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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2

AXIOMS OF TRADE.

The basis of active and presperous trade is advantage to buyer and seller alike on each transaction and on each end of the transaction. If we trade flour to China for slik, it is not enough that we want to sell our flour and China wants to sell her silk. We must want the silk and China must want our flour. We must know that we are more comfortable and better pleased with China silk than without it, and China must be conscious of increased satisfaction when in possession of American flour. Ignorance of this principle often leads to false views of trade. We are apt to imagine that we have played a very cute trick on the Chinese if we can inveigle them into purchase of our wares, and on the other hand to view with chagrin and resentment any advance made by Chinese wares in our markets, "taking money out of the country" and reducing our "balance of trade.

The basis of successful trade between distant communities is mutual de-mands met by mutual supplies. Our prospective customer must produce what we want, and what he wants we must produce or else go to some trouble to get it for him. You can't build up thriving trade on either of these conditions alone. You must have both in conjunction.

Of these two principles of trade there are two present applications. One fits South America, the other fits Asia. In the one case the conditions are largely unfavorable, in the other they are all favorable.

One of the chief sources of anxiety to the National Association of Manufacturers, at their session just adjourned in Boston, is the South Amerian trade. Mr. Search, the president. painfully groping between antagonistic

ests, hopes to promote that trade sigh the subsidy bill. The hope is apparently valn. But Mr. Search himrecently at the head of a delegation of commercial men, sent thither to investigate, reported that the shipping facilities to South America are ample The more detailed report of Mr. Harper, secretary of the delegation, pub-lished by the association, showed that freight rates were rather more favora

complain if they are marketed in Europe and paid for with European wares or American wares sold in Europe. It is the solid ground of hope for trans-Pacific trade that these untoward

South American conditions are reversed in the case of Asia. The great Aslatic staples, silk, tea, hemp, jute, matting, produce in exportable surplus-wheat and wheat flour, lumber, iron and steel machinery. Here is the basis of limit-

cusable,

less trade. The diversity is greater and therefore the possibilities are greater, than prevail between the United States. and Europe. Trade will take care of itself if gov-

only one thing worth while for Amer- In short, the special privileges of the ican manufacturers and producers generally to lie awake nights or call conventions about, and that is the necessity for removal of restrictions on trade between the United States and Asia. They are oppressive, iniquitous, suicidal. Delay and neglect are inex-

AN HONEST LABEL. The chief chemist of the internal revnue office, Dr. Charles A. Crampton, in an article in the Independent on food adulteration, expresses the opinion that the solution of the evil of adulteration of foods and the fraudulent substitution of inferior or imitation products is found in the three words, 'an honest label." This would, indeed, cure much of the evil, and is as far n that direction as legislation should go, except that adulterations deleterious to health might be prohibited. The word "adulteration" is generally used o signify the addition to any article of other ingredients for the purpose of decreasing its cost. In its broader significance, it embraces the substitution of one article for another, such as butterine for butter, and the use of sallcylic acid, boracic acid, etc., as preservatives in the preparation of food products for market. A great wave of indignation swept over the country because of the alleged use of antiseptics in preserving meat for use of the Army, there is scarcely an individual who does not eat more salicylic acid every month in canned vegetables and other preserved foods than any soldier consumed in Cuba or the Philippines. It does not follow necessarily that

adulteration in any of the senses used above is unhealthful, though in most cases fraudulent. In some instances the effect is a decided improvement. Many cheap substitutes sold under the names of more expensive articles are wholesome, and if their fraudulent nature were eliminated it would be an interference with the natural rights of both producer and consumer to prohibit their sale or to lay any special burdens upon them in the matter of taxation. If consumers want to use cheap and not unwholesome foods, they should have the privilege of doing so, even if the producers of foods for which these are substitutes object to the loss of trade occasioned by the sale of the cheaper article. If the Government protects the consumer against imposition and against injurious food adulterations, it has gone as far as it has any right to go. A food adulteration aw which compels every article to be sold for exactly what it is, with an honest label that all can see and understand, is all that is needed in the matter of food substitutes. In the matter of adulterations, the label should show

ontent to sacrifice not only his life, but, what tely more dear to him, his military fame and his name as an honorable soldier

the cause of his master and patros

THE LAW OF THE ROAD. The first of May has come, and once more the people who travel on footdyes, spices, gums, we do not produce | an unfashionable but still goodly mulat all. On the other hand, the desires titude-may begin to feel that they are of awakened Asia are for things we safe from sudden assault upon the sidewalks of the city. The old-fashioned few who still trundle baby cargoods, textlie fabrics, implements and ringes about may hope to engineer these obsolete vehicles with their preclous freight safely along the sidewalks In the residence portion of the city, and old people can venture to walk around the home block without danger of being run down by the silent wheel, urged ernment will give it a chance. There is at top speed by the reckless scorcher.

sidewalk conferred by ordinance upon bleyclists from November to May have again expired by limitation, and if the police does its duty without fear or favor, the sidewalks of Portland will be for a term of months dedicated to their legitimate uses.

