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TODAY'S WEATHER .- Fair, with northwe

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

MEANS TO ENDS.

The Republican party represents definite purposes. It is for the gold stand- trader through whose hands it passes ard and for expansion; and it opposes the financial follies and the socialisticanarchistic scheme adopted four years ago by the Democratic party and still held by it.

If men believe in the great purposes for which the Republican party stands, they should vote for Republicans.

There is no other way to support or promote those purposes. If they do not ture of an impost which the Governwant the purposes for which the Democratic party stands, under its modern leadership, to succeed, they should vote directly against that party, especially against its candidates for political offices. There is nothing rational in professing a fear of the Democratic party. of profit upon landed cost, put the rea dislike of its tendencies, and yet tall prices of American goods beyond hugger-muggering in "fusion" with it. the reach of the great mass of the Fili and sound finance, to uphold expansion and to keep a check on the dangerous tendencies of the Democratic party, which the industry and business of the country so much dread, is to vote with products upon the terms we are comthe Republican party-that is, to vote for its candidates. Rational men cannot expect results unless they use the blame for this unsatisfactory condition means necessary to obtain them.

THE AXE LAID AT THE ROOT.

Thomas G. Shearman, of New York, has published a letter on trusts which is a very notable performance. He goes to the very root of the matter when he says that restriction in one form or another is the actual basis of trusts; yet all legislation almed at trusts is founded on this same idea of restriction, and therefore is without effect. This is the way he puts it:

feet. This is the way he puts it. . One restriction is plied upon another by leg-inlation, and still a third upon bob; and it this way it is somehow hoped that liberty will be established by multiplying restraints upof liberty. The commerce and trade of the coun-try are thed up with chains by the trust mo-nopolies; and then Congress and the Legisia-tures seek to nullify the effect of these chains by chaining the chains. It is seriously prochaining the chains. It is seriously pro posed to restore free competition by prol combinations from entering into com-Laws have been passed for the ing trust c avowed purpose of preventing combinations which control two-thirds of the production of any article from seiling their goods in compe-tition with the producers of the remaining

the mercy of the other. The exclusion of all competition in transportation between the Pacific Coast, Hawaii and the Philippines (the latter must eventually have the same laws as Hawaii) is fully as unjust for the producers, as it would be to prohibit their shipping their products by any land transporta tion line they might select.

Some time it will dawn on the great American public that we are more interested in getting our vast stores of agricultural and other products to the world's markets by the cheapest possible method than in making a handful of

shipowners enormously rich by special dispensations to which they are less entitled than is the producer who is the actual creator of wealth.

IT IS TIME TO ACT. The fundamental principle in trade is ost. All commodities are sold to the consumer on the basis of a percentage of profit added to the landed cost of the goods to the last distributing tradesman. This is true of foreign goods imported into this country, and it is true of American goods exported to foreign lands. High freights increase landed cost, and so do excessive duties, import or export. "Imposts, if too heavy," says Blackstone, "are a check and cramp upon trade, and especially when the value of the commodity bears little or no proportion to the quantity of the duty imposed. . . . There is also another ill consequence attending high imposts on merchandise not frequently considered but indisputably

certain: that the earlier any tax is laid on a commodity, the heavier it fails on the consumer in the end; for every must have a profit, not only upon the raw material and his own labor and time in preparing it, but upon the very tax which he advances to the govern ment."

Taxes, surtaxes, consumption taxes, harbor taxes, specific duties, ad valorem duties, arbitrary and disproportionate valuations, and everything in the nament can exact upon the authority of the barbarous Spanish tariff, are "check and cramp" upon our trade in the Philippines. These Government exactions, added to original cost in the United States, freights and the margin The way to sustain the gold standard pino people. They are the ones who will make trade profitable, for their demands are large and varied. But they cannot take our fruits, butter, cheese flour, crackers, paper, pickles and other pelled to make. These are excessive prohibitory. The Government is to of affairs, not the exporter in the United States, nor the distributer in the Philippines. The tradesman at Manila, Ilo Ilo, Cebu, Legaspi, Apparri and Jolo

must have a profit on every item of expense that attends the purchase of American goods. Otherwise, he loses the use and interest of the money he se advances. The foreign commerce of the Pacific

Coast needs a stimulus or a tonic in the way of wider markets. Excepting the spurts in 1897, 1898 and 1899, it has been but little more than stationary since

