# The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon TELEPHONES. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail (postage prepaid), in Advance-bally, with Sunday, per month...... ed, per year ..... y, per year .....

The Weekly, per year....
The Weekly, 3 months....
To City Subscribers— The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to re-

turn any manuscripts sent to it without solicita-tion. No stamps should be inclosed for this News or discussion intended for publication ! The Oregonian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising. criptions or to any business matter at

be addressed simply "The Oregonian."

Puget Sound Bureau—Captain A. Thompson
office at 1111 Pacific avenue, Tacoma. Box 963
Tacoma postoffice.

Eastern Business Office—The Tribune build-ing, New York city: "The Rockery," Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special agency, New York. For sale in San Francisco by J. K. Cooper, 146 Market street, near the Palace hotel, and at Goldsmith Bros., 236 Sutter street. For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co. 217 Dearborn street.

TODAY'S WEATHER.-Fair, with frosts ! early morning; warmer during afternoon and night; northwest winds. PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1900.

#### IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.

State Senator William Smith, of Ba ker County, is about to take the field as the candidate of the Fusion party of Oregon for Congress in the Second District. He will devote considerable attention to the voters of Portland and vicinity, and in another column will be found his own presentation of the rounds on which he asks his election. Ve invite the attention of every voter the Second District to Mr. Smith's claration of principles. It shows more faithfully than any assertion of The Oregonian could do that socialism is the backbone of the Fusion cause of sliver, and that the hope of the Fu

chiefly expressed through free coinage sion forces lies in appeal to all possi ble elements of discontent by arraign ment of the gold standard as responsible for all our ills. This is the issue of 1896 over again, except that the pretense of loyalty to historic Democracy is thrown off and the appeal to social sm and discontent is more undis guised.

The idea that, free coinage is our hope and the gold standard our undoing runs through everything that Mr. Smith says. Take it out, and there is nothing left. His chief prescription for the trust disease is abandonment of the gold standard: his objection to the Philippines is that expansion proposes to slevate the dollar above the man. So in his discussion of the money question, free silver positive and gold standard negative are behind every specification of detail. The past four years have given us more money and prosperity but free colnage would have given us still more money and yet greater pros perity. The more legal tender speci we have the more property is worth the higher wages rise, the greater the opportunities of employment. The silver dollar is as good as the gold dollar so be it have the Government flat behind it. The silver dollar is better than a bank note, because the bank note is based on security while the silver coin is supported solely by the Government flat. An American system is better than a system intimately connected with that of Europe, and this can only be had through free coinage and the silver basis. The man who culation is superior to the man who points out the weakness of the currency

and suggests reform. The gold stand-

silver standard is for the debtor and

This hasty resume will show how clearly is to be derived from Mr. mith's declarations the straight issue between free colnage and the gold standard. Of that general issue we shall speak a little later. First, let us clear up a few specific misapprehensions. Under free colnage, Mr. Smith says, the value of the dollar would not have declined any more than it has under the gold standard. This is woful defiance of truth. Under free colnage all our currency but gold would have sunk to the bullion value of a silver dollar, and perhaps some forms of paper even lower. Our silver dollar now worth for its coin about 46 cents. But under the gold standard every dollar has been kept at its full nominal gold value. Mr. Smith airily assumes that the increase in money has caused good times, and that the dollar has declined in value. These are pure assumptions, not susceptible of proof or even of probable demonstration. It is not the volume of the currency, but guarantee of its stability, that produces confidence, encourages investment and provider employment. From 1889 to 1892 there was poured into the circulation some thing like \$300,000,000 of various kinds of currency, mostly silver, but the sequel was the panic of 1893. There was oney enough, but its value was impaired through excessive infiltration of overvalued silver. The increase in the circulation the past four years has been mostly in gold, supplying ample basis for the paper and silver additions that have been made under the distinct and avowed purpose of the Government to maintain all its currency at a gold valuation. This security or guarantee vould have been lacking in the case of free coinage of silver. The record of 1890 to 1893 would have been repeated, but infinitely worse.

Why has the civilized world left the silver standard and the always impossible double standard for the gold standard? Why is the half-civilized world striving today to reach the gold standard? Can it be accident? Can i e that all these peoples-England. Germany, France, the United States, Holland, Canada, firmly on the gol standard: Russia, Japan, India, Austria-Hungary, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, struggling to it at different stages of ascent, and other countries hoping for the day when they an do the same-can it be that all these are misguided and that in time our United States Fusionists will show them the error of a stable money and the wisdom of a debased and fluctuating money? If we can believe this miracle, we need have no hesitation in sending Mr. Smith to Congress. Otherrise, otherwise.

