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TODAT'S WEATHER.-Generally fair, ex orig possibly showers or thunder storms; variable winds.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1900

WORDS FROM THE SOUTH.

Nothing is more apparent and certain than the fact that the Democratic party, on its present platform and under its present leadership, has very slight hold on the vast body of citi zenship that feels its responsibility for conomic welfare of the countrythe including the conditions that are neces. sary to peace, order and continued prosperity. The business people of the country are not with the Democratic This is pre-eminently true in party. our Northern States, as every one sees. In the South it is true also in large degree-though the negro problem prevents it from having full play there. Nevertheless, Southern people who are interested in business and industry, and in the general movement and progress of affairs, are against the socialistic Bryanized Democracy. With scarcely an exception, the Democratic press of the South-we speak now of the principal newspapers, not of the country weeklies, most of which are separated very far from the currents of business and of intelligent interest in affairsthe Democratic press of the South, we say, is not favorable to the present position of the party, but positively hosthe to it. Here is the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser. It asserts that the delegation from Alabama to the convention at Kansas City, in spite of a quasi declaration for Bryan by the state convention, "Is free to act ac ing to its best judgment, in the light of counsel of the party's representatives from all the other states." And by way of further monition the Advertimer adds: "It would be folly to try to unite the National party on the platform of '96, and it would be reckless to try to win under the banner of that year in a campaign under the vastly changed conditions and new-made is sues of 1900."

There is probably little reason to sup pose that exhortations like this will have much determent of the much doterrent force, for error mich has a most rigeous logic which carries it through to its end in utter and final failure. When Ephraim is joined to his idols there is but one way -let him alone. But it is interesting to note what this Southern protest is. Alabama paper says further:

Every event added to the price of cotton is a nail in the coffin of the 16-to-1 issue. Every crowded granary is part of its funeral oration. Every waving field smiles a farswell to its de-parting ghost. Every foundry and mill and factory in the land ratifes and elatters its de-liated at its devastive. Every two load of cost light at its departure. Every train load of coal rrily rolls away from the ill-flavored cuday er. Farm and field, and mill and factory, and that the danger and stockyard strike hands and reThe trip of the Spokane demonstrated that, owing to swift water, it will al ways be a difficult and perhaps impor sible feat to climb Wild Goose rapids by following the main channel of the river. At the same time, the steamer's experience in trying to get above the falls by going through what is known as the slough was quite encouraging. The presence of a number of large, round granite bowlders in the bed of this channel were the only obstructions to the easy passage of the boat to the good water above the falls. As this

part of the river is practically dry for a short time in the low-water season. it would not be a very expensive task to blast or roll these bowlders out of the way. Men who have sufficient courage and

pluck to go into a country like that along the Upper Snake are certainly entitled to assistance in developing their new field. When they can prove, as they have in the present case, that their isolated territory is productive of creat wealth, their fight for better transportation to markets should beome the fight of the business men who will share in the benefits arising from their efforts. The river and harbor bill appropriations will be missed in more than one locality this year, but if the Government will not come to the relief of the hardy settlers of the Upper Snake, the demands may not be be youd the limit of private aid. Appar-

ntly a very few thousand dollars will enable boats to get past Wild Goose rapids, and incidentally make valuable a number of mines and ranches which, in their present condition, without transportation facilities, are practically worthless. The natural waterways of the Pa-

cific Northwest have made Portland great, and every dollar spent in improving them has made returns that have proved satisfactory in the extreme. The addition of another sixtymile division to the already extensiv rater transportation system of the Northwest cannot be otherwise than profitable from a trade standpoint, and no effort should be spared to secure the money needed for opening the Upper Snake River.

ALASKA UNDER THE FLAG.

