profound peace with all maritime powers, neither is it expected. But when one vessel after another is retired for the reason that their commanders and crews are needed for the new vessels that must be placed in commission in order that contract ors' obligations to the Government may be canceled, the situation assumes mildly serious aspect, which, under the shadow of a warcloud, might speedily become acute. Men competent to command and work naval vessels cannot be picked up at random under stress of emergency. The one arm of the government that demands trained hands for its service is the Navy, and it appears that, though the United States Government is building a Navy slowly, as compared with the activity in this line of its possible foes among the European powers, its preparations to man its ships are in a yet more backward state. Whether with the schoolships we have affoat, with men in training, and the cadets that are under instruction at Annapolis, this serious shortage in Naval officers will in due course of time be met, the

public is not advised. Certainly the

strain will thereby be relieved somewhat. But the fact, as stated on the authority of the Naval Bureau, that there are at present fully 160 vacancies in the line of the Navy and the total number of officers is really less than four years ago, notwithstanding the great increase in the number of ships, should put active brains in the Naval Department and in Congress at work to devise ways and means whereby an anomalous condition of affairs that might easily become serious is cor-

Gratifying evidence of substantial growth of the type that attracts homebuilding is seen in the petition for the extension of water mains to the district, the industrial center of which is the Doernbecher furniture factory. The suburbs of Portland present fine opportunities for the establishment of the homes of labor, and no form of growth is more welcome than that which takes on the manufacturing phase. This is, indeed, growth along two distinct lines, both of which are permanent. The freeholder among the laboring classes is the ideal citizen. He is never in the anarchist's audience, and he makes a specialty of labor's opportunities rather than of its grievances. Portland may well congratulate herself upon the establishment of any industry that is the nucleus of modest suburban homes, and should not fail to extend to this and these, as far as is at all practicable, the benefits of Bull Run water for the usual consideration.

A suggestive ceremony, and in a way a pathetic one, is the annual presentation at Westminster Abbey on Maundy Thursday of a small gift from the Queen to aged and deserving persons in number equal to the years of her life. Eighty-one of these feeble pensioners upon the Queen's grace and bounty tottered up the Abbey chancel on Thursday of last week to receive royal alms, the presentation of which is the only rite of an exhaustive church formula which English sovereigns have practiced on this day since the reign of James II. As observed now from year to year, it is chiefly suggestive of the great age of the Queen, relatively few of the thousands of spectators who witness the ceremony attaching any significance to it beyond that which attends a gracious bestowal of charity by the aged sovereign to a specified number of the aged poor of her realm.

We may not be quite sure what ex-President Cleveland is driving at in his etter to the Democratic Club at Brooklyn, but it seems certain that he view: several things with alarm. Speaking of the party in power, he gives utter-ance to this lucid sentence: "We should too well understand their ability to attach to their fortunes the powerful contingent of selfish interests to place confident reliance upon the weakness which ought to be the penalty of their misdeeds." The rest of the letter is in much the same solemn and ponderous style of vagueness. But his purpose seems to have been to whack the Republican party for its misdeeds and the Democratic party for its false leadership. It would have been more becoming to the record of the Princeton sage if he had said plainly what he meant and all he meant.

So far as heard from, Oregon was not represented at the Trans-Mississippi Congress. Bryan was. It used to be the fashion out here to take the congress seriously, and public-spirited citizens went to much trouble and expense to attend. Governor Geer was at the Salt Lake session, a year or two ago, and found, what had already been pretty well known, that it was in the control of wild silver propagandists and have not desired to contribute to the misrepresentation and stultification of the West by this ill-advised and misguided body.

Debs contemplates another missionary visit to the Northwest. All that s wanting is the necessary funds. The jawsmith is worthy of his hire, but, in the case of Debs, his pay should be precious small, a little less than enough to keep him out of mischlef and jail, which he once occupied with much satisfaction to the public and with poor

The President wants the Nicaragua Canal. The Republican majority wants the canal; the Democratic minority is not fighting the canal; and the people are practically unanimous about it. Everybody is for it, and nobody is able to get it through Congress, nor has been for long years, nor will be until its false friends are unmasked.