It is being bruited around the streets that the Republican State Senatorial ticket is made up wholly of Canadians. The story made its first appearance

some days ago, and has survived with a tenacity that discloses a systematic purpose behind it. What if it were true? But it is not true. It is just one-fourth true. Mr. Bates was born in Iowa, Mr. Farrell in Ireland, Mr. Ross in Scotland, and Mr. Mackay in Canada. All are good American citizens. It has been directly asserted by no one that they are not; but it is merely instnuated that, coming from Canada, they might be influenced to strike some deadly blow at our American institutions. Of such is the cheap kind of weapons used against the Re publican ticket.

A VICTIM ON THE ALTAR. The once grand historic Democratic party has slain and offered up another of its noblest sons on the altar of silverism. A man cast in the mould of Senton and Jackson, Seward and Stanton, has been sacrificed to this new Moloch of Socialism. The man is Senator Caffery, of Louisians. When this silver craze took possession of the Democratic party, The Oregonian foretold its effect upon the party in elimination of its best men. The prediction has been fulfilled. The brains and conscience of the party have been driver out and its charlatans and demagogues enthroned. What has happened to Cleveland, Vilas, Olney, Morton, Bragg. Buckner, Palmer, Bynum, Carlisle, Russell, Lindsay, Gray, has now happened to Caffery, the noblest of them all. He refused to bow down to the silver idol, and the anathema fell. The place in the Senate of the United States where he has honored his country, his state and his party is taken from him and will be given to some one whose scruples will not discommode him in wearing allegiance to financial dishonor and civic turpitude. The deep damnation of his taking off is a crime fit to be explated by no less penalty than the perpetual death and oblivion of the party that has perpetrated it.

As this map, letting go his public career but holding unspotted his convicions and unsullied his reputation, retires to private life, he bequeaths to the youth of this country a princely heri

tage in these noble words: I profess not to be controlled in my poll conduct by party edicts when not squaring with the creed of the party. Of that I must be the supreme judge. If my course does not meet with the approval of my political peers and associates, it is theirs to condemn, min to endure. For the rancorous distribes of those who echo the words of a political master or boss I have nothing but contempt. For the consure of the just and intelligent I have the greatest deference and consideration, but yet, follow-citizens, while I suffer their condemna-tion, I cannot accept their judgment for mina. The insignia of office with which the people—my only masters—have clothed me, I gladly lay at their feet. May they find some worthlet public servant than I to administer the pub-lic trust which I will soon lay down, and will-

ngly lay down.

In the bosom of my family, in the society
where I was born and reared, I look for the
seaceful closing of a life which, though not enspicuous for glorious deed or more glorious ought, may yet not be without some lesson r good to those who come after me.

It is worthy of Burke, in sentiment and in language. Its crowning merit is in its solid basis in the man's record. When his party left the ground of honst money for base appeals to class hatred and the discontent of the broken, he had the manhood to stand ut alone. When even Gray and Lindy wavered in defense of the gold standard, Caffery stood firm. When his tate demanded his voice and vote for protective tariff on sugar, he refused yield his convictions, and held the historic position of his party in favor of free trade. It is a record to which als children's children may point with everence and pride, it is an example for the youth of every time.

What is the Democratic party of to-

day thinking of that it brands high courage and fidelity like this as a crime country's service into the oblivion of private life? Have these men no sons that, reckless of their future, they put ard is for the creditor and the rich, the a stigma upon faith and honor and prepare a crown for the craven and the base? Have they no daughters whom they might wish imbued with some what of the fiber that gave to history and to humantiy the Spartan mother and the matron of old Rome? And if there are men so intent on present gain and heedless of their example to poserity, must we despair also of the masses? There is no redress for these wrongs, there is no bulwark against these insidious assaults, unless from the instinct and conviction of virtue and probity lying latent in the common people. The appeal lies to the universal conscience, and with this question, as with every moral question of our politics-for the money question at bottom is a moral question, and the reward of fidelity is at bottom a moral questionand the day when that appeal to the National conscience falls on unresponsive hearts will be the hour of our decline and fall.