Alaska is finally to have an individality of its own, and civil government and statutory laws. The Carter bill has passed the Senate, and will undoubtedly receive the sanction of the House without material amendment The proposed act contains an elaborate code of civil procedure, provides a cer-tain form of organized government, and reposes large administrative as well as judicial power in the courts. From an nchoate and neglected dependency, working clumsily and helplessly under orrowed ordinances, the rich northern land is transformed into a real territorial entity, with efficient machiners of government and adequate power to operate it. Alaska has now ceased to be terra incognita. It is to be in fact as well as in name a real part of the United States.

A complete summary of the new is to be found in this issue of The Oregonian. It gives evidence of painstaking care and judicious thought, and it was framed with intelligent consideration for the unique northern conditions. It is not at all probable that it will suit all the residents of the new territory; nor is it likely that, of the sever pressing questions it settles, it settles all aright. Violence is done the ancient and beautiful town of Sitka, for exin the removal of the capample. ital to Juneau; but convenience of the great majority has nevertheless been consulted. Three judicial districts and three courts are not too many, considering the vast extent of territory, and the growing number and importance of

has made a most serious problem for the county. The tax-shirkers have aken a test case to the highest court of the state. It is probably the most mportant case that was ever before court. It is an amaging doctrine that taxpaying is or should be volun-tary merely, not compulsory. There was indulgence to many, in matter of lime, which they have taken advantage of; and the consequences of this indul-gence are pleaded against the rights of This long-continued atthe county. tempt to shirk payment is, moreover, a ost serious infringement of the rights of those who pay. There is but one question, namely, Has the county a

right to collect taxes? If it have such right, it should collect from all alike, and effort by non-payers to defeat such collection is an offense against the rights of organized society. SOCIAL PROGRESS IN THE UNITED

STATES. Lord Macaulay was the first to point out that the great historians of an-tiquity, despite their literary excellence.

gave small information concerning the ocial life of the people. What we know incerning the social life of ancient Greece and Rome we obtain from the omic dramatists, the poets, the satirists, and something from anecdotal biographies like Suctonius' lives of the Caesars. Modern historians, like Hume and Robertson, were defective in this respect, and Macaulay in his history of England was the first great historian of modern times to consider the social history of the people of as much consequence as their political, saving that the personal quality of great war riors and statesmen, the details of battics and sleges, was of less permanent

value to the world than a full record of the social life of a great people. Macaulay conceded that Thucydides was the greatest historian that ever lived. measured by the limitations of his theme, but pointed out that to the modern world a full history of the soclal life of the Greek people of his time would be of far more worth and interest than his story of battles and sieges; his personal pictures of warriors and statesmen; his description of Greek battle tactics, of the composition

their armies and the organization of

their heavy and light-armed troops. The impulse given to this new viaw of the most important part of history did not die with Macaulay, but was further exhibited in the historians who succeeded him. The charm of Green's "History of England," of Froude, and even of Freeman, lies largely in the fact that their great powers were en-

gaged in delineating not only the political growth, but the social life of the times whose history they have written. For this reason McMaster's "History of the People of the United States" is a more valuable book than the great work of Bancroft, because, while political movements and personalities are not neglected, it is a social rather than a political history, a book of absorbing interest to men of the Franklin type of nind: men of utilitarian philosophy and practical philanthropy rather than political doctrinaires and closet statesmen. To illustrate: In his latest vol-ume, McMaster, while he discusses with

thorough knowledge and exceptional accuracy the Oregon boundary question its earlier stages, the evolution of the Monroe Doctrine, the anti-Masonic movement, the introduction of canals, the beginning of the agitation against slavery, the rise of the common school system, the repudiation of the mode of making Presidential nominations by a caucus of Congress, the supersession of property qualifications by manhood suffrage, the early settlements in Texas by Austin and other Americans, nevertheless these are not the features which give to this great work its pethe problems now pressing for judicial cullar and singular value. The chapdetermination. Salaries are moderate, ters of greatest interest and value are in view of the heavy expense of living those which describe the growth of the in the district; and fees of minor officountry, its economic conditions in

cities before 1825, when, through th creation of new industrial conditions and the rapid growth of National pros perity, an era of improvement began which has been steadily maintained and increased without any permanent halt or retrogression to the present date.