The public does not need to be told that "the bicycle is here." This fact is in ample evidence; nor that the "bicycle has come to stay," the presump-

tion being strongly in favor of this proposition. Nor do reasonable people object to the facts thus set forth in boastful strain. The bloycle as an agency of rapid transit, on an individal basis, has properly taken and justly holds its place in the moving life of the latter-day community. It is proper that the law should clothe the blcycle rider with certain rights in the use and enjoyment of his wheel. But since all rights are correlative, he is by this just cognition and protection subjected to certain responsibilities in common with the owners or drivers of all other vehicles with reference to another very large portion of the public using the thoroughfares-the foot travelers. From now on for several months the streets of the city will be thronged with bleycles, but fortunately the sidewalks will be reserved for those who walk. Many, indeed most, bicyclists recog ize the necessity of ordinances regulating the use of the streets, and obey them; but there are dozens of reckless

riders who dart about the city, across treet intersections and around corners, uttorly oblivious to the restrictions and rules intended for the safety of the public. Condign punishment is due. and it may be hoped it will be speedily visited upon these reckless riders. But the sidewalks being now clear (presumably so), the right of foot travelers to use the crossings will claim some attention. In all properly governed urban ommunities street traffic is regulated o guard these crossings as far as con itions will permit. The numerous acidents arising from the reckless management of the bloycle in approaching foot travelers are sufficient evidence of the lax enforcement of this law of the road in this city, and of the contemptious disregard of the law by the offenders. There is no disposition to require of bicyclists any more strict obe dlence to this law than is required of the drivers of other vehicles. The printiple involved is a simple one. nvenience of vehicles must yield to the safety and convenience of the pubic on the crossings. The speed of ve bloles on the streets is limited. Streetcars are halted before crossing an intersecting street, and must cross it

slowly. In these and other ways the right of the foot traveler to exist and to be saved harmless from the perils of the the nature and degree of adulteration, street is conserved so far as written the consumer then being his own judge statutes are concerned. They give to as to the comparative merits of the the bicycle no greater right than they pure and adulterated articles. Adulther vehicle, and the

in Portland, but for the past six months from motives of duty or generosity are there has been hardly any difference in any of the Coast ports. Ocean charter

rates are governed entirely by the immutable law of supply and demand, and conditions world-wide in extent enter into the strength or weakness which they show at times. These conditions cannot be changed by the resolutions of the Astoria Common Council. A deeper channel is needed at the mouth of the Columbia. In proof of this it is unnecessary to go farther back on the records than to the William Law, Inverness-shire and Belgian King, the latest vessels to leave Portland. At the same time, Portland is not going out of business, nor is she going to magnify the condition of things which will surely be remedied in due season. There will be no evasion of duty, nor effort to shift the responsibility, by the citizens of Portland. They have made a channel by which ships move without difficulty between Portland and Astoria, and they will also work for a deeper channel at the mouth of the river, so that there will be no more deays such as have hampered shipping in the past.

Superintendent Frye, of the Cuban chools, proposes to bring a lot of Cuban teachers over here on an excurion and let them see the country. He should be called up forthwith and ten-strike is the envy of all the rest. called down. Our only hope of pleasing the Cubans is to conceal our tyranny and despotism under the professions of liberty and justice. Once let the Cubans find out from actual observation what slavery American sovereignty means, and of what tyranny the flag is the emblem, there will be no holding them. Then, if they tell the Filipinos it will be all off with them. The true and faithful delineations of our peonage and serfdom, ruthless oppression and bloody conquest, made by Erving Winsthe Union Jack. ow, Edward Atkinson and Senator Hoar, cannot convey so perfect an idea of conditions in this country as the Cuban teachers will obtain through peronal inspection. It is surprising that the antis, who seem unwilling to quit the United States, with all its bloody and despotic purposes, have not already seen the alarming possibilities of Mr. Fryc's scheme. The suggestion is thrown out for their benefit, and without charge.

Reports of serious differences beween President McKinley and Senator Hanna are probably manufactured to meet an ever-present demand for sensation. That is, the story is probably too good to be true. The President has shown evidences of growth in statesmanchip within the period of his term of office. He has said some grand things about trade in general, about our duty in the Philippines and about ustice to the dependencies, though he as allowed himself to be overruled by monopolies are sold by the government just as they are in China, or as they were politicians for partisan purposes. In particular, he has seemed of late to ap-On the occasion of my visit to the Trans-vaal, in the year of the Jameson raid preciate the importance of good men in flice as never before. But there is no Boers complained to me that they could not give their children a good education evidence to show he has carried this growth to the point of disapproval in their own country owing to the efforts to exterminate the English language, and that in order to do so they had to send either of Mr. Hanna's ideals or his methods. If there were, every hones: man in the country could sleep a little nore soundly nights, because of the hope for the coming four years.