#### COMPARISON OF WHEAT SHIP MENTS.

The news that the Northern Pacific would build wheat warehouses at Tacoma is quite pleasing to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Ordinarily anything that was proposed for Tacoma was about as pleasing to the Post-Intelligencer as a red rag is to an infuriated buil. The exception in the present case is due to the fact that the Post-Intelligencer, by a singular course of reasoning, sees in the building of these warehouses the commercial downfall of Portland. Ever since the Post-Intelligencer has been edited by a lightweight Spokane politician there has been a strange distortion of the truth in nearly every topic handled in its editorial columns. Ignorance, of course, has something to do with this peculiar method of journalism, but petty jealousy seems to have called forth this last outburst. "The wheat shipping business is leaving Portland, and is leaving it to stay, says the Post-Intelligencer. "We have left only the competition of San Francisco to overcome, and the same facts show that is yielding. But Portland is no longer in the race. With her it must be from this time forward only a struggle for survival on any terms." It is consoling to know that even some kind by the gracious oracle on the Sound. Now that we are out of the race, we may be excused if we refer to the last score-card, to show the position we held at the finish regarding wheat shipments, this being the subject under

The last monthly statement of the Bureau of Statistics, giving March wheat shipments, showed Portland to be in third place, with 781,591 bushels of wheat; San Francisco, which is "yielding," coming first on the list, with New York second. Puget Sound comes seventh on the list, with 363,717 bushels, or less than half the amount shipped by Portland. For the nine

discussion.

months ending March 31, 1900, Portland is in fifth place, with 7,013,824 bushels, compared with Puget Sound's ninth place on the list, with 2,554,402 bushels of wheat. For the same period last year, Portland was in sixth place, with ,663,460 bushels, compared to Puget Sound's eighth place on the list, with 4,691,895 bushels.

The new warehouses "of enormou capacity," which the Northern Pacific is to build, are for Messrs. Balfour, Guthrie & Co., G. W. McNear, and Kerr, Gifford & Co. The first-mencity nearly as large as the entire three that are to be built by the railroad company at Tacoma. G. W. McNear "owns" a warehouse in this city with a greater capacity than that which the company is building in Tacoma. Kerr, Gifford & Co. have long leases on docks in this city, with a greater capacity than any two of the warehouses now building in Tacoma. The Mutual Warehouse Company, of this city, has just completed a warehouse with a greater floor capacity than any two of the new warehouses to be built on the Sound The Pacific Coast Elevator Company, of this city, has more warehouse space than any other firm in the Northwest and by the time the new-crop wheat is ready to move, there will be big additions to at least three of the warehouses already constructed.

Looking over the field, with only facts o be considered, it would seem that Portland will still have some equipment with which to continue the "struggle for survival."

#### GRANT'S BIRTHDAY.

Today we celebrate the birthday of our greatest soldier. Grant's fame, like that of Lincoln, steadily grows with the lapse of time. There is no longer any 'mystery" about his rise to the rank of the foremost in the armies of the Union. Historical examination of his career has dissipated much of that stupid skepticism which refuses to credit a great soldier's success to brains, but prefers to call it builded luck. No Union General ever owed so little to social and political influence at the start. No soldier's success was ever due more to upright and downright hard fighting and less to luck than Grant's rise to supreme command. General Lee never falled to rebuke those who attempted to belittle Grant as nothing but a brave, resolute, stolid, stubborn soldier, who won by force of mere pluck, luck and pugnacity. General Longstreet, the right arm of Lee, rates Grant as easily the greatest of the Union commanders. The official correspondence of Grant with Lincoln and Grant's private correspondence during the Civil War make it clear that before battle no General more carefully studied the essence of the art of war in the sense in which Napoleon defined it to be the "art of separating to subsist and concentrating to fight." The Vicksburg campaign is as fine and brilliant an illustration of this supreme knowledge of the art of war as history has known since Napoleon's Italian camaigns of 1796-97. Men of intelligence and candor today

confess that Grant was not only a great soldier, but that he manifes od a broad and statesmanlike grasp of all important public questions that were pre sented to his administration for solution. The Geneva arbitration, the veto of the inflation bill and of the equalization of bounties bill were an honor to Grant's administration, and it was manifested in our war with Spain that Grant was right in his view that we needed naval and coaling stations in the West Indies, and in his perception of the vast importance of the Nicaragua Canal. We can see that he was right in urging moderate and respectful enforcement of our anti-Chinese sanctity of treaties until they were abrogated; that is, he urged us to treat China as courteously as we would Germany or France, pointing out that some day China would have an enormous trade to give to the world, and that it was not sound policy to be unjust or rude in dealing with a punctilious Asiatic government, which was growing wiser, if not stronger, every day, Indifference to Grant's advice has made American influence at Peking, where once it was supreme, far inferior to that of Great Britain or Russia.