These interesting social and indus trial facts illustrate the unique quality and merit of the best history of the United States. It is the best because it deals with the social life and growth of this country, a subject that is of far deeper interest to a thoughtful man than the shifting phases of transient polities.

Lighthouses and fog-signal stations Alaskan waters are a vital need, and it is high time that the Government provides them, as it now seems to in tend doing. The inside up-coast passage is filled with rocks and hidden

reefs, and impressive difficulties of all sorts. Many vessels have been their victims. Only a sublime faith in his own good luck enables the bold naviator now to undertake the passage He knows for the most part where dan ger is not, and he finds where it is usually only by smashing into it. How any pilot is able to make the intricate passages at night in safety, without the smallest beacon or light, or artifiial mark, and without channel buoys, except through Wrangel Narrows, must ever remain a mystery to those who have not the same extraordinary trust in their own instincts and a guiding providence that mark the Alaskan mariner.

It is becoming difficult for a discrim inating public to understand how a County Treasurer can be cashier of a prominent bank and do his full duty as public officer. Is the treasurership a lucrative sinecure, to be disposed of for the advancement of either an individual's or a banking concern's pecuniary interests? Or is it an important and responsible trust, to which should be devoted the exclusive attention of a capable and intelligent officer, without compromising business re-lations, working solely in behalf of the ounty? The Oregonian does not at all desire to asperse Mr. Hoyt, or to question his integrity, but it thinks it high time to put an end to his very anomalous relationship to the public treasury and a private banking corporation.

Reports of local fusion conventions throughout the state show that the Populists generally have received but scant courtesy from their political as-This is but natural. cintes. The Populist party has practically disappeared in Oregon, and has scarcely been able to preserve its name, which now the consistent few who have continuously opposed this Democratic absorption are the residuary egatees. Two years hence there will not be enough still clinging to the name to enact the farce of a concurrent convention, and if they undertook it they would be met with a cold disdain that would make the present scant courtesy seem cordiality personified.

Pierce Mays, a satellite of McBride and a protege of Mitchell, is paying his debts by accepting a candidacy on the Adullamite Legislative ticket, Mays was United States Attorney. Mitchell made him so. His brother is now Deputy United States Attorney. McBride made him so. The Mays candidacy is an advertisement of the McBride-Mitchell policy, a conspicuous and understandable proclamation of the devotion of those statesmen to Republican principles and their maintenance

Attention is called to the synopsis of the Alaska act, printed elsewhere. It is made up from the latest mail text of the bill, with amendments incorporated from special telegraphic reports obtained from Washington. The article

thereby put an end to an opportunity for future fees. "If the inwmakers," adds the Press, "had set to work to devise a scheme for encouraging the officers of the law to keep the rum shops open, they could not have concocted a better one than the so-called Sheriff enforcement act."

act. Here we have the latest chapter of a id-a very old story. The liquor traff Maine has not been suppressed; it has In Malse has not been suppressed; it has simply taken on a succession of new forms. It has created ho deep-rooted temperance sentiment, it has brought the temperance cause and the temperance people into ridicule. It has closed some malcons, but it has encouraged the estab-lishment of secret resorts, backroom bar-rel-houses, whisky clubs, heer cellars, "blind pigs" and the like, demoralized the drug stores, and created the hp-pocket habit—a more pernicions evil than any from which its people have cscaped.

AN END OF QUAY.

And the Difference Between Hi Claim and Mr. Corbett's.