Dewey is wanting in the vital essential for Democratic Vice-Presidential candidacy, a bar'l. He would fill the popular imagination, but Bryan does that, and always gives a good show for the money. Possibly Dewey could be put on as proxy for Brother-in-Law McLean, who would provide the sinews.

It cost Clark \$800,000 to be elected, and the Montana article of vindication may come as high. Let him move on to the State of Washington. If precedent counts for anything, he can there secure for much less money a Populist Legislature and a vindication thrown

The total collapse of the Dewey boom may not seem strange when it is remembered that the New York World was its sponsor. Unhappily, the child may not select its parent.

We are left uncertain as to whether the Republicans of New York want Tim Woodruff for Vice-President: but we are not left doubtful that Woodruff wants Woodruff.

The German Meat Bill.

Baltimore Sun. The provisions imported into Germany from the United States in the year 1898 \$234,672; other canned beef, \$36,339; tallow bacon, \$3,338,869; hams, \$1,169,550 h pork, \$36,390; salt pork, \$448,498; lard, \$12,820,843; lard compounds, \$318,622; sausage casings, \$718,571 and miscellaneous meat products, \$2,961,598. This entire volume of ood products is not affected by the meat ection bill which recently passed the nan Reichstag, but only a part. If it omes a law it will exclude immediately all foreign meat products except hams, ba-con, sausage casings, canned meats and sausages, and from January 1, 1904, all foreign meat products except bacon and lard would be excluded. A very considerable value, aggregating over \$15,000,000, would continue to be imported into Ger-many even after 1994. Some six or seven millions' worth would be excluded.

amount of merchandise is so slight in com-parison with the harm likely to be done to Germany's sales in this country, after we retailate that the meat bill would be dropped if the men behind it cared for German exports. But they do not care. They are farmers intent on "protecting" the home market, and are blind to every-

THAT'S SO.

Opposition to Puerto Rican Tariff Was Not Altogether Fruitless.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Before leaving the Puerto Rican question to the judgment of the Supremi Court and the verdict of the American Court and the verdict of the American people, let us recall what has been won for American honor, justice and consistency by those Republicans who have insisted that the Island of Puerto Rico should become a part of the United States by the old, safe, familiar territorial route. Let it not be forgotten that both the original House and Senate bills were freeoriginal house and Senate bills were free-trade measures—that is to say, they ex-tended the American protective tariff schedules to Puerto Rico, but removed all tariff barriers between the island and the continental ports of the United States. On February 2, the ways and means committee of the House voted to report the Puerto Rico tariff bill, which threw the whole country into a turmoil over the far-reaching principles it involved. This original tariff bill was a straight levy of 25 per cent of the Dingley duties on all articles of merchandise passin either way between the United State and Puerto Rico. It also provided that the duties on importations from Puerto Rico should "not be less in rate and amount than the internal revenue tax which may be imposed in the United There was no time limit on the provi

sions of this bill, which was intended to Now let us see what has been

lished by agitation in the way of mak-ing the Puerto Rico bill less obnoxious to popular sentiment. Its very title has been changed under the stress of public criticism to read "A bill temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Puerto Rico and for other purposes,"
The \$2,000,000 collected on imports

Puerto Rico has been voted for the relief The 25 per cent injustice was reduced to only 15 per cent, thus conceding 85 per cent of the "plain duty."
This 15 per cent of injustice is to continue "until March 1, 1992, but not there-

Provisions and breadstuffs will be ad mitted free into Puerto Rico in respons to the demand of the Republican advo-cates of free trade between parts of the United States.

In a score of minor features the bill signed by the President yesterday has been amended as a tribute to the pec who have not changed since the President told them their plain duty last Decem

Would He Were Always Thus!

New York Commercial Advertiser. The selection of Mr. Allen for Civil Gov rnor of Puerto Rico adds one more nam what is decidedly the most notable list of appointments to important places made by any President in recent years. It be-Wood and Ludlow for Cuba, and the first Judge Taft, with his four associates or the Second Philippine Commission, a body of men who for pre-eminent fitness for the work in hand could not be surpassed. The distinguishing characteristic of all the selections has been the complete absence of political considerations. Nobody car say of Wood or Ludlow or Taft or Wright or Ide or Worcester or Moses that he is in any sense either a politician or a partisan. It was asserted with great positive-ness after the Spanish war was over that the control of our new possessions would be turned over to professional politicians and bosses, with a crop of political scan-dals unequaled in our history as the inevitable outcome. Nothing more diame rically opposite to this policy could be con ceived than the course which the Presiden has followed.