The inquiry is sometimes made why it is that men who knew Grant in his youthful service in Oregon are incredulous when they hear him spoken of as man of superior parts. The explanation is simple enough when we remem ber that no man or woman of genius for doing those noble things that are always difficult ever lived who was not completely misunderstood and misrepresented until the silent aspiration of the man or woman found an opportunity for achievement. This is true of Cromwell, of Napoleon and of Grant, Nobody, as a rule, who knew them predicted any superiority for them until they achieved distinction, because gen us is a secret until the hour of its opportunity and action has arrived. Grant in Oregon in the old days was a simple subordinate officer rising to a mediocr

ecasion. He had no field of display, he could not make bricks without straw. But s genius always had its own secret, and kept it until it was exterted by the attrition and stress of great events, the stimulus of great opportunities. Every superior man or woman always keeps something in reserve that father, mother, brother, sister, husband and lover never know and even seldom suspect until the hour of eruption and action arrives. They never rise above the ocasion, as cheap charlatan natures al ways do, but they rise with the occasion and are always level with the great impulse of their age and opportunity. Nobody knows all his wife, sis ter or betrothed can do, although he may know absolutely all that they have done, and so no man who knew Grant in peace without opportunity could possibly know the secret of his genius for

Talent can be measured, for its work rests largely on conscious effort to do what it can, to scheme and strive for the opportunity that leads to the peak of "terms" are to be granted Portland of fame. But genius is serene, not straining, because it is unconscious of its own reach and clutch and compected opportunity and responsibility under whose fierce light genius then does what it must. Genius has its secret, and reveals it through action while talent instinct with ambition helps itself through assertion. Talent has said many memorable things, but only men of genius do things which make states, maintain states or preserve them. To men of genius for war peace brings no peculiar message, so paradox of history than Cromwell at over 40. If Charles I had not forced a 1896 than that of most or all the other

revolution: if Napoleon had not found revolution to his hand and Grant a great Civil War for National life, these nen would have remained obscure, beause war, not peace, was their hour of supreme opportunity. The secret of renius eludes explanation and defles reproduction as completely as the sheen on the lip of the cardinal flower lefies the brush of the greatest artist no matter how true his eye for color of how deft his hand.

Three years ago the Austrian Govern ment forced the Turks to pay an indemnity for an Austrian subject wh had been maltreated in Mersina, Asia Austria informed the Sultan that if her demands were not complied with by a near day named, she vould bombard the town. Immediate y the money was paid and the Austrian battle-ship sailed away. The Vienna press now warns the Sultan that withstands just claims of the United States he need look for no sym pathy or aid from Europe. The Vienna press may be right, but the United States is not Austria, and the Sultan knows it. Austria is a member of the Dreibund, and stands very close to the Emperor of Germany, who is exceedingly influential with the Sultan. Austria is near Turkey, while the United States is very remote by comparison The Sultan cannot afford to trifle with the powers of Europe, but if he thought the powers of Europe would not interfere, he might not be unwilling to trifle with the United States.

prospect of increasing activity during the season. It is attended, of course by demands for shorter hours and increased wages from carpenters and other artisans, and by an increase in the price of lumber and other building materials. But that it grows indicates plainly the energy that is behind it, the returning confidence of investors and the brightening hopes of home-builders. In a word, it is an index to a prosperity much wider and deeper than that which attends a limited class of endeavor, saying plainly, as in so many The wageworker has at last words, emerged from the gloom of industrial and financial depression, and is shar ing a prosperity which Bryanism can-

Building goes steadily on, with good

not discount or past reverses shadow. The Atlin exclusion law was a stupid and harmful piece of legislation. It was enacted by the British Columbia Legislature, in the expectation that it would drive all the trade with Atlin into the Canadian channels, and also in retaliation for our narrow America policy as to discovery and ownership of mines. The effects of the law were to expel American placer miners from Atlin, retard development of that important district, and all but ruin its trade. Disallowance of the provincial statute by the Ottawa Government means that the shortsightedness and utter folly of the exclusion policy is admitted.

The people of Kansas City are making preparations for the Democratic National Convention on a basis of 100,-000 visitors during the four days of its sitting, and on the expenditure by the guests of an average of \$30 apiece during the period. This estimate, if verified, will give a substantial return of \$3,000,000 upon an investment of \$100. 000, which the city made to secure the convention. The difficulties in the way of bestowing 100,000 visitors upon a population of 200,000 are yet, however, largely to be reckoned with.

Incidentally to the growth of sentiment for popular election of Senators, a note should be made that the Southern plan of primary elections for choosing party nominees has been extended to two more states. In Alahama and Texas Senators have just been chosen in this way. Democratic primaries in Alabama selected Morgan and in Texas selected Bailey. The spread of this useful device is also interesting in view of Mr. Bingham's efforts for direct primary nominations in Oregon.