Springfield Republican. The Pennsylvania boss fails in his at-tempt to break into the United States Senate, by the signder margin of a single vote. This is so far satisfactory. It save a well established and wholesome Senato-rial precedent, it keeps out a man who was never a credit to that body, and it sparse the country the spectacle of its highest legislative body casting aside set

highest legislative body casting adde set-tiled constitutional considerations, in or-der to confer a personal favor upon such a man as Quay. It means the end of the boss as a factor in American politics. Nevertheless the vote is far from cred-liable to the Senate. During the last Con-gress, when the Senate was composed much as it is now, ex-Senator Henry W. Corbett of Oregon, was refused a seat on the governor's apoplatment after a fallthe governor's appointment after a fail-ure of the Legislature to elect, by a vote of 50 to 10. Essentially the same constitu-tional question was involved in that case as in this. In both cases the Legislature had confronted a vacancy in the state's had confronted a vacancy in the state's representation, and through factional strife had been thrown into a deadlock which prevented the filling of the va-cancy. Thereupon the Governor of the state in each case had proceeded to fill the vacancy. But in the Quay case the Governor was required by the state con-stitution to call the Legislature together again to elact a sector. The Governor stitution to can ine Legislature together again to elect a senator. The Governor, evidentity a tool of the boas, refused to do this, and made an appointment of his own. The only other difference between the two cases worth noting is that Mr. Corbett was a man of high character and Coroett was a man of high character and ability, while Mr. Quay is a man known the country over as a corruptionist, who in public office has employed public funds in private speculations, and whose whole public career reeks with the sonndals of a party service debauched to forwa al ends

But Corbett was refused a seat by an overwhelming majority. Quay is refused a sent by one majority. It appears that most of the new senators, who were not on record in the Corbett case, voted for Quay. But a number who recorded them-selves against Corbett repudiated their views of the Constitution as proclaimed at that time turned about and more a bulk that time, turned about and gave a help-ing hand to the boss. These men, to whom the ambition of a disreputable boss is of more consequence than the Constitut and the laws deserve to be mentio apart from the others. They were: enators who voted against Corbett and f Quay:

Carter of Montana. Cullom of Illineis. Davis of Minnesota. Debos of Kentucky. Jones of Nevada. Nelson of Minnesota. Penrose of Penn. Shoup of Idaho. Warren of Wyoming.

These men present as bad a case of self-stultification as can be found in the rec-ords of the Nation.

The Quay case represents high-water mark in the movement to save the prosent method of electing United States sena-tors from break-down by bringing in the Governor to fill vacancies which legisl the intrigue and discord have left open-and often purposely to force into the Sen-ate men who are not wanted there by the majority of the Legislature. It is well that this is so. If the states in the constitutional way cannot keep their rep-resentation in the Senate full, let them be compelled to put up with partial reprepresentation or none at all, or o pel a change to election by popular v The warning is a wholegome one. vote

MORE GOOD APPOINTMENTS The President Scems to Be Profit-ing by His Early Mistakes.

Chicago Tribune. The President has made two apparently commendable appointments for the new who is in the Gov civil government in Porto Rico. Profes

GOSSIPOF THE NATIONAL CAPTIAL

WASHINGTON, May 1-Senator Simo

WASHINGTON, May 1.-Senator Simon said today that no matter what course the "steering committee" or any other Senators might take he would vote to take up the Nicaragua Canal bill when the opportunity is offered. He thinks it is very important that the legislation should pass, and will not consent to any further delays. It is understood that an effort will be made to prevent consideration of the Nicaragua bill. Operator Items in Sundry Civil Bill.

Oregon Items in Sundry Civil Bill. The sundry civil bill contains the follow-ing items of interest to Oregon in addiion to those already sent:

Election of Senators.

The proposition has been made that a people's convention should be called for the purpose of amending the Federal Con-stitution so as to provide for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the peo-ple. The change in the Constitution is demanded by 34 of the 45 states, but so far the Senato has never been willing to far the Senate has never been willing to submit the question to the people, and, in order to make the Senate act upon the subject is make the Schate art upon the subject, a great convention has been sug-gested. Of course, if such a Constitutional convention is held, it will be a representa-tive body, and Semator Depew points out that in that event the larger states will go farther and demand that the amend-ment for the abscine of Semators by these

ment for the election of Senators by direct yote of the people shall be coupled with an amendment providing that the repre-sentation of the states in the Senate shall be according to the population, instead of allowing two Senators to every state. Much has been said about the inequality of the representation, and oftentimes it has been pointed out that Newada, with 45,000 people, is equal to New York, with over 6,000,000 people. This phase of the case may not have occurred to those who would have a representative body model this portion of the Constitution. Of course if the two propositions were dependent up-on each other, it is evident that they would not be adopted, as small states would be able to defeat the amendment. It requires a vote of three-fourths of the states to amoend the Constitution, and it is plain to see that more than one-fourth of the states would be vitally affected by enlarging the representation of the larger states, and possibly reducing the represen-tation of the smaller states. Careless Congressmen