A very entertaining little volume

"Tales of the Sierras," has been writ-Utah under Brigham Young. en and published by J. W. Hayes, and lustrated by John L. Cassidy. Mr. Hayes is well known in telegraphic cirles on the Pacific Coast. For a num-

New York Evening Post. The need of a convenient form of cur per of years he was manager of the ncy, by which small sums may be transitted through the mails, without danger loss, has been long felt. The moticy Western Union office in Portland, until his failing cycsight compelled him to rder and the registered letter are notable neursh his position Though th

BRITISH MILITARY BLUNDERHEADS

becile. Those who criticise the Government for what it has already done are also imbecile. To exclude the Constitu-tion from the islands is tyranny; to ex-In the current number of Scribner's Magazine, H. G. Whigham, a well-known tend it to them is dangerous; to let the islands go is impossible. If we govern them as dependencies we shall sacrific Army correspondent, now with the British Army in South Africa, has an interestin review of the Boer war up to the arriva their interest to ours; if we admit them as states we shall ruin ourselves. Great moral ideas as a basis of national conof Lord Roberts and his assumption ommand in the field, in February. duct are lurking-places of corruption and abuse. The advantage of this view is that it arms a man against attack from any Among his important points of criticism are that during the operations which ended with the repulse of General Builer quarter. If an opponent talks about mora duty you smash him with the self-interest before Colenso, December 15, 1899, ther was not enough artillery, and what the dictum; if he talks about self-interest you smash him with morality. What then? That is the point beyond which English had was inferior to that of the Boers. Lord Methuen, when he started his class of thinkers never go. Having defended their discontent against all comfor Kimberley with \$000 men, had but defended their discontent against all com-ers, they rest secure. We have done 12 guns, exactly half of the amount of wrong and we are going to keep on doing artillery necessary. At Colenso General it, and we cannot help ourselves, and we are fools to try. Besides the pleasure of Buller had four brigades of infantry and but 30 guns, when he was entitled to 45. aving established these truths, a man As soon as he lost 11 of his guns he nay feel a pride in having his own kind was helpless, and was compelled to retire f discontent. There is a rivairy among when, with his proper complement of these people as among collectors. A man likes to feel that his diacontent is bigger than that of others, or has better rea-sons for it. No one need suppose that a large political social grievance makes its possessor unhappy. Running things down is a somber sport, but it is a sport, just the same: men go into it for its own sake and forget their personal cares in the ardor of competition. It is like one people as among collectors. A man guns, he would have been able to go on with the fight. At Ladysmith Sir George White was one battery short of the minimum allowance of artillery, and was hopelessly weak in garrison artillery. The

Boers had Creusot six-inch guns round Ladysmith, with a range of 10,000 yards, n the ardor of competition. It is like owiing, and a man like this college prowhile the British field artillery is not asor, who can roll down every element effective beyond 4000 yards, and had not virtue, wisdom and success in a single Sir George White been reinforced by the naval guns, taken off the ships at Dur-

han, he would have been unable to reply PRESIDENT KRUGER'S ADVISER. to the Boer heavy guns. The British War Office ought to have had five-inch How That Smart Imported Dutchand six-inch guns at Cape Town and Pie man Has Run Things.

termaritzburg that could have been easily Poultney Bigelow in the Independent. oved up to Ladysmith, or Colasberg or Leyds could not find enough edu cated Boors to conduct the business of the government, so, instead of drawing assistance from the other South African Orange River, as the case required. Mr. Whigham explains the failure of the British War Office to take any proper precau states, he imported elerks directly from Amsterdam, and in many other ways tions for garrison defense because they never regarded the possible invasion of set about oradicating the English lan guage and every trace of connection with Natal in a serious light.

By hopelessly bad strategy, Ladysmith Old Paul Kruger took kindly to this disastrous policy. His narrow and unwas fixed upon as a suitable advance base educated mind was more open to the arguments of a Dr. Leyds than to the truth from the lips of a Bryce or a Lecky. His early life had been spent for the Natal field force, although it was encircled by hills, which gave the Boers an ideal chance of bringing their big guns to bear on the English camp, and after mong treacherous natives and other wild costs, and his habits predisposed him to selecting Ladysmith as a base the English commander took no means whatever suspect treachery in every magnanimous move on the part of England. Dread of to prevent the Boers bringing down their big guns by rail from Pretoria at their English domination has been Kruger's bugaboo for many years, and in this he leisure. The simple destruction of a tunows his incapacity to understand the nel and a few culverts would have long churacter of the British constitution as delayed the arrival of the Boer slege arperates in our time. He sits in Pretoria and talks of his precious libertice, while tillery. next door to him is a British colony where the Rocus can have more liberty General Joubert had a big gun stuck