Admiral Dewey has left off talking on political matters and gone to writing political letters. Thus far all tha he has said sirce shying his hat into the political ring falls far short in wisdom and directness of his simple straightforward declaration standing on the bridge of the Olympia in Manila Bay and again in New York harbor: "I am not a politician; I am perfectly satisfied to live and die a simple sailor, who has tried to do his duty."

Mr. Sewall's arguments for shipping subsidies resolve themselves after all into the two original and only: 1. There is so much money in the business that we must cease to allow foreigners to do

2. There is so little money in it that it can't If maritime enterprise is profitable why should Government support it? If it is a losing proposition, why rush into it?

Over in Washington they now speak of them as the "forces opposed to the Republican party." Here is confession that the essence of political action with the ex-Fusionists is mere negation of Republican principles. They stand for opposition to what the Republican party proposes, and nothing else. They are the inert log across the track of progress.

Survivors of the good government ovement and the Democrats are said to be hustling up a platform for the Legislative nominees to stand upon. It will be guaranteed to not offend the most fastidious taste

dertaken to revise the Westminster creed. The yellow church will not exactly fill a long-felt want. Colonel Bryan will be highly inter ested to observe that Senator Morgan

The New York Journal has now un-

heads the Alabama delegation to Kan-No threat of Quay to knife Hanna

will frighten a wholly disinterested public,

## Registration and Illegal Voting.

The Oregonian prints in big black type at the head of its editorial columns the announcement that 6000 voters in Mulinomah County have no registered. Possibly a good many Portland voters have not registered, but The Oregonian no doubt bases its calculations upon the past vote of the county, when there was a lot of repeaters and illegal voters. Under the regis-tration law there will be none of this, and the vote of Multnomah County will probably fall short a couple of thousand.—The Dalles Moun-

Wait until after the election and see if the vote of Multnomah County is not larger in proportion to that of 1898 and

countles of the state. While some illegal otes doubtless have been cast in Multomah, the proportion has not been larger than in other counties. The vote of this year, under the registration law, will bear

#### MAINE'S PROHIBITION FARCE. Portland's Leading Paper Says the People Are Tired of It.

Portland (Me.) Press. cll last night that the people of Portland are beginning to get very tired of paying the bills of the farcical process known as suppressing the liquor traffic. . ney have certainly been long-suffering and slow to anger. Year after year they have con-tributed large sums to the Sheriff's office for the purpose of shutting up the rum shops, and the rum shops are as numerous and wide open today as ever. Two men are constantly employed at a liberal per diem and fees, whose sole duty it is to hut up the rum shops, yet, unless appe ances are misleading, the rum shops in-crease rather than diminish in numbers. As the law is now, it offers a constant and powerful temptation to keep the rum shops open. Every rum shop shut up means a loss of opportunity for fees, for no seizures can be made in closed shops, and every new rum shop opened means gain of opportunity for fees. ....e fees are just as large for seizing a sprinkler of beer and a bottle of whisky as for seizing a nogshead of liquor, and it involves much ess trouble to carry off the sprinkler than the hogshead, beside having less tendency to shut up the shop, and thereby pu an end to an opportunity for getting fu-ture fees. If the lawmakers had set to work to devise a scheme for encouraging shops open, they could not have concocted a better one than the so-called Sheriff enorcement act. The remedy, and the only remedy, is the one provided in the order submitted to the Council last night—the cutting off the fees, for it is useless to expect, in the present condition of public sentiment, a thorough and radical enforcement of the prohibitory law, such as the statute calls for. The present Sheriffs are not sinners above others. They are simply following the precedents of the last 10, if not 25, years. Perhaps they think that the not an year. Fernaps they think that the custom which they are following has been in vogue so long as to have the force of law. If nothing can be done to break up the custom then less reward should be given for following it.

#### A Model American Citizen.

San Francisco Chronicle. The intelligence that Yale College has received \$150,000 for the founding of a ool of forestry, the donors being Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, of New York City and their sons, Gifford Pinchot, of Yale '59, and Amos R. E. Pinchot, of Yale '58, carries with it personal significance to all who know Gifford Pinchot as the head of the division of forestry of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and real-ize that it is his own pleasure that this considerable portion of an estate in which he has a direct interest is devoted to this toble purpose.