If the character of members of Congre

is indicated by the bills they introduce there are some very slovenly individuals occupying seats in the National Legislature, although in some instances clerks are responsible, although the members get the credit for it. Possibly 30 per cent of the bills that are introduced in Congress

are neatly and properly prepared. An-other 30 per cent may be typographically correct, as printer's copy runs, but they are slouchy and slovenly in appearance, and do not show any care in their preparation, and the remaining 40 per cent ar-slapped together in any shape, and the members or Senators trust to the judgmen members or Senators trust to the judgment of the printer to get out a bill that con-veys the ideas they had in mind when they affered the bill. Some times old bills from past Congresse are reintroduced, and in most such cases the original bill is pasted down on the blank form and submitted.

Commending Tongue's Speeches. Representative Tongue feels quite proud of the speech he delivered early in the session on the financial question, especially in face of several compliments he has received on it of late. First, a liberal extract was made from the speech and printed with extracts of other speeches on

the same subject, and distributed by the National committee for campaign pur-poses throughout the United States. Then too, the papers in various parts of the ountry have taken up the given it favorable inforement from in to time. Recently Mr. Tongue had a le ter from a Government official down Indian Territory, anying it was the be financial speech he ever read, and ush ing for a large quantity, to circulate among the people down there, who were inclined to the sliver belief. Mr. Tongue has also received many letters commend-ing his speech on the Second Oregon Regi-ment, both from members of the regiment and from friends of the men of the Sec-ond. All in all, he feels that he has been quite successful with the speeches he has made at this sector.

he has made at this sessio

General Funston's Methods.

Julian F. Trask, of New Hampshire

NOTE AND COMMENT

When in doubt, the Boers set and belt a few traps.

A man is known by the company he keeps. So is a theatrical manager.

Let Chicago howi itself hoarse. May in Dewey's month. So is not November.

The promoters of the egg trust might have expected that it would be easily

Depew-What is a Nemesis, Teddy? Roosevelt-That's easy. It's a Vice-Presidential m

Hanna dociares that "Indications point to a sweeping Republican victory." W. Hanna as the man behind the broom? With

They are going to have a big crop of hemp in Kentucky this year. They will probably need all of it right in the state.

Now doth the patriotic boy Save up his cash to buy A cannon that will ope the gates Of heaven next July.

Since Bryan has learned that cornet players understand triple tonguing he is regretting that his musical education has

been neglected. It is not always necessary for a mil-Honaire who wants to die poor to get into the Senate. He can spend a few days at

the Paris exposition.

It is now rumored that Lord Kitonener is about to be married. He is certainly undergoing a course of preparation for some kind of a strenuous life.

Quite a novel method of carrying on the extensive egg trade between France and England is rapidly growing up. The new system involves the breaking of the ers hell and packing the whites and yolks in air-tight vessels or drume, each containing the contents of about 1000 eggs. It is not expected that the ordinary householder will become a customer for eggs so imported, but among pastry cooks and large restaurant proprietors a large sale is developing. This descented egg stuff will fill a long-felt want in restaurants that have customers who are full of confidence and willing to be full of scrambled and omeleted eggs without a look at the unmixed yolk and white as it comes from the shell to be posched or fried. When an err is had it cannot be scrambled into a stewpan too soon.

Under the spreading chestnut tree The village jawsmith stands; The smith a windy man is he, Who waves around his hands, And limitless as fare is The language he commands.