1893. Our foreign commerce for the year ended June 30, 1899, was \$105,080,-422, an increase of less than 11 per cent In the same time the foreign commerce of the remainder of the country increased \$251,452,590, or over 16 per cent. We lost over \$22,000,000 last year, while the rest of the country gained nearly \$190,000,000. The following figures show the relation of Pacific Coast trade to that of the rest of the country and the total of foreign trade: Rest of Rest of Pacific Coast. country. 1893...\$ 90,417,473 \$1,620,648,645 1894...76,659,555 1,447,543,004 1895...77,447,811 1,462,050,319 1896...94,692,833 1,567,638,779 1897...104,627,274 1,711,096,694 1808...127,392,815 1,729,139,148 1809...105,080,422 1,819,091,369 Total. \$1,714,600,116 1,524,190,559 1,539,508,136 1,632,331,612 1,815,723,908 1,847,531,984 1,924,171,791 It is gratifying if Representative Needham, of California, has begun to stir up the War Department to the infquity of the present tariff rates and regulations in force in the Philippines, The Philippines, and in fact all Asia. even if he is somewhat late in taking hold of the work the Portland Chamare tributary to the Pacific Coast, and ber of Commerce and the Oregon deleare its legitimate and natural fields of gation in Congress have been pushing commercial exploitation. But it is not for the past six months. Not only he likely that we shall get much of the but all other representatives of the trade at the outset. The rallfoads are giving the Middle West shippers the Pacific Coast should move in this matter vigorously. If they will only do same rates to the Orient that obtant this, no objection will be made to each from the Middle West to Pacific Coast and all claiming to be the ploneers in terminals. These rates, granted to the matter and making much of it with meet competition from Europe via the their constituents. The Philippine tariff Suez Canal, give the Middle West exis, like many other things handled by porter all the advantages he would the military, senseless from a commerhave if he made the Pacific Coast his cial standpoint, and is very injurious to base of operations and rob us of the American trade with the islands, as rights which are ours by geographical well as to the business interests of the location. We are thus excluded from archipelago generally. Conditions comthe Asiatic field so far as the handling of Middle West products is concerned mercially are worse in Manila today than they were at any time under as the goods will not stand the water Spanish rule. This is due almost solely rate in addition to the transcontinental tariff to our terminals. But there is a to military government, which takes no market across the Pacific for our flour, note whatever of commercial interests. There must be a change before business preserves, dried fruits, butter, cheese, in the islands can be placed on a proper lumber, bacon and other products which basis, and before our merchants can we do not have to buy from the Middle develop the trade with the Philippines West. Export of these commodities to that proper conditions would encourthe Philippines is checked and cramped by excessive and inexcusable duties. A age. If our Oregon movement can be alded by the representatives of other reduction of between 50 and 75 per cent states, a little political glory is a cheap in these charges would give the Pacific Coast a foothold for its products in the price to pay. It is gratifying, there-Philippines and divert to these shores fore, to learn that Mr. Needham has an enormous amount of trade now goreason to believe that his efforts will ing to Europe. It should be made at prove successful.

eral law which would drive one of these Britain, for in our Civil War such rights lines out of business and leave him at were all ignored for loyal and disloyal alike when the hour of emancipation arrived.

Prevented by treaty from continuing slavery in the Transvaal, the Boers enacted the laws we have recited, in immoral indifference to the welfare of their former slaves, the Boer Government has permitted an unlimited supply of liquor in a country where every other white administration makes every possible effort to suppress the sale of

liquor to the negro. THE OUAY CASE.

The speech of Senator Burrows, delly-Governor of a state to appoint a Senator to fill a vacancy that begins during

the session of the Legislature. Senator Burrows shows that the Senate in 1794, when nearly one-fourth of its membership had participated in framing the Constitution, refused to admit a Governor's appointee at the beginning of a term, on the ground that the Legislature only could name a Senator for such a vacancy. He shows that the Senate, since its organization, has refused to admit to a seat in that body a Governor's appointee to a vacancy which began while the Legislature was in session; he recites the precedent in the Corbett case, when the Senate, by a vote of 50 to 19, refused to seat Corbett, appointed after the Legisature of Oregon had tried to elect, but had never fully organized. In this case both Senators Quay and Penrose voted against, seating Corbett, whose title was stronger than that of Quay, who

now, in face of his own vote, insists that the Senate shall reverse the unbroken precedent of a hundred years for his benefit.

Senator Burrows denounces with severity the action of the Governor of nellus Vanderbilt. This estate, sup-Pennsylvania, who, in disregard of the mandate of the Constitution of his state, refused to call the Legislature together to elect a Senator. Mr. Burrows believes that if the doctrine contended for by Quay is adopted, the election of Senators by the people, which has been asked for by thirty-four State Legislatures and recently by the overwhelming vote of the House of Representatives, will soon become an enacted fact. The resolution of the

House, adopted by a vote of 240 to 15. takes away the election of Senators from the Legislature in all cases, and directs that the people shall vote for United States Senator. Such amendment would probably be refused by the present Senate, which includes a number of Senators who owe their seats to the present system and are not sure of their ability to retain them under a popular election.