There must have been temptation t Gifford Pinchot in that life of ease and uxury open to one capable of extracting much from leisure and travel. But he be held the forests of his country mining be-fore the woodman's ax, and melting away before sheepherders' fires, and saw the path of duty opening before him, which he chose, throwing himself with heart and soul into the work of staying this destruction and educating a people to the importance of intelligent forest conserva-tion, an education to which this newly ounded school will contribute valuab He has tolled over mountains and rower along rivers, shared the bunks of lumber men's camps and slept in his blankets with no roof but the sky, and he is today the best-informed man in the country in his chosen province. He was the first to crystallize sentiment into action agains wanton forest destruction in California and to engage Government aid. The work to which he has given himself is one which admits of no possibilities of great ad-vancement, but it distinguishes him mong all American citizens, and blazes a path for ambitious young American manhood in which it is to be hoped there may be more followers-the way of serv-

## Good Riddance to Bad Rubbish.

New York Evening Post. Senator Wellington, of Maryland, an unces that he can no longer support the Republican party. He has been posed all along to the acquisition of the Philippines, and cannot endorse the po-licy of the President regarding those isiands. He was also opposed to the im-position of a tariff on Porto Rico. Recognizing the attitude of the Government toward our new possessions as the most important issue in our politics, he re-tires from membership in the Republi-can National Committee, and, indeed, from all affiliation with the party, so long as it is committed to what he considers the wrong course. The action is of little importance outside Maryland. and even in his own state Mr. Welling. ton has frittered away most of his for-mer influence by the bitterness of his factional opposition to an element in the Republican party which has opposed him recently indulged in an outburst wrath against ex-Governor Lowndes, the leader of that element, which showed a es of mind quite unworthy of

## Europe Tiring of Sugar Bounties.

There are additional signs that Europe is growing weary of the absurd practice of paying bountles on sugar exports. Germany and Austria were quite ready to abandon the policy at the Brussels conference a couple of years ago, and the smaller producers were ready to follow them but France and Russia prevented them, but France and Russia prevented rational action being taken. There has recently been a conference on this subject in Vienna, due to the initiative of France which desires an international agreemen to prevent the increase of bounties. This is illogical; all the reasons for any is illogical; all the reasons for any bounty are reasons for increasing the bounty; no country has an advantage over another unless it pays more bounty, and if no country is to have an advantage over others all might as well stop paying intles and leave sugar exports influence of ordinary commercial forces. The proposals of France were not entirely satisfactory to Germany and Austria, the matter is still under discussion; but it is eignificant that one of the two nations that prevented an agreement at Brusse s now trying to bring about an agree

## The Two Leading Questions.

Nebraska State Journal.

The Fusionists and the Republicans of Oregon have locked horns in their platforms over two things, money and the Philippines. The Fusionists want free coinage, while the Republicans favor the gold standard. The Fusionists speak for independent of the Philippines, the Re-publicans for retaining the island as American territory. The result in Oregon, therefore, can be accu-rately told in advance if the voters express themselves squarely on these plat-forms. The people of the Pacific Coast States will join with the people of the Na-tion at large in supporting the gold stand-ard, and will refuse to join in any move-ment that will certainly add to the difficul-tion connected with creating a stable sovties connected with erecting a stable got rnment in the new island possessions

Springfield Republican, The fact that Admiral Dewey is alt may explain that charming feature f the programme for his entertainment in hicago which provides for a cruise down the big drainage ditch. Some visitors may still prefer a visit to the stockyards to see a steer slaughtered, but a sail down the sewer is the very latest manifesta-tion of Chicago hospitality.

#### ABSENCE OF DISCRIMINATION.

When the Porto Rico tariff bill was introuced Mr. Tongue was against it, but he heark-ned to the threats of the protected greed of the mtry and changed his coat and voted for When it was pending The Oregonian unesitatingly informed him he could not be lected if he voted for it. That paper further teclared that if Congress passed that bill is would be the worst form of imperialism that ur National Legislature could impose upo hat island. Well, Congress passed the and now The Oregonian congratulates the Rebilean convention for renominating Mr ongue. Such is the politics of the Repub

ican leaders of today.-Albany Democrat. This is merely a single incident going to how how careless a reader and how loose thinker the average Demo-Populist edtor is. There may be no intention to nisrepresent, but there is no discrimina ion, no analysis, no accuracy of obserration or statement. The Porto Rico bill n its final form was very different from the bill in its original form While the Oregonian did not approve the bill even in ts final form, yet it admitted that amendnents had made the bill much less obectionable. But it never said that Mr. Tongue could not be elected if he voted for it. Here is just what it said:

Representative Tongue is reported as saying Rico ought not to be admitted to free commer cial intercourse with the United States. This means that in his opinion our new insular possessions should be held under a system of mperial government, and not be permitted to articipate to full extent in the advantages o unnection with the sovereign country. The regonian will tell Mr. Tongue that he canno e re-elected on this issue.