Week in, week out, from morn to night, Tou can hear this fellow blow, Tou can bear him tell in many words The things he doesn't know: Like a woman jaws her hussand when The coal is running low.

And children coming ho as from school Look into his open face And think how grandly he could coach A batter on third base, Or call, "Bring up your horses," at

The country trotting race.

Thanks, thanks, to thee, my wordy friend, For the lesson thou hast taught, On how the use of many words Need not result from thought, And how a failow's tongue can wag Whose mind is filled with naught,

Professor Persifer Frazer, a handwriting expert, was to have been the prinipal witness in Philadelphia, Pa., in the case of the alleged forgery of the will of the late Charles H. Mason, but when he said he would rather affirm than swear, ex-District Attorney George S. Graham interrupted him and asked him if he beloved in God.

Professor Frazer replied: "I neither belleve nor disbelieve. I do not know." "Do you believe in future rewards and unishments?"

"I neither believe nor disbelieve. I do not know," was again his answer.

Thereupon Mr. Graham asked that Pro fessor Frazer be debarred from testify-

the fatish of 16 to I laid to rest. Alabama is first on the list of states; it is fast leaping to the based of the presperity column, and it should be first to cut loose from the dead past and to don its armor of proof as the fearless and to don its armor of proof as the fearless utifiound champion of the Democracy a made glad the hearts of the fathers, nerved the arms of the sons and walts to bless the efforts of posterity.

Mighty good stuff, this is; and so is the following, from another article on the great prosperity of the country and turned into the Federal Treasury. especially of the South, viz:

How ridenilous it seems, under these cir-cumstances, for the leader of the great, ag-greative party of Jefferson and Jackson to go before the country howing "calamity," "grea-tration of industry," "Impoverishment of the people," "prosperity locked in the paralysis of hard times." while Mr. McKinley, his oppohard times," while Mr. McKinley, his oppo-nent, will be following him and pointing to the entire country abounding in prosperity, and folling the people that all of it is the result of berful adm

The wonnerton administration. Why should the Dermocratic party not let the dead past herry its dead? Why should the collidarity of the party be imperiled by thrust-ing into the compaign disturbing issues which are out of joint with the facts of the situation and which have benefative here the intert which have heretofore brought defeat to the party?

The pity of it is that such pleas are vain. The Democratic party, since Populism took control of it, has ceased to appeal to the hope, the intelligence, energy, the spirit of the country. It banks on discontent; it endeavors to persuade all those who lack the qualities necessary to helpfulness and thrift that they are victims of oppression; it slaims for inefficiency, and even for idleness, the rewards that justly belong only to active intelligence and selfdenying industry, and its tones vibrate between notes of calamity and notes of ury, anarchy and revenge. It is greeable subject for contemplation.

TPPER SNAKE'S POSSIBILITIES. e recent failure of the steamer kane to ascend Snake River any rther than Wild Goose rapids is a tter of regret, not only to the settlers who have cast their lot along that ream above the rapids, but to the inces men of the Northwest, who ever seeking opportunities to extheir field of operations. A coniderable number of miners, stockmen and farmers have with great difficulty red that region, and sought to create homes and wealth from the virgin resources with which nature has not been sparing.

The, testimony of experienced river en is to the effect that beyond Wild Goose rapids there is a splendid stretch of over fifty miles of river which can be easily navigated for the greater part of the year. Despite the rather forbidappearance of the country as viewed from the river, there is a vast int of good grazing and some good farming land along this fine stretch of navigable water. There are also quite a number of excellent mining prospects, some of which, in fact, have developed nd the "prospect" stage, and dich would now be large producers of stely rich ore if it were possible