If the Senate on the 24th inst. votes to seat Quay, it will vote against the precedents established by itself; it will enable a minority of Quay men in the next Pennsylvania Legislature to hold up the election, unless the Democrats should vote for a Republican, which is unlikely. Governor Stone, who is a

mere creature of Quay, would reap-point him and the Senate would again be compelled to recognize an unconstitu tional appointment. Senator Burrows set forth this aspect of the situation with great force when he said: If the Governor may fill any vacancy he find existing when the Legislature is in recess, in existing when the Legislature is in recess, in the approaching election in Pennsylvania it will not be necessary for Mr. Quay to carry a majority of the Legislature, but only to secure a sufficient number of adherents to prevent an election and force an adjournment. Governor Stone can again disregard the mandate of his own constitution, refuse to call a session of the Legislature, and again issue his commis-sion to Senator Guay

ion to Senator Quay.

friction with the world. Like other men of originally great physical powers, he refuses to see, or at least to

acknowledge, that his strength is failing, but this fact was noticeable in a marked degree in the interim between his speeches while on his Western tour. order to compel the subjection of the It is a pity to see animal vigor suffiblacks. In further satisfaction of their cient to carry a man along useful lines of endeavor that come within the scope of his intellectual powers to a health ful old age literally beaten to death by the flail of political ambition in early manhood. Candidate Bryan will probably not realize his mistake until, as

the preachers of a former era were want to say, "it is everlastingly too

The speech of Senator Burrows, delly-Great Britain is not responsible for ered on the 12th inst., against the seat-the famine in India, but has done much, ing of Senator Quay, is described by the and is still doing much, to mitigate it. Philadelphia Frees as proving to a India is a very large country, contain-demonstration that the United States ing nearly three hundred millions of Constitution does not authorize the people. Internal transportation is yet inadequate; for though the English have built 20,000 miles of railway in the

country, vast regions are yet without railways, and transport of supplies for such multitudes, even when supplies can be had, is a stupendous profilem. Before the English went to India, famines were more frequent than now, and much more destructive. Failure of rain, with consequent failure of crops, is the cause of these calamities. In time-but it will take a long time yet-English enterprise and effort will reduce the consequences to minimum conditions, but can never wholly avert The plan is patterned after that of the them. Nothing is more unjust than Knupp Manufacturing Company, at Essen, abuse of Great Britain for the famine in India. It is English civilization alone that has provided such partial melioration of these recurrent distresses as we now find in comparison with the unrelieved horrors of former enturies.

The usual shrinkage which is shown by actual appraisement of millionaires' estates is witnessed in the legal valuation of the properties of the late Cor-

posed to have been worth at least \$125,-000,000 at the time of Mr. Vanderbilt's death, last September, is now scheduled at \$60,000,000. This is not poverty for the heirs, but it falls far short of the vast riches supposed to be their portion. The truth is that after a few millions have been reached and passe in the process of accumulation, all estimates of personal wealth are estimates merely, and are much more likely to exceed actual valuation than to fall below it.

A "citizens" ticket has been put forth for the Legislature from Multnomah County. It stands on no platform. It represents no principle. It was repudiated by the Democratic convention as a Democratic ticket. It has the indorsement only of those Republicans who happen to have their names there-

on. It is a disowned hybrid, set adrift in a perplexing state of orphanage that excites no sympathetic effort on the part of any party, or recognized political organization, to claim it as its own It takes no prophet to foretell its fate.

The dozen or fifteen persons who call themselves the "Good Government" party must feel that they have a great weight on their shoulders. There is, however, an impression that this body of estimable persons, whom one or two umbrellas would cover, do not monopo lize all desire of good government among us. Really, there must be some others who have an interest in good government equal to their own.

Last evening's banquet to Mr. Will iam Mackintosh was a merited tribute by Portland's bankers to a man whose heavy loss to this city becomes great His h abilities and attractive personal qualities combine to leave a vacancy in financial and social circles that canno easily be filled, and the banquet testifies to the appreciation in which he has here been held.

Boss

out

human interest, and at the same time sug-pletive of latest firs. . . Steyn seemed to me about six feet high, with broad shoulders slightly drooping; not the stoop that comes from desk work, but rather from carrying a nor after game. I have met many Americans who reminded me of Steyn-deliberate men and abrewd-indifferent to mere display, yet careful as to their personal appearance. Everything about Steyn and his house spoke of cleanli-mes, tidiness, good taste. Everything about Kruger's house suggested slovenly housekeep-ing if not dirty personal habits. . . Steyn a clean community. Kruger is chief of a state where much corruption in high places exits, and where his own name is not always spared. and where his own name is not always spare had absolutely no chance of success, wer Nowhere in South Africa did I hear Stey name mentioned save in terms of the high willing to make a deal with sorehead Republicans, represented by Boss Ballou, and

Altruistic Socialist Experiment.