But Mr. Tongue does not say that Porto Rico ought not to be admitted to free commercial intercourse with the United States. On the contrary, in his letter published in The Oregonian last Wednesday, he says it ought to be and will be; for the bill as passed, imposing only a small duty, has but a short time to run, and is but a temporary expedient, and the ermanent policy is to be "unrestricted commercial intercourse, absolute free trade, between the people of Porto Rico and the people of the United States." Of the original bill, Mr. Tongue says, in his ecent letter: The principal objection made by The Orego

dan, or at least the one that appealed mos strongly to me, was the fact that such bill appeared to be the inauguration of a policy of ttempting to protect ourselves from the prodnots of Porto Rico, and establishing trade bar riers between us and them, seemingly perpet al. With this objection I was in earnest ac oord. But its removal was secured by mem ers of the House, whose ideas were simila o my own, in a quiet way, at a conference of the Republican members. The bill as first reported by the committee was entitled "A bil regulate the trade of Porto Rico and for other purposes." The operation of the bill wa nlimited as to time. Certainly, upon its ace, and especially in the light of the information we then possessed, the bill seemed to have o other object, except that of offering restric ions upon trade and endeavoring to protec certain interests from competition with the reducts of Perte Rice. When it was pointed out that something like this was necessary, not for protection, but in order to provide temorary revenue to support the Government b Porto Rico until other means could be devised, we urged upon the ways and means committee o so change the bill that its purpose should be apparent upon its face, and that it could it never intended to be established. This was readily complied with, the title of the act was changed, a preamble was added to it showing the reasons for the passage of the till, and a fifth section added, limiting its oper ation for two years. . . This changed the whole character of the bill, and removed wery vestige of it that could be construed in my precedent for any purpose outside of the Constitutional question involved. I do not, owever, understand that The Oregonian ob ects to the bill on Constitutional grounds.

On its face the purpose of the original against the products of Porto Rico; and it was admitted further that a larger object was to make a precedent for the Philippine islands. Against this policy, which was the root of The Oregonian's ob ections, it spoke earnestly and as strongly as it could. Renunciation of this pur pose and this policy has removed the weightier part of the objection. The Ore conian would have preferred, indeed, that full commercial freedom had been established at once; but full commercial free dom is in sight, and the effort that ha seen made by the press of the country in this Porto Rican matter will bear fruit when we come to legislation for the

## Philippine islands.

Kipling's New Poem. We welcome to our hearts tonight Our kinsmen from afar, Brothers in an empire's fight ers in an empire's fight For Auld Lang Syne, my lads, And the fights of Auld Lang Syne! To the fights of Auld Lang Syns.

The shamrock, thistle, leek and rose, With heath and wattle twins, And maple from Canadian snows, For the sake of Auld Lang Syn For Auld Lang Syne take hands From London to the line! Good luck to those that tolled with us

Since the days of Auld Lang Syne! Again to all we hold most dear The wives we wooed, the bairns we kissed, And the loves of Auld Lang Sync. For surely you have your sweetheart, And surely I have mine; We toast her name in stience here And the girls of Auld Lang Syne.

And last to him, the little man, Who led our fighting line From Kabul on to Kandaha In the days of Auld Lang Syna For Auld Lang Syne and Bobs,

Chicago Tribune "O. Spring!" wailed the poet,
"You shameless thing! See you how Winter lingers? Curl your taper fingers The beggarly lout! And jerk a handful out! And if this moves him not," ed the wretched Spring poet, tearing "From the spot, For heaven's sake

A hatpin take, A hatpin long and slim, And jab it into him!" Chicago Times-Herald.

Men are working with the wireless telegraph.

The horseless carriage buzzes through the

We may live to look upon the cowless calf,

We have looked upon the henless little chick, We can hear the voiceless maiden try to sing Men have ceased to gaze in awe at strawles And now we're up against the Springles Spring.

The Young Woman Named Mac.

Indianapolis Press.
There was a young woman named MacOr, rather, she spelled it that wac—
But her pa she called "paw,"
And her ma she called "maw,"
And in other ways, was such a jael

#### NOTE AND COMMENT

March came in like a lamb, but April is going out like a polar bear.

Cleveland has not yet announced that he ever wanted to vote for Dewey.

A St. Louis negro lately laughed him-

turn-for \$100,000.

self to death. He was not reading Punch. Our Minister in Turkey has handed the Sultan a note, and he expects one in re-

As the Sick Man of Europe, Abdul Hamid is remarkably insensible to the rare merits of the gold cure.