cials are limited to reasonable amounts. 1825, the extent of its literary activity The present license law is the bane of | and the view taken of our civilization Alaska, just as the criminal enforcement-or want of enforcement-of its customs laws was its curse. All business establishments and industrial enbut four citles-New York, Philadelterprises have been heavily taxed, phia, Boston and Baltimore-which which was proper enough, although boasted of more than 40,000 inhabitants, there were numerous inequities in the and the two former had each more than system; but the entire proceeds were 100,000. Life along the seaboard had come easier; much of the hardship There was no adequate reciprocal apof earlier times was gone. Manufacpropriation for the benefit of the territures had grown up since 1807, and tory. Here was taxation without remgiven employment to a thousand mills and factories in the Eastern and Midedy of any kind, more severe and wicked than the petty impositions dle States. There were steamboats on which drove our forefathers to oppose lake and river. Canals united great waterways and turnplkes radiated in and throw off the mother country' yoke. There were only meager approevery direction from the leading compriations for schools, and these were mercial cities. Boston was but two largely for the Indians. Now radical amendment of this unjust policy is proposed. Court expenses are to be paid

days' journey from New York; New York but eleven hours from Philadelphia; Philadelphia but fifteen hours directly from the license revenues, and, from Washington and five days from furthermore, one-half the income in Pittsburg. Freights could be moved incorporated towns is to be devoted to from New York to Buffalo through the the public schools. Alaska's chief bur-Erie Canal for 4 cents a ton per mile. den is thus alleviated with a large tolls included. Under these new condimeasure of completeness. It is to be tions thousands of men, who, under observed, too, that organization of mu the old conditions, would have obtained nicipalities is authorized, and land a bare living by farming or by cobbling titles are settled-the first placing resior in the ranks of unskilled labor, became mill hands and operatives; madents on their proper plane as American citizens, and not public wards, and chinists and mechanics, engineers and firemen on the steamboats, clerks and the second clearing up a most conbookkeepers in banks and insurance fused and vexatious situation. companies, freight-handlers, turnpike-

keepers, or bridge-tenders on the ca-

nals, or they drove horses on the canal-

or found employment in some of the

older industries, which had been greatly expanded since the war of 1812, viz.,

tailoring, printing, shoemaking, stage-

It is not certain that the Senate has disposed of the unprecedented placer mining problems at Cape Nome in the most equitable manner. It would probably have been better to make the whole beach free mining ground. But it is free below mean high tide, and under the unexplored waters of the con-

driving, hatmaking and carpentry. tiguous Arctic, and that opens to the This rise of new industries and the prospector a vast extent of territory in development of old brought up ques all likelihood most valuable. The questions of economic reform, and in 1825 the labor movement began with a de tion as to allen ownership of placer mining ground is distinctly left alone mand for fewer hours of labor, higher This means that the locators of claims wages and payment in honest money whoever they are and whatever their instead of depreciated paper. There had been futile strikes since 1791, but birth, will be able to hold them for the not until 1825 did workingmen begin to present as against all the world, except the Government; and the latter will not organize in earnest for the improveattempt to disturb them. The iniquity of permitting locations of mines by ment of their condition. At that time an unskilled laborer in the cities was power of attorney is not corrected; and fortunate if he received 75 cents a day colossal abuses under that mistaken for twelve hours of work, and if he system will continue. found employment for 300 days in the

The official graft is not broken or im year. Hundreds were glad to work for 27 cents, and even 25 cents a day in paired, but is, on the contrary, much strengthened. The Federal patronage Winter. On the canals and turnpikes is greatly increased, and doubtless we "\$15 a month and found" was considshall find among the new appointees ered good pay, and one-third that sum many proteges of the bill's supporters. in Winter. It was not uncommon dur-But this is an evil we have long ening the Winter for men to work for dured, and may yet stand with some their board. The earnings of women were lower yet. At shirtmaking the most expert needlewomen could not approach at equanimity. It is enough for the present that substantial justice is at last about to be done Alaska earn more than from 72 to 90 cents a The Constitution has been extended to week, and to get this price she must the north. make nine shirts. Intemperance, beg-

ging, thieving and lives of sham A great many persons in Multhomah among women resulted from the des-County, during ten years past, have perate poverty produced by their misendeavored to avoid payment of taxes. erable wages. This was the social situto get it out where it could be treated. Their success in staving off payment

ild be preserved by all interested in the matter, as the House is expected at the period by English travelers. to pass the bill without amendment. In 1829 our Union of twenty-four states, with six millions of people, had This is probably its final form.