Roosevelt to Be "Drafted."

Boston Herald. The talk about the Vice-Presidency h New York still goes on. Nobody there intimates that Hanna and Platt have not got the office to give away. A writer in Tribune inti to be "marooned" into it: that he is to be put forward to second the nomination of McKinley, and then, by arrangement to receive such a reception as will para lyze his nerve and compel him to acc The leaders of the state delegations ready picked out by the conspirators are said to have received their instructrial of strength between Platt and velt that they have ever had. Re garding the trial purely with a sporting view, we are inclined to think it will be safer to place bets on Platt. Ro in so good form as he was jus after the Cuban War.

The Basis of Shipping. United States Investor.

The best evidence that this surplus of capital is beginning to affect its rental value in the United States is the low rate at which the Treasury can float the public obligations, and the millions which are tendered for British consols or Russian bonde. One of the great advantages of Great Britain in shipbuilding in the past has been the low returns which were accepted upon capital. If a British ship owner was content with 3 per cent upon his investment, it was inevitable that he old drive from the ocean the which were expected to earn 6 per cent.

Philadelphia Press.

"Strange how nature equalizes all things," said the philosopher, "I mean to say that nothing is lost in nature. What may be lacking here is given twofold "Ah!" remarked the novelist, "how

about the loss of sleep?" "Just the point I was going to make. The sleep you lose over the writing of a novel is frequently gained by those who attempt to read it."

The Original "Plain Duty." Philadelphia Record. The Oregon Republicans Indorse Mo

Kinley-but evidently the original "plair themselves in favor of free trade with the Orient and demand that the tradi tions of the American people shall be preserved "by giving security to personal and property rights, justice, liberty and equality before the law to all who live the fing."

Came to Town for a Change. Detroit Free Press. "Let's go in here and get something to eat," said one out-of-town visitor to another, as he stopped before a restaurant with the sign, "Homelike Cooking." "No," replied the other. "We'll try some other place."

No Time. Indianapolis Journal.
"Don't you ever worry, Billy?" "Never!"
"How do you get out of it?"

"In daytime, I'm too busy, and at night 'm too sleepy.' A Fixed Oninion. Detroit Free Press. Irate Citizen-I am going to kill you sir, for calling me a liar.

Wealth and Luck.

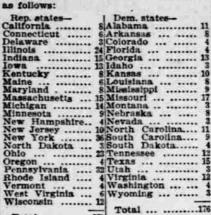
(calmly)-That won't

Western editor

Philadelphia North American.
"Would you rather be born lucky or rich?" Then I wouldn't have to

BRYAN HAS A FIGHTING CHANCE

It is a mistake to assume that the Re oblican party has a walk-over in the oming Presidential election. The chances are strongly against the Democracy, bu that Bryan and his followers are justified in believing they have a fighting chance is evident to the impartial observer. The Electoral College has 447 votes, precisely the same as in 1896, making 224 votes necessary to a choice. In that year the pective states cast their electoral vote



Candidate Bryan must take 45-votes from the Republican column to succeed. New York and Indiana, always pivotal states, would fill the bill, and leave three to spare. This is assuming that McKinley will otherwise hold his own, and that the Democratic nominee would lose nothing that Bryan had in 1896, a most unlikely supposition. If the election were to be held now, the following Bryan states would probably give Republican majori-

ties: Kansa Kansas South Dakota Washington Vyoming 11 Total

Kansas elected a Republican Governor in 898 by 15,000 majority, after having gone the other way two years before by 12,000, The county and district elections of 1859 disclosed not only that the Republicans had held their own, but had actually made farther large gains. South Dakota went fusion in 1896 and 1898, by an exceedingly narrow margin, less than 300 votes, but in 1899 gave the Republican Supreme Judge nearly 10,000 majority. Wyoming was lost to McKinley by 583, but elected a Republican Governor two years later by 1294, a comfortable plurality in a state of small voting power. Washington declared for silver four years ago by about 12,500, but two years later experienced a remarkable change, and elected two Republican Supreme Judges by 8000, and two Republican Congressmen by 2500 to 5000. The overwhelming sentiment for expansion seems to promise the continuance of Washington, as well as Wyoming and South Dakota, in the Republican ranks.