on a spruit for 15 hours between Estcourt and Mooi River, two British camps less One may may roughly that the Trans than 30 miles apart, and no attempt was aal has no more liberty than a South made to go out and capture the gun, nina!! constitution, but it is at the mercy a majority of the Volksraad-there is no although there were 5000 British troops at each station. No wonder Joubert found Supreme Court that dares interfere be tween this majority and the rights of in so little difficulty in moving his guns about the country! ividuals as in the United Statest Trade

The final conclusion of Mr. Whigham is that it is not the Boer artillery, save in Natal, where they had modern guns and smokeless powder, but the Mauser rifle that has checked the British advance Had Boers been able at Magersfontein to turn locse a few batteries of field or horse artillery the check might have been turned into a rout. In the matter of quantity the English artillery was deficient, but in quality no better work was ever don than that performed by the Royal Artillery at Modder River and Magersfontein system—is the very life of its medieval ideals. He is siming to crect in the midst of the United States of South Africa a There was not cavalry enough, but the failures of Generals Methuen and Builer were due to insufficient numbers and bad tactics. With the exception of the raiding party which descended as far as Moo River, the Boers have never exhibited any wonderful mobility. They allowed General Yule's infantry to walk away; they

surrounded Ladysmith because they were allowed to do so by Sir George White: they sat around Kimberley when they ould have easily captured Orange River

NOTE AND COMMENT

Perhaps Buller's grandson may cat i Christmas dinner in Pretoria yet.

The United States is willing to become a Turkey gobbler if it is forced to it.

Captain Coghlan is not the only naval officer who cometimes does his talking first and his thinking afterward.

Kentucky contends that if some of her shot-gun methods were introduced into Pennsylvania politics, it might be better for that state.

If the Sultan confessos to solvency by paying that \$100,000, he will have the oglectors of the other powers at his front door for the next 10 years.

There is some question about the trouble Admiral Schley made for the Spaniards, but there is none about the trouble ha has made for the Navy Department,

If we get into a war with Turkey we can send an ample force against her and clear the political atmosphere at home by forming a few corps of Vice-Presidential possibilities.

Mr. Depew says the Senate is a poor place to secure stories. Judging by some of his later efforts, it would seem that he found the Roman Senate journals a very fertile source of supply.

Bishop John H. Vincent, of the Methodist Church, recently expressed himself in favor of a full revision of both creeds and the Bible. The next revision of the Bible, he averred, must in the light of present and coming research, be a most mportant one. This is encouraging contrast to the young men who are trying to make out that Prof. Mitchell, of Boston University, is a heretic.

One of the jokes that is being told about the result on the Quay case is accredited to Senator Depew. The Senator, it will be remembered, was paired with Hanna, Depew being in favor of Quay and Hanna. against Quay. "How is it," Depew was asked, "that Hanna is against Quay?" "Well, I only heard," responded Senator Depew, "that it was because Mr. Hanna was opposed to the election methods of Mr. Quny.'

The familiar lament that foreign seamen compose an large a proportion of the men in the navy is heard in England relative to British shipping interests of all, classes, merchant marine as well as naval. Earl Grey, in a recent address, gave some surprising facts. The number of British seamen had decreased from 198,-628, in 1893, to 174,980 in 1898, while the number of foreign seamen in British vessels in the same period had increased from 29,549 to 35,000. More alarming still, in the Earl's opinion, was the fact that the number of British apprentices had diminished more than one-half since 1880, and about two-thirds since 1870.

When the flowers of the Maytime Breathe their perfume on the air, When the fields are bright with blossoms, And the world seems free from care; When the song birds sweetly carol Lays of happiness and love, And the butterfles are sailing Through the balmy air above When the forest trees are leaving. And the skies are soft and blue, And the leanan, too, is leaving Ten-pound chunks that weigh but two. That's the time the festive scorcher Finds the copper on the beat Camping on his trail, to make him Do his scorching on the street Through the decary months of win He has had his own sweet will, oths of winter And the voices of his victims Are forever hushed and still. Through the city streets the people