The recent achievements of the Empress Dowager of China are not likely to strengthen Mrs. Dewey's candidacy. The fact that General Joe Wheeler is

talking of getting married adds another Presidential possibility to the situation. "You are a lobster," said the inebriate youth to the pollceman. And when the

policeman pinched him, he had nothing

Will the weather please come forward And inform us like a man Why it acts so like the devil

The Democrats are not eating so many iollar dinners now. They can afford better fare as a result of a Republican adminis-

The fateful "13" is responsible for the intimely death of the general conference committee of Civic Societies of New Brunswick, N. J. The committee was an outgrowth of the local reception extended the New Brunswick volunteers for the Spanish-American war on their return nome. Organization was effected February 13, 1999, by 13 members. The first report of the treasurer showed the assets to have been \$13 13, and the treasury at the dissolution of the committee contained \$13 and a few cents. Lack of interest and paucity of public celebrations made the ommittee decide to disband, and on Friday, April 13, 13 members unanimously adopted a resolution terminating the official existence of the committee.

The Ohio Supreme Court has decided that the anti-lynching law, passed by the Legislature of that state in 1896, is valid. The suit in which the decision was given was brought by the heirs of "Click" Mitchell, a colored man, who was lynched at Urbana for assaulting a white woman in 1897. The law provides that the heirs of a person lynched can sue the county in which the lynching takes place and recover damages to the extent of \$5000. "Click" Mitchell's heirs have been pressing the claim since his lynching. A lower court declared the law unconstitutional, and the case was carried to the Supreme Court. When a negro in South Carolina vas arrested a few days back for criminal assault, the crowd around harkened to the appeal of a Justice of the Peace and permitted the culprit to be taken to tail to await trial under due process of law. South Carolina has a law which renders liable for money damages to the heirs of a victim any county in which a lynching ecurs.

THE INDEPENDENT'S PLATFORM. We are out for every office that at present is in

sight, ugh we haven't any platform, we are strictly in the fight; We are running independent, for the public weal depends

our getting there, according to our many thousand friends; ill we feel a little backward in the matter, for all that, . For to tell the truth we cannot say exactly

On the question of free silver we have not expressed our views, For we haven't got them settled in a shape that's fit to use.

For the Senate some good fellow who's a win No Republican can get it, we don't want a

where we're at. There's a lot of legislation that the people

But precisely what's its nature, that's the place where we are treed; we had some grand ideas on the things we ought to do,

and we'd tell you all about them if we thought we really knew. But when studying the matter till we thought we had it pat. All we found was that we didn't know exactly

where we're at. Well, it doesn't make much diff'rence what the office-seeker thinks, So he passes 'round Havanas and is good at buying drinks;

If he takes the stump and hollers like a drummer on a jag.
With a classical allusion to the great and glorious flag; That is where we shine like diamonds, you can bet your life on that, And perhaps we'll get there, even if we don't

know where we're ut.

Edward Marshall, a correspondent for a New York paper, who was on the firing line with Rooseveit's Rough Riders dur-ing the terrible battle of June 24, was shot through the spine and, although paralyzed, he is on the road to recovery. After lying on the field for several hours, he was found in the tall grass and removed by tender hands to the field hospital. A part of his little story in his own words is as follows:

"There is one incident of the day which shines out in my memory above all others now as I lie in a New York hospital writing. It occurred at the field hospital. About a dozen of us were lying there. A continual chorus of moans rose through the tree branches overhead. The surgeon, with hands and bared arms dripping, and clothes literally saturated with blood, was straining every nerve to prepare the wounded for the journey down to Siboney. Behind me lay Captain McClintock, with his lower leg bones literally ground to powder. He bore his pain as gallantly as he led his men, and that is saying much. I think Major Brodle was also there. It was a doleful group. Amputa. tion and death stared its members in their gloomy faces.

Suddenly a voice started, softly: My country, 'tis of thee, Sweet land of liberty, Of thee I sing. Other voices took it up:

Land where my fathers died. Land of the Pilgrims' pride-The quivering, quavering chorus, punctuated by groans and made spasmodic by pain, trembled up from that little group of wounded Americans in the midst of the Cuban solltude-the plucklest, most heartfelt song that human beings ever sang. There was one voice that did not quite keep up with the others. It was so weak that I did not hear it until all the rest

Let Freedom ring. Then, balting, struggling, faint, it repeated, slowly:

had finished with the line.

Land-of-the-Pilgrims'-pride, Let Freedom -

The last word was a woeful cry. One more son had died as died the fathers.