The Democrats have grounds for expecting to gain the two following:

Kentucky 8 Maryland With a total of 16 votes. There can be no question that Kentucky would have given a considerable Democratic majority in 1899, but for the internal dissensions in the party. It gave McKinley less than 300 in 1896 and the following year elected a Democratic Supreme Court Clerk by 18,000. Maryland elected a Democratic Governor last year by about 12,000; and is now debatable ground, although the sound-money sentiment is exceedingly strong there, and, with McKinley and Bryan as candidates again, the former could doubtless have the advantage. But, conceding both these states to the Democrats, and being given the four Bryan states above named, the Republicans in the exchange would make a net gain of five. New York and Indiana might, therefore, be lost to the Republicans, and still they would win. The following would be the showing in that event:

ton, South Dakota, Wyoming and van s Kansas New York Total Or, two votes shy of the necessary major-

It is taking a highly favorable Republian view to count on Washington, South Dakota and Kansas all reversing their attitude of 1896. If any one of them were to fall, and the Democrats were to secure New York, Indiana, Maryland and Kentucky, the election is lost. The new issues of 1900 make all of these states debatable, and it may be taken for granted that any condition that would sweep New York and Indiana into the Democratic camp would be likely to carry several other states along. Indiana has recently given decided evidences of its weakness for the Republican cause, and in a lesser degree, so has New York. Therefore the statement is repeated that it is footish to regard the outcome of the approaching

Presidential election as a certainty. Away With Superstition Washington Star.

"I don't believe in superstitions," re-marked one of two men with race budges on their coats.
"Neither do I," answered the other. "I am trying to get away from them. I've noticed lately that every time I think of a superstition I have bad luck."

Mr. Kipling (With Apologies to His "Tommy"). W. F. Gates I went into a library to get a book to read,

The librarian, 'e up an' sez, "We've nought but Kipling here"; The people all around they laughed an' giggle fit to die; outs into the street again, an to mysel Oh, it's Kipling 'ere an' Kipling there ar

Kipling near an' far, and its "Special news from Kipling" when you read about the war; When you read about the read about the war, "Special news from Kipling" when you

Yes, sendin' lots o' telegrams an' writin' while we sleep cheaper than to shoot a gun, an' that's starvation chap;

An' tellin' 'bout the soldiers' woes when goin' five times better business than paradin' in full kit. For its Kipling 'ere an' Kipling there an' Kip-

diers go to war; When the soldiers go to war, my boys, the

He writes o' better clothes for them an' foc an' fires an' all, An' then 'e says that all they want is treat

But w'y in all that's 'oly don't 'e put it to

An' give a suff'rin' public just a week or two For its Kipling 'ere an' Kipling there an

to boot; An' its Kipling 'ere an' Kipling there an' Kip ling after

NOTE AND COMMENT.

If General Roberts is wise he will not

go home and run for President. This is the season when the Presidential

bee has to hire a whole swarm of assist. ants.

Dewey may think the newspapers are rough on him now, but wait till he is really running for President.

When the British lion goes back to England he will have to have his tail troned before he can be presented at court.

A Colorado young woman was lately awarded \$50,000 damages in a breach-ofpromise suit. Her heart is still broke, nay be, but she isn't.

President Harrison's friends, when they think of McKinley, are inclined to recite: Of all sad words of tongue or pen.
The saddest are these,
"We can't have Ben."

The force which Great Britain sent to St. Helena to guard Cronje, no doubt, has weakened her fighting force in the Transvaal enough to account for the recent reports with regret.

The Chicago oculist who removed the wrong eye of his patient outshines the dentist with the wrong tooth, and sheds another ray of confirmation on Napoleon's apothegm that a blunder is worse than a

When the Duke of Norfolk was about to depart from London for Africa, he took his sword to the private chapel in the Roman Catholic Archbishop's house, where, according to an ancient rite, it was solemnly blessed before the altar by Cardinal Vaughan.

Last September George Weir and wife were granted a divorce at Concordia, Last week they appeared in court and asked that the judgment be set aside, as they had reconsidered. The request was granted, establishing a new precedent in Kansas jurisprudence.