Market where he had gone before, By the moaning of the dying, And the flaming trails of gore. Straight and speedy as an arrow On his dreadful course he sped. Marking not the maimed and ma Marking not the ghastly dead; beviating from his pathway oridge by a dash; they halted about Colesberg when Nanuwpoort and De Aar were Every now and then to, fell Some fresh victim as he sounded On his gong a charmal knell. But the flowers of the Maytime absolutely at their mercy. But if the Boers were not terribly mobile the Brit ish commanders were very slow. Meth-Now have filled the world with bloom. And the Hace and the roses Scent the air with rich perfume, All the world seems bright and better. uen made one march of 12 miles the day, bu: after that his "flying" column never accomplished more than nine or ten, al-And, to make life's joys complete, Scorchers with their love of slaughter though it had a railway line in its rear. which conveyed the heavy baggage. When Must hereafter keep the street. General Buller started from Frere to Pot-The National Educational Association. gieter's Drift, it took his column over through A. R. Thayer, of Emporia, Kan., five days to cover 30 miles, and, of course chairman of the committee having the he found the Boers sitting on Spion Kop matter in charge, has offered prizes aggrewaiting for him. The Boers got away gating \$1200 for the best and second best from Belmont and Graspan simply be asays on school hygiene. The prizes ofcause the British had no horse artillery fered are as follows: Two hundred doland but one regiment of overworked cav lars for the best essay on each of the folalry. The initial mistake in Natal was owing topics: The seating, the lighting, the heating and the ventilating of school buildings. For the second best essay submitted on each topic, \$100. Some of the requirements regarding the essays are as follows: Each essay shall be limited to 10,000 words, and shall be submitted in printed or typewritten copy, without signature, but with the name of the author inclosed with it in a sealed envelope and addressed to the chairman of the committee, at Emporia, Kan, Three copies of each essay shall be submitted. They must be mailed not later than February 1, 1991. The committee desires that each essay shall treat each topic independently, and he complete in itself, no reference being made to statements contained in another essay. Generalities and speculations are not desired, neither are detailed technical formulae and demonstrations, The essays should include figures and diagrams, illustrating the general plans and principles involved; should set forth methods and devices for detecting defects, and suggest remedies for the same in buildings already constructed. The essay on ventilation should include full suggestions oncerning the use of disinfectants.

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1900.

ble to our shippers than to British; that opportunities of shipment from our ports were frequent, that they exceeded the demand from shippers, and that they had been increased and would be increased at any indication that more were needed-a prediction which has been verified.

We have the facilities for South American trade, but we don't do the uniness. We are doing less and less as time goes on. The exports of Amerlean products, which were valued at \$789,000,600 for the fiscal year 1890, were valued at \$1,227,000,000 for the fiscal year 1599. Had this great expansion applied to exports to South America as well as to the outside world generally, consumption of American goods in South America would have increased 60 per cent. There was in reality a decrease. Exports to South America in were valued at \$37,750,000, and in 1599 at \$35,680,000. In 1890 the United States took \$90,000,000 worth of South American products and the last-mentioned year only \$86,500,000 worth. There has been a decrease in the total volume of trade between South America and this country. Were it not for coffee and rubber, the imports of which last year were valued at \$57,000,000, few South American products would be used here.

harm.

Nobody has ever offered to explain this phenomenon by application of the principles outlined at the beginning of this article. Mr. Search suggests shipping subsidies, but he is answered out of his own mouth. The Consuls blame pierchants for being enterprising. and the merchants declare the fault is all that of the Consuls. Criticism is generally leveled at our exporters for cultivating the European trade," and for "abandoning the South American ade to Europeana." Why not look the facts in the face and admit that to great extent the basic conditions of de trade between North and with America are lacking? Do we

ant their trade? They would like to ill us their wheat, cattle and wool, planation thus: and we should like to sell them our wool, cattle and wheat. The desires of Europe bring these South American woods into Liverpool, Havre and The desires of European Hamburg. consumers also attract to European ports the bulk of other South American products, dke coffee, rubber and hides, Europe is bound to pay for these things, not in gold, but in merchandise, such as the South Americans desire It will supply of its own productions as far as it can, and for the rest it will get them somewhere, even if it has to buy them from us and carry them twice across the Atlantic. When South America can sell her export surplus here and have her credits in our banks, she will draw against those credits for the cotton goods, wines and spirits, lens, fron and steel, etc., she now buys in Europe. This is not likely to in Paris. occur until our tariff laws are made are liberal. We now buy a great deal coffee and rubber from South Amerand pay for them in manufactured But coffee and rubber are both DOK. the free list. As long as we levy ort taxes on wool, hides and other

ath American products, we cannot

terations injurious to health might be prohibited, but that is a delicate matter to handle, and in most instances the intelligence of the consumer might be relied upon to curtail the market for harmful adulterations, whose character was distinctly declared by the labels under which they were sold.