Baltimore Sun. frenton, N. J .- An experiment in altru very singular slate, made up in large part ish by men who are perhaps the most qualified in America to put into practiof little-known persons, is the result. cal application this theory is to be at Belle Mead. Somerset County, 20 miles

respect.

above this place. Three hundred and fifty thousand dol Inree hundred and hity thousand which is to be developed by Dr. W. H. Tolman and the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, of the Social Service League of New York, who have been lecturing on social and industrial co-operation all over the United

States for two years. The place selected is the farm of 120 acres which became celebrated for it 115 equipment under the generous patronage he late United States Senator John R. McPherson and which was lately the prop E. Hunt, Police Commissioner, a Republi-can, who poses as the special champion erty of Charles Howell Cook, who is now a member of the State Tuberculosis Com-mission. It is located on the line of the Phuadelphia and Reading road.

Dr. Andrew C. Smith-said by some per-Germany, except that the colony will be made up of many and smaller industries. Factories will be built on the best archiectural and sanitary plans. The homes of the employes will contain the greatest comforts that can be applied to small R. D. Inman, whilom Gold Democrat, who habitations. All the employes will have a chance to speedily become owners of to give him the mayoralty nomination, and their homes.

There will be public baths and a library, and prizes for the best gardens and neatest homes. Every scheme known to sociologists for the betterment of the conditions of the working people will be presented under the supervision of Dr. Tol-man and Dr. Strong. The work of development will begin at once.

Extension of Parole System.

Chicago Tribune. Governor Shaw put in practice in Iowa Lowis H Tarpley is a Mitchell Republican and a law partner of Judge O'Day. He te parole system, of which he is an ad recently made a futile attempt to get into ocate, by setting free a life convict at Anamosa. This innovation cannot fail to be successful in operation in Iowa, as it the Republican band wagon, and failed. George W. Holcomb is president of the Oregon Packing Company, with prohas been in Indiana and in Illinois. The chaplain of the Indiana State Pris ounced or radical ideas on social quesa few days ago that the parole law in tions. He is now a Democrat. that state has been responsible for the reform of many prisoners. The Illinois law D. M. Watson, of Watson Bros., restau rant on Fourth street, Democrat. has been eminently successful also, fulfili-Frank A. Heitkemper, secretary G. Heltkemper Company, jewelry, Morrison

ing the expectations of those who had it placed upon the statute books. The re-port of the Illinois Board of Pardons showed that in the Summer of 1997 there were 19 per cent of the prisoners who were old offenders, while in the Summer of 189 there were less than 9 per cent. In Illi-nois the law has rid the state of the class of men whose sole occupation when not in prison is to prey upon society. The paroles are not granted indiscriminately The prisoner must serve sentence of a year before his petition for parole is conddered, and then he is interrogated upon his past life, while the opinions of the jurors who heard his case and the District

Attorney who tried him are consi The rule is to compel the service of a year in prison for each preceding term of im-prisonment, and hence criminals avoid Illinois, preferring a state where they will not be thus treated. Experience both in Illinois and Indiana has shown that few of the paroled prisoners inpse into their former ways, while many of them have reformed and become good citizens. Administration, and will be a Republican in every respect if he goes on the ticket. M. E. Thompson, real estate agent,

Possible Split in Presbyterianism.

Chicago Tribune. That public which is best informed about religious matters would not be surprised to see the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America-the exact title of the Presbyterian Church North-split into two denominations, and organize two Convertion apparently now a Democrat.

Alexander Sweek, who had the regular Democratic nomination for joint Senator for Multnomah, Washington and Co-General Assemblies. The separation may not come at the approaching General As-sembly. Whether separation comes at this lumbia, is also embraced in the names selected by the Democratic con-vention for ratification, but not

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The chief target at which the ailied

sliver and Bryan is questionable. The

'as good a Bryanite as I am." whose name

was used without his consent, and who

has announced that he will not stand; J.

of the city's virtue, and who has a some

what sensational record along that line;

sons to be a Republican, by others a Dem-

who once denounced the unveiling of a

street; quite a young man, with no po-

Otto Schuman, marble works, Third and

Taylor; grand past sachem of the Red

Men; Democrat; says he never attended

a political convention and has no partic-

John Driscoll, butcher, Burnside street;