Dr. E. B. Andrews has somewhat disappointed his Eastern critics by declining the position of chancellor of Nebraska State University, to which he was chosen by a strict party vote. The former president of Brown will remain Superintendent of Schools in Chicago,

The Ohio Legislature has just defeated a bill to increase the salaries of the Supreme Court Justices from \$4000 to \$5500, and in Maryland the voters not long ago rejected a Constitutional amendment raising the pay of the Supreme Court members from \$2500 to \$5000,

The consumption of horsepower by the British in South Africa is causing great prosperity in the American horse market. British agents now in the United States are buying immense consignments in Chicago and Louisville and New York, and the total purchases may reach \$5,000 animals.

There are 112 vacancies in the grade of Second Lleutenant, 70 in the infantry, 15 in the artillery and 27 in the cavalry. This number will be still further increased before the graduation of the first class at West Point, and it is stated that no civilians will be appointed until after the West Point men and rankers have been provided

Secretary Root has recommended to Congress that provision be made for six Brigadier-Generals additional in the regular army, for the purpose of promoting Wheaton, Bates, Chaffee and Schwan, and two other Colonels, who have distinguished themselves since the outbreak of the war with Spain. The places have lapsed with the death of retirement of the incumbents.

By the decision of a Chicago Judge belief in the faith cure is made a valid ground for divorce proceedings, and an ex-Congressman has just got rid of an incongenial wife who reposed confidence in that method of healing. In his ruling the Judge gives sign of his belief that he who makes two divorces come to flower where but one blossomed before is a benefactor of his species, at any rate of the discontented conjugal yoke fellows whom he releases from their bonds.

Finnegan, a Philadelphia messenger boy. is thus quoted in the Phliadelphia Record: "Jist tell de great American publick dat us messenger boys o' Philadelphia is agoin' ter hold a indignation meetin' ter express our sympathies fer der British an' ter say we're agin' de Boers. We're t'rough wid de Boers since de mugs wot got up dat meetin' at de 'Cettemy o' Music got a slob from New York fer to carry de message to Kruger. Say, wot's de matter with us anyway? Ain't we on de map? Are we counted out afore we gits into de ring? Why, say, I seen dis New York nug's pixture in de papers, an' say, he looks like a Willie boy all right, all right. James Francis Smith he calls hisself. Wouldn't dat folt you? James Francis Smith! Hully gee! Why, I bet he wouldn't know a Boer from a fried egg. Dese here muge is jist a queerin' dere own town, dat's wot dere a-doin'. Kruger'll say to James Francis Smith: 'You cum from Philadelphia, don't you?' An' James Francis Smith'll say: 'Not on yer tintypes. Dey couldn't git no kids dere wot wuz fly enough for dis job. I'm from New York.' Dat's wot James Francis Smith'il say. Anyhow, we're t'rough wid de whole push. De Boers has lost our support, an' you kin quote me as sayin' it. 'An' dat goes!"

That Springy Feelin'. Atlanta Constitution

I've a sorter springy feelth' o' laziness, I'll You'd never ketch me fishin' ef I had to dig An' of I hit the river bank, supplied with Jug an' cup. The catfish bits so brisk, str, they'd be sho

to wake me up! Ruther let my soul loaf Roun' the medders wide Dreamin' on the river bank Or driftin' with the tide.

It come-that springy feelin'-'long 'bout this time o' year, When the bees air huntin' honey, an' the violets appear; feller jest can't help it-you want to take

An' fall asleep in blossoms, to the luit song of Ruther let my soul loaf

> Dreamin' on the river bank Or driftin' with the tide.

The Damsel of the Plain. Theodore Watts in the Athenaeum. Rowland found the Damsel of the Plain, Her daffodil crown lit all her shining head; He kissed her mouth, and through the world

they sped, The beauteous smilling world in sun and rain. But, when long joys made love a golden chain, He siew her by the sea; then, as he fied, Voices of earth and air and oceans said: 'The maid was Truth: God bids you meet

ontwoen the devil and the deep dark see He met a fee more soul-compelling still;
A feathered make the monster seemed to be
And wore a wreath o' the yellow darfodfi.
Then spake the devil: "Rowland fly to me;
When murdered Truth returns she comes