How much of this laxness is due to the If legislation on this subject were to be influence of the bicycle in official life based upon the idea of protecting one can only be conjectured. Less, proba industry against the inroads of another, bly, than the irate victims of the then a broad field would be opened up, scorcher are wont to believe, but more embracing nearly every manufactured possibly, than the indolent, indifferent article sold to the general consumer, in public is aware of. which textile fabrics would be found not far behind food products in fraudulent adulteration, for the silk and wool

The story of Germany's deal with Denmark for certain West India islands industries suffer severely at the hands is interesting. It may serve to remind of King Cotton. The consumer should us that a dog-in-the-manger policy has be protected against impure and harmembarrassing features, however neces ful foods, but he also has the right to sary may be its pursuit. It will jog us purchase chesp and wholesome foods if up, also, to wonder just how badly we he desires them. He also has a right to want the Monroe doctrine enforced. purchase cheap fabrics to wear if he Would we really take the field and prefers cheapness to quality. The Govlaunch our new Navy to keep Germany ernment should not undertake to out of the Danish islands or Brazil abridge his rights, even under the pre-We think so now, but objection would tense of protecting him from fraud or be made in Congress. Meanwhile, the whole affair is ducks for the Demo

crats. They can keep us from buying BAZAINE'S CONDUCT EXPLAINED. the Islands, and then, if it comes to t The mystery of Marshal Bazaine's direct issue with Germany, they can conduct at Metz, in the Franco-Ger-

denounce the Administration, either for an unholy war, or, if we don't fight man war, is unraveled by a writer in for cowardice. Whatever the country an English review. It appears that the Marshal's course was directed by the finds it necessary to do, Mr. Bryan's Empress Eugenie, who now is quoted party will cheerfully vow is altogether wrong. At this sort of thing it is facile as saying that he acted in obedience to her orders, in pursuance of a course of princeps. If opportunity offers, it will repent its course of 1895-drive us into political policy or intrigue, which, however, did not produce the results exwar and then denounce the war in unmeasured terms. It would be a pity pected from it. All France called Ba to spoil so alert and resourceful a party zaine a traitor, and the Republic dealt with him as such; but this narrative of opposition by putting it in power. goes far to clear him of that imputa-

The efforts of the Common Council tion, since he was strongly attached to the Bonapartes, and the Empress, as of the City of Astoria to secure addi tional Oriental trade for the Columbia regent, was at the head of the only government of France that he knew or River are commendable. The resolurecognized. His surrender of 200,000 tions adopted by the organization, howmen was unexampled in the history ofever, would have received greater con war. The English review gives the exsideration had they been drafted in language less suggestive of ignorance

or prejudice. What is the meaning of When Banaino first shut himself up in Mer Napoleon was not yet a prisoner of war, while upterne power was vested in the hands of Ero reas Eugonie, as revent of France. It may be emembered that during the course of the steas this "cheap charter port" that w add millions of dollars annually to the pockets of the Columbia producers who would trade in Portland"? There has the mysterious Begnier, furnished with a passport signed by Blamarck himself, an bearing an autograph portrait of the youn Frince Imperial by way of credentials, arrive never yet been a million tons of products exported from the Columbia basin. If "millions of dollars" means at the German headquarters before Matz, an was forthwith passed through the lines an admitted into the besized city, where he has several secret interviews with Field Marshi anything, it means at least \$2,000,000 Accordingly, there would be \$2 per tor saved by loading at this "cheap char-Baraine. The nature of these interviews h always remained a profound mystery, and w never revealed by Field Marshal Banaine, r sven when he was on trial for his life. But ter port." There is a disengaged ship at Astoria now. She has been offered 4 shillings to come to Portland to load. even when he was on trial for his life. But a Berlin it is well known in military and polit-ical circles that Bazaine capitulated, not from motives of cowardice or irreachery, but in the expectation of being permitted to place his own services and those of his army of 200,000 men at the disposal of his soversign, for the purpose of cruthing the revolutionary move-ment which he was informed had broken out to Paris. Her owners demand 41s 2d. If \$2 per ton can be saved by loading at Astoria, the Allerton will accept 33s 3d. But will she? Ships now in the Orient or on route for there have been chartered freely for new-crop loading at 40 shill lings, with the option of Portland, San Francisco or Tacoma. Now, by what particular line of reasoning does the

The German version of the story ha ifter these many years, been confirmed by n ses a person than Empress Eugenie, who o her signature admits that she herself directo the marshal to explicitly, in the expectation o an armittles being concluded with the Ger mans, and the huge army of Merz left free t restore the Napoleonic throne. Bazaine was, therefore, not a traitor, but a too faithful and observer, not a traitor, but a too faithful and observer, not a traitor, but a too faithful and observer and of the Bonagaries, who was, higher in San Francisco than they are who argue that we should do this or that by taking cargo at San Francisco, Ta-

vorid has grown dark to him visually. place upon those who control it the he still sees with his mental vision, some responsibilities that rest upo and this little volume is the result of those who control other vehicles. This his gazing into the past. It contains being true, there is manifestly no reamany short tales of his telegraphic and son for the frequent repetition of inother experiences. They are well writjuries inflicted by reckless bicyclists ten and entertaining, and must be es beyond laxness in enforcing the laws pecially interesting to the thousands of nanipulators of the key and to the multitude of friends the author has made in the years that are past.