J. J. Shipley, of Powell & Shipley, com-

mission men at Front and Jefferson, twice

candidate for Councilman; once on Popu-

C. W. Nottingham, Nottingham & Co.,

ommission, foot of Washington; says he

is for gold standard, and for McKinley

George M. Orton, printer; candidate for

State Printer in 1890 on Union ticket;

A. J. Knott, a well-known citizen; Demo

represented no platform, and espoused ne

principles, he jumped at the curious con

clusion that they must be regarded as

The "citizens" legislative nominations

stand on no platform. They represent no

principles of any sort. They are bound

by no pledges to the public, or to any

and are not on that account obliged to

onvention.

list ticket, and once on fusion in '98,

H. A. Smith, timber-land agent.

Stark street; Mitchell Republican.

litical experience; Democrat.

ular interest in politics.

Democrat.

introduction to the public.

Spirit mediums are not always account. able for their trans-actions,

Dewey will never again stand on so poplar platform as the bridge of the U.S.S. Olympia.

The success of the bench show indicates that the public is not unwilling to let its money go to the dogs.

It may be safe to make fun of Dewey, but politicians will soon learn that it is not safe to lie about him.

Bryan says his health is good. He must the fragments of the McBride faction. have recuperated wonderfully from the effect of the Dewey announcement. whose aims Ballou was furthering, to de feat the regular Republican ticket. This

Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, said the employe in the weather office when he lost his job for puffing a cigarette.

orces are to direct their efforts is the state Senatorial ticket. To that end the Perhaps McKinley is making this bluff Democrats yielded to the demands of at Turkey in order to get the country Ballou for two or three into a war, and send Dewey and Miles of four nominations; and it safely away to the front.

notable that even the fourth Probably Governor Taylor is to be was a Democrat whose fealty to charged with complicity in the Goebal murder because he is the only man in uartet is: D. P. Thompson, Silver Rethe state who hasn't been. publican, whom Mr. Montag describes as

> It is reported that all the gun and ammunition factories in the country are working overtime. They are probably stocking up for the Kentucky election.

> Young Lady-I want to get one of those bull-dogs that are so fashionable now. Fancier-Yes, ma'am. I think we can uft you

ocrat-a physician of large practice, who has projected himself for unknown reabull-dog. sons into unaccustomed company; and

Young Lady-Er-that is to say, I-erwas chastened by the refusal of his party

> Let dogs delight To bark and bite, For God hath made them so; They have a right To scrap and fight, For that's their way, you know. Their owners, though, All ought to know It isn't very wise Half mad to go Because the Could give their dogs no prize.

Holmes, "who is completely under petticoat government, "Of course, you know comething about the man?" suggested the interested interlocutor. "Never saw him before in my life," replied the great detective. "It is all a part of my art. Perhaps you saw him kick that dog just a noment ago? Well, he spoke in an angry nanner to the neweboy at the corner. The inevitable inference is that his wife is a little bit of a woman, and that he is afraid

One of the strange infelicities which are metimes found on gravestones in ancient churchyards seems to have been perpetrated in the inscription on the tablet in memory of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall, which has been placed in the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, In New York, After giving the name and mortuary record of

Dr. Hall, the inscription says: For forty-nine years A Presbyterian Minister, Pastor of this Church From Nov. 3, 1867, to Sept. 17, 1838, "There remains th therefore a rest to the people of God."

Living happily in Roxbury, one of the suburbs of Boston, is Charles Follen Adame, whose "Leedle Yawcob Strauss" is one of the imperishable characters in the humorous literature of America, says the Saturday Evening Post. This month-that is to say, on April 21-he will celebrate his 58th birthday. He was in the Civil War, . and was wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg. His pen has lost none of its facility. The other day a letter was sent to Mr. Adams on a business matter, and it was by mistake addressed to Charles Fallen Adams. Very promptly came the

following:

Young Lady-Well, it-er-must be Fancier-Why, of course. lon't want a-er-cow-dog.

picture of Bryan at a Democratic banquet as "an insult to himself and his friends." So much for the citizens senatorial ticket, which the Democracy has "indorsed and ratified." All the nominees are well known. The gentlemen who aspire to the ower house for the most part need an

"There goes a man," said Mr. Sherlock

to death of her."-Boston Transcript.

third. It is no cause for wonder that all the so-called anti-trust laws have resulted in ig-nominious failure, and that the number of trust combinations never increased so rapidly as e these laws were enacted.