It is not improbable that Continental Europe would be pleased on many accounts to see us in a broil with Turkey

It would be a tedious and costly affair involving many embarrassments and humiliations, in full view of the world, Russia may be encouraging the Porte with the view of distracting our attention from her little affairs in Asia, or o gaining some assurances from us of neutrality in case she takes up arms against the open door in China. Besides, what loss of prestige might not the Monroe Doctrine itself receive, once we set armies on European ground? We may be sure that Turkey is not felny: acting without Russian and German

cognizance, and that both these powers regard our rising force in politics and trade with jealous eye. The rest is mere conjecture.

Gold-standard money is being pro

vided Porto Rico in exchange for its

variable sliver currency, and the same

vali. Thus does our imperialistic des-

potism extend its baleful sway. And

we all know what an accursed thing

the gold standard is. Here is a chance

for Mr. Bryan to make a point. Why

doesn't he complain that the United

States is fastening the gold standard

on poor, helpless Porto Rico and Ha-

programme is to be carried out for Ha-

time. Moreover, the registered letter is liable to be lost or stolen, and in such case the Government does not make good the loss. It is now proposed to introduce a system of United States post check notes in denominations ranging from 5 cents to \$5, each note to contain blank spaces for the name and address of the payee, and his signature, and that of the payee, and his signature, and that of the person who sends it; such signature to make it psyable at the postoffice where the payee resides, and transforming it into a check on the United States Gov-ernment to be used the sume as a per-sonal check or the present money-order. These notes would be as safe as checks on a bank, and as they could be bught in quantity, they could be used for makin quantity, they could be used for mak-ing small remittances without visiting the portoffice. The Government would derive its compensation from a revenue stamp on each. 2 cents on each note of \$1 or more, and 1 cent on the smaller ones. A bill to carry out this plan has been intro-duced in both Senate and House. The ian is absolutely unobjectionable. The ill is solely for the public benealt, and is

than in the Transvaal.

American republic. There is not

the Transvaal is not regulated as

is by general laws applicable to all, but

in France before the French Revolution

their children to the Orange Free State

vernment as anomalous

where the government was more liberal. Paul Kruger is part and parcel of this

Need for Small Postal Checks.

volve much inconvenience, since the re-

nitter is required in every case to make a visit at the postoffice and go through certain forms which consume valuable

in its way

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Check .- Parent -- If you don't stop crying at

ice, sir. I shall give you a severe thrashi Son and Helr-And I shall tell the conductor am over age. Ba-hool--Punch. In the Menagerie .- The Elephant-Profes

al life would not be so bad if it were not for the long jumps. The Kangaroo-Oh, I don't mind them -- Haltimore American.

mind them --manimore summary and the second in the Fashion -- "Here's a new suit for you," and the Deputy Sheriff on the morning of the execution "'H'm!" grunted the condemned "For once in my life I'll be dressed to kill."--Philadelphia North American.

"There's been quite a change in old Back-bits, haan't there?" "How so?" "He has taken to riding a wheel." "I can't see that that's any change. He'll still continue to run down his neighbors.""-Philadelphia Record.

his neighbors."--Philadelphia Record. "Two bought a buildog" said Parestiff to his friend, Lessuy, "and I want a motio to put over his kennel. Can you think of something?" "Why not use a dostist's notice -- "Testh la-serted here?" suggested Lessup.-Tit-Bits. Not Used to the Motion.--"Who is that man so violently sensick?" asked the captain of the ocean steamer. "I don't know his name, sit," said the supercargo, "but he's an officer of a revenue cutter on a vacation."--Chicago wall? There would be no answering Governor Allen's inaugural breathes of a revenue cutter on a vacation."-Chicag

When the Boldest Are Timid.-"Did your courage ever desert you?" she asked of the popular hero. "Did you ever entirely lose your nerve?" "Madam." he replied, in a tone that was an admission in itself. "I once played the header when when the there is the played the leading male role in a hig church wed-

ding."-Chicago Evening Post. A Fearful Suspicion.-"Don't you someth feel a twinge of self-represent in connection with this Forto Rican matter?" "To tell you the truth," answered Senator Sorghum, "I do. Every now and then I half suspect that we didn't get quits as much out of the deal as we might have secured."-Washington Star.