It is admitted that errors and evils are attendant upon liberty; but, as Macaulay said, the remedy for these errors and evils is more liberty. So Mr Shearman says the remedy for monopoly is the opening and freeing of the currents obstructed by monopoly. We quote again:

It is simply absurd to make any effort to probibit or to regulate trusts and combinations, while their causes are left untouched. If the American people shrink from competition with other nations of the earth, and deem themselves justified in preventing such competition by force, they have no moral right to com-plain if American conjutilist take advantage of the laws which prevent foreign competition to make them instruments to prevent don mpetition also. Neither have Americans, wh believe in preventing competition by force, any moral right to complain of capitalists who prevent domestic competition by fraud. The is just as moral, or immoral, as the other.

From this Mr. Shearman points out that the one great source of American monopolies-though not the sole oneis our protective tariff system. Through such combinations as the steel trust, the sugar trust, the copper trust, the wire trust, the paper trust, and many more, with their arbitrary methods and unconscionable profits, this truth is borne in on the mind of the country with a force never known before. "The remedy," says Shearman, "and the only remedy, for the evils of domestic mo nopolies is the repeal of all laws which pretend to give to any man, rich or poor, protection against natural competition, any artificial monopoly of natural resources, or any advantage which is not thrown open, on equal terms, to all human beings."

NAVIGATION LAWS FOR HAWAIL

The extension of the American navigation laws to Hawaii would leave the ocean transportation business of the entire Pacific Coast with those islands at the mercy of four men. Over 75 per cent of the tonnage in this trade under the American flag is controlled by C. P. Huntington, Senator Perkins, John D. Spreckels and W. E. Mighell. The remainder of the tonnage is in small salling vessels, which are out of date except for small business in slow freight. The protection extended to the American vessels will be fully appreciated by the four men mentioned, but what of the 2,000,000 producers on the Pacific Coast, who must pay the freight? It is very nice to be patriotic and drive every flag out of our ports except the Stars and Stripes, but will it increase our facilities for reaching the markets of our legal defenselessness. new possessions?

The original Boer trek began becaus Another point which may not be ap-Great Britain insisted on the emancipreclated by the producers of Oregon pation of the negro. The Boers were and Washington is that the four men enraged at the payment of what they in control are all Californians, and their considered too small a compensation for heaviest interests lie in the state to the their slaves, compared with the sum south of us. A farmer with wheat paid the West India planters, but this lands lying contiguous to competing fact will command small sympathy lines of railroad, each ready and anxfrom an American, for the Boers were lous to haul his product to market, lucky to have their property rights in would seriously object to a state or fed- slave labor considered at all by Great

_ NEGROES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

once.

No intelligent man of veracity considers the Transvaal "a sister republic," to use the pro-Boer designation of Paul Kruger's oligarchy. The quality of the Transvaal Government is illustrated by this dictum of the Transvaal law:

faction proposes at all hazards to de-The people shall not permit any equality (feat the Republican nominees. Multcolored persons with white inhabitants, neither in the church nor in the state.

nomah has near a fifth of ninety mem The laws of the Transvaal prohibit bers in the Legislature, and it might easily happen, if success were to crown a native from owning realty, refuse him this precious arrangement, that a Demmarriage by civil or ecclesiastical process, and close the courts to him in ocratic United States Senator would be any civil action against a white man. sent to Washington by a Democratic Oregon Legislature. That is matter of In the Boer courts the testimony of a no concern to the Mitchell-McBride negro has no weight by the side of a operators. Their tactics are now, as white man, while in civil claims he has no recourse or redress. The only marthey always have been, to knife any Republican ticket that happens not to riage he is permitted to practice is that under his tribal regulations. His presbe adorned by their particular brand. ence is forbidden on the sidewalk, and

he is obliged to wear a badge indicat-Bryan is putting a physical strain ing his servile origin and consequent upon himself that, in spite of his splendid equipment in this regard, is telling

Again we have a mongrel fusion un-

upon him in a marked degree. The strain under which Horace Greeley sunk in his desperate campaign for the Presidency was largely of the mental type. His physical constitution, never very robust, was not levied upon by strenuous efforts to make the people hear his voice. His was a condition in which the blade was too sharp for the scabbard; Bryan's is one in which the scabbard is being literally worn out by

We have heard much lately about the Legislative ticket the Democratic party for this county proposed to indorse Now it has been given to a waiting world. It is a "citizens" ticket, which the Democrats "ratified" but did not "nominate." Oh, what rare discrimination! General Killfeather may be gone, but his illustrious example, in a most noble and elegant choice of words lives after him.

Our "reformers" complain that the Republican ticket for the county and city was "set up by a few men." But what of their own ticket? It is a product of pure dicker, in which less than a dozen participated. It was "set up" from top to bottom, and then carried to the "convention" and put through As an "anti-ring" performance, it is great.

Would it not be well for the Indian War Veterans to make some provision for the celebration by their descend ants of the passage of their pension bill, otherwise there might be no one alive to take note of the event when it

Anti-Trust Legislation Chicago Record.

Washington.-Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, of the judiciary committee, will present a bill intended to set the Re-

can party right before the people in regard to the trusts. This measure has been framed with great care, and goes as far as the Constitution will justify in regulating and restricting trusts, mor olies, corporations, copartnerships, joint stock companies and other combinations of capital which eeck to evade competi tion. The bill compels all combinations of capital engaged in commerce between the states to publish periodically, like the National banks, sworn statements of earnings, expenses, profile, dividends and other details of their busi-

In addition to this bill, it is propose to report a resolution to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several states in the form of a Constitutional amendment, extending the jurisdiction of Congress over all combinations to monopolize trade

It is intended to have the House of Representatives pass this bill and resolution at the present cession, for the purpose of making a record upon which the Republican party can go before the people.

Poultney Bigelow, writing in the Independent, sizes up Uncle Paul as "a sin gle-minded, courageous, gruff, illiterate cattle-driver, with the soul of a Cromwell and the education of a red Indian." Con-versing with Uncle Paul is like conversing with "a shepherd out of the seventeenth century." he tells us, but Steyn's talk i the talk of "a trained lawyer and a practical statesman." This is rather interest ing and we quote further:

President Steyn is one of the best all-round types of manhood it has been my fortune to meet. He has a calm, penetrating eye full of

time or not depends on the strength of for nomination; and so was J. T. Milner, the great middle element in the denomination. Radicals on both sides are talk-ing of it almost as if it were already here. politician, for Representative for Mult nomah and Clackamas. me of the commissioners to the

erat.

Louis meeting next month have been elected during the last 10 days on this The whole scheme for the naming of all these gentlemen was laid bare at the issue. Of course the cause is doctrinal. The Rev. Dr. Hillis went to the root of Democratic convention. It proved a delibthe matter when he attacked the West erate surrender to fusion, which the minster Confession. Revision of that docu ment is being clamored for by both par-Democracy of this county had once manifested symptoms of a righteous purpos tles; by the conservatives in order to to take a stand against. For instance drive the liberals out of the denominatio Sanderson Reed, who a few days since or into acceptance of the confession; and publicly declared that "fusion is a rotten by the liberals in order to bring Pres byterianism into what they call agree thing," warmly supported the deal. He nent with modern research and scholar was about the only member of the conship. Everybody says revision of the vention who pretended to look upon it as fession must come. All agree that changes are desirable. And if revision a ticket of the Democracy, which the young gentleman has recently re-embraced does come practically all the advanced men on both sides say it will split the with such a touching display of youthful ardor. C. K. Henry made bold to inquire denomination. There is a large middle grade membership, neither ilberal nor conservative, and found in the smaller what platform the nominees were stand ing on, and, when he found out that they presbyteries. This membership may save

"Dishonor With Defeat."

isaster.

Democrats. The convention was candidly Under this title, the Portland Dispatch informed that if the candidates were re a weekly Democratic paper, just before quired to be nominated as Democrats, and the "fusion" convention was held, printed therefore to accept the Democratic platremarks that follow. The protest against form, the so-called Republicans would dethe alliance was not heeded, and these cline. Clarno, Welch, Powers, Worth, Adremarks therefore may be taken as having the nature of prophecy: ams, Flegel, Gatens, O'Day, Burke, all

The "steering committee," which appears to have trouble in finding the kind of material it mittee." which appear made it clear that it was called a citizens ticket because it was not a Democratic rants for the Legislative ticket, will do well ticket, and it was ratified and indorsed to consider the fact that when the voter is led on the distinct understanding that it was up to two Republican troughs on the day of election he has the great American privilege not a Democratic ticket. to drink out of the one that seems the most

clean or not drink at all. If the attempt now being made is carried out to deliver the Legis-lative ticket to the Mitchell Republicans, this Under these queer auspices the "citizens" child was born in a Democratic convention. It would be more accurate "committee" will find that as many Demo crats will vote for the other Republican fac to say that the accouchement occurred in tion. This is the rankest kind of dishonest pol-itics, and, if carried out, will result in a dis-Democratic headquarters upstairs, at Bos. Ballou's meeting of citizens, and that the graceful defeat. No "committee" has the Democratic party in convention assembles power to bind the Democratic voter to such contract. If Mitchell and his followers want to defeat the Republicans, they can do it only by voting for honest and unpledged Democrats. assisted in the subsequent ceremonies. The so-called citizens meeting was made up in large part of delegates to the Democratic No Democrat with any self-respect or common honesty will agree to any compact that deliv ers his manhood and reputation into the keep ing of any Republican faction. In all sincer ity, and for the honor of the party, we wart convention, who resolved themselves into plain citizens for the purpose of that meet ing only. Then they resumed their functions as partisans, and as Democrats "rati these managers not to enter into any allance that is simply a defeat and disgrace in the end. A Democratic ticket may be defeated, fied and indorsed" what they had done as citizens.

but it will not have the disgrace of a di honest alliance and bargain attached to its feat.