At the String Cub.-"I say, old man." said the Mastiff to the shaggy St. Bernard, "don't you think it rather had form to wear heavy furs so late in the season?" "Possibly it is," replied the St. Bernard, "but certainly not so had as to appear at all sorts of functions in a short sort as way do "Denoties Inc.

short cost, as you do."-Brooklyn Life. The Motiva.-"I will ask you now." the at-torney for the prosecution sold to the wilness, "If the defendant in this case confeased to you is motive in shooting the decensed." i" interposed the attorney for the defense. I object." "I only want to find out wheth-" "I object!" Legal wrangle of half an

hour. "The witness may answer," ruled the Judge." "Now, then, sir, I will ask you again. Did or did not the prisoner confess to you his motive in shooling the deceased?" He did." "What was it?" "He wanted to kill him.P-Chicago Tribuna

the endeavor to hold Ladysmith and Dundee, instead of being content with defending the line of the Tugeia, a decision made by Sir George White in obedience to political pressure that these towns should not be abandoned. This disastrous error obliged General Buller to abandon his ught to be passed without unnecessary scheme of invading the Orange Free State and hasten with nearly half his army to save Natal. Buller was compelled to hold the invading Boers in check at Stormberg and Nanuwpoort, to secure the Orange River bridge and to abandon all thought of invading the Orange Free State until reinforcements had arrived. So far Buller's strategy was the outcom of sheer necessity, but now he began t blunder. He sent Methuen to the relie of Kimberley when it was in no desperate situation; sent him with 5000 men of all

arms, with no cavalry to speak of, and insufficient artillery to attack 12,000 wellarmed Boers. Buller blundered again in Natal. With his 20,000 men he could con fine the Boers to the north bank of the Tugela, but he had not force enough to force his way by sheer strength into Ladysmith. General French alone of all the British Generals showed superior milltary brains before the arrival of Lord Roberts by tying the hands of 7000 Boers before Colesberg, for two months, with a force not exceeding that of the enemy.

Mr. Whigham says that the younger men in the British Army are as intelli gent and zealous in their study of the profession as any officers, German or otherwise, can be. For that reason they had been driven to regard their Generals in South Africa, until Lord Roberts and Kitchener arrived, "with an air of amuse contempt." Such giaring want of resource or knowledge or common sense as was displayed at Modder River, Stormberg Magersfontein and Colenso cannot be passed over in silence. The article closer as follows: At Colenso General Buller made a di

frontai attack against a tremendously strong position, without the slightest attompt to turr it. He further chose two re-entrant angles for the exact places to be assaulted; and this, i spite of the fact that the enemy's left er-tended across the Tugela, and was, therefore, vulnorable to a flank uttack. It does not seem as if lack of common sense, to use no harshe term, could possibly go farther

Fifty-Two Years Without Water.

Some animals can live many years without water. A paroquet lived 52 years in the London zoo without taking a drop of water. A number of reptiles live and prosper in places where there is no water.

Nothing Will Die.

Alfred Tennyson. When will the stream be a-weary of flowing Under my eye?

When will the wind be a-weary of blowing Over the sky? When will the clouds be a-weary of fleeting? When will the heart be a-weary of beating?

And nature die? oh! never; nothing will die; The stream flows, The wind blows, The cloud fleets,

The heart beats, Nothing will die. Nothing will die; All things will change, Thro' eternity. Tis the world's Winter; Autumn and Summe Are gone long ago; Earth is dry to the center, But Spring, a newcomer. A Spring rich and strange, Shall make the winds blow Round and round, Thro' and thro', Here and there. Till the air And the ground Shall be filled with life anew.

The world was never made; It will change, but it will not fade, So let the wind range; For even and morn Ever will be Thro' eternity. Nothing was born; Nothing will die; All things will change.

and it has been longer waiting. Catch 'Em Comin' or Goin'. New York Commercial Advertiser. An analysis of a college professor's re-ently published reflections on expansion

gives something like the following sives something like the following re-sults: The only possible as well as the only right motive of a nation's policy is sulf-interest. That was our motive when we went into the Spanish-American War, though we pretended it was not. Those

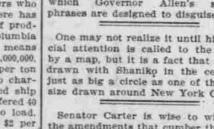
a spirit of patriotic purpose and high statesmanship. Its effect on the Porto Ricans will doubtless be excellent, but the speech will not deceive Senator Hoar and others who know the base purposes of American civilization which Governor Allen's specious

him.

cial attention is called to the matter by a map, but it is a fact that a circle drawn with Shaniko in the center is just as big a circle as one of the same size drawn around New York City.

the amendments that cumber the Alaska bill. Longer delay in this matter would be monstrous injustice. Alaska is being treated worse than Porto Rico

Common Council of the City of Astoria arrive at the conclusion that these ships would go to Astoria at 23 shilling; when they could get \$5000 to \$8000 more



Senator Carter is wise to withdraw

phrases are designed to disguise. One may not realize it until his espe-