The Hub's Finest.

Chicago Tribune. Stranger-1 notice there are several poparty. Whether they have made promises to any faction of any party, or represent licemen' gathered at that corner and con-versing in an excited manner. What is any particular political interest, must be the trouble? judged from the peculiar circumstances Bostonian-When I passed them just now of their nomination. They are not members of the Good Government Association,

they were wrangling over the pronuncia-tion of the word "intuition."

you must be sick, dear, you make fraid so little noise. Willie-No, mamma; its 'cause grandm

and Aunt Ruth aren't here to hear me.

The young man who is looking for a calling in life may have noticed that Democratic party. And the fusion deal selling gas companies is fairly profitabl business if one can get steady work at was railroaded through the Democratic

"In Adam's fi We sinned all, Not only Sirs but Madams; Though this be true. 'Tis wrong for you To call me Fallen Adams

CHARLES FOLLEN ADAMS.

Major-General Sir Herbert Charles Thermside, who succeeds to General Gatacre's command in South Africa, is a very distinguished officer. He was born in 1850, educated at Eton, and entered the Royal Engineer Corps in 1868, gradually proceeding to the rank of Colonel by 1887. In 1877 he was military attache with the Turks in the Russo-Turkish War, and in the following year he assisted in the delimitation of the Turkish frontiers. He served with the Egyptian expedition of 1882, and later in the Soudan and Suakim expeditions. From 1884 to 1886 he was Governor-General of the Red Sea Littoral. From 1888 to 1889 he was British Consul in Kurdistan, and from 1889 to 1896 he was British Military Attache in Constantinople. In 1897 he was appointed British Military Commissioner and Commander in Crete.

The Grace for Light.

From "Songs of the Glens of Antrim." Molra O'Neill. When we were little childer we had a guard

wee house, Away up in the heather by the head o' Brabla' hurn; The hares we'd see them scootin' an' we'd hear the crowin' grouse,

An' when we'd all be in at night ye'd not get room to turn.

The youngest two She'd put to bed, their faces to the wall.

An' the lave of us could sit aroun', just anywhere we might; Herself "ud take the rush-dip an' light it for

us all, An' "God be thanked!" she would say-

we have a light."

Then we be to quet the laughin' an' pushin' on the floor, An' think on One who called us to come and

be forgiven; Himself 'ud put his pipe down, an' say the

good word more. "May the Lamh o' God lead us all to the Light o' Heaven!"

There's a wheen things that used to be an' now has had their day. The nine Glens of Antrim can show ye many

a sight; But not the quare wee house where we lived

up Brahla' why. Nor a child in all the nine Glens that known the grace for light.

The Prayer of the Women.

Mabel Beatrice Carlisle in Chambers's Journal, God of Eternity! shadows are stealing Over the Homes of the near and the far; E'en as we kneel at Thy footstool appealing Huste Thou the end of the sorrows of war

Wisdom hath whispered, "The life of the m

tion Is thereby revived, and in unity held";

But is it enough? Oh, God of Creation Speak! and the shadows of war are dispelled

Far on the lone veidt our loved, in their dream

Are calling us vainly, as Heaven draweth nigh.

Creator of Motherhood! grant us a meeting, That, calm as the cradled, they peacefully die.

Though for "the good," or the "future ennobling."

Humanity, stricken, cries, "God, let f

Hurl Thou the war clouds, in pity, asunder, And stanch the heart-flowing with God-gt Finces

promote the high purposes for which it Inducement Removed. Judge. Mrs. Newcomb (to little Willie)-I'm stands, or, rather, once stood. Nor were they nominated by the Good Government Association, and they cannot be regarded as in any proper sense as the candidates of that organization. They were named by Boss Ballou, working in his own subterranean ways to revive the dying caus Profitable Calling. of McBride and Mitchell; by O'Day, Chicago Record Burke, Montag, Peery and White, who variously represent themselves and the

Two per Presidents.

der the thin guise of a "citizens" ticket. Of course, no one misunderstands the purposes behind the open combination between the Democrati and the sorehead Republicans on the Legislature. The Democrats are willing to pay any price to achieve office. and the disgruntled McBride-Mitchell