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Nothing Hepburn could say would be severe to characterize the base treachery of those professed friends of the Nicaragua Canal who, like Cannon, deny themselves no weapon that may ompass its defeat. It is subject for rejoicing that at last a man has risen in Congress to denounce these pretenders to their face.

Jones of Arkapsas casts Bryan's horoscope, and says that he is certain horoscope, and says that he is certain to win. This is the same Chairman Jones that in 1896 industriously main-tained for a week after election that McKinley was beaten. Jones' faith in himself is great enough to move the mountains of his own insufficiency.

If there is any truth in the purpose of the Boers to migrate to America, it will two officer. be a hard tolt for the antis. Is it pos- Of the four department heads still to be sible the burghers are ignorant what a bloodthirsty crowd of conquerors and tyrants we are in this country? Attinson and Winslow have been neglecting their duty.

All might be made lovely for the aspiring Newlands if Nevada had three enators. Its right to three is as unimpeachable as its right to two.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

mpossibility of Enforcement-Consequent Corruption.

Chloago Inter-Ocean. A brief but pointed statement presented by the Portland Press indicates once again that prohibition in Maine does not tididor

prohibit. The people of Portland, that newspaper says, "are beginning to get very tired of paying the bills of the farcical process known as suppressing the liquor traffic," and the cause of their weariness is the discovery that, for certain reasons, the suppression of the traffic is not at all instructions from the suppression of the star-Suppression of the trainc is not at all desirable from the vlawpoint of the offi-cors of the law. The people have been long-suffering, continues the Press. 'Year after year they have contributed large sums to the Sheriff's office for the pur-pose of shutting up the rum shops, and the rum shops are as numerous and wide open today as ever. Two mon are conthe run anope are as humerous and wide open today as ever. Two men are con-stantly employed at a liberal per diem and fees, whose sole duty it is to shut up the rum shops; yet, unless appearances are misleading, the rum shops increase rather than diminish in numbers. As the law is now, it offere a constant and pow-erful temptation to keep the rum shops erful temptation to keep the rum shops open."

open." It appears that the Maine ilquor law is so framed that every run shop shut up means a loss of opportunity for fees, for no selsures can be made in closed shops, and every new run shop opened means a gain of opportunity for fees. The fees are just as inrge for seising a "sprinkler" of beer and a bottle of whisky as for seta-ing a hogshead of liquor, and it involves much less trouble to carry off the sprink-ier than the hogshead, besides having less tendency in shut up the shop, and ation of the laboring classes in great less tendency to shut up the shop, and j tinl year,

J. H. Hollander, of Johns Hopkins Uni-versity, has been named for Treasurer of the island and John R. Garrison, an official connected in different responsible capacities with the Treesury Department for nearly 30 years, has been made Aud-Itor. These gentlemen, together with a Secretary, an Attorney-General, a Com-missioner of the Interior and a Commis-sioner of Education, will constitute the heads of the six departments of the gov-erament, and will be members ex-officio of the Executive Council or upper cham-ber of the Legislature. Both these appointees have already had

some experience in the island. Mr. Garrison has performed certain services there in connection with the administration of ment. He published about a year ago an exhaustive historical study of the finances of Beltimore, and his appointment is a recognition of the value of expert knowl-

Of the four department heads still to be mamed by the President, none is of more importance than that of Commissioner of Education. The island has as yet made little substantial progress toward con-structing an educational system. Out of a population of nearly 1,000,000 only 20,000 are even claimed to be in the public schools, and the private schools are unim-mentant. Provos school furniture is almost portant. Proper school furniture is almost totally lacking, the supply of text-books is insufficient, and, most serious of all, there is an absence both of competent teachers and of any proper educationa tradition. Indeed, the field is almost un worked, and what has been done educa tionally in the past involves embarrase ments as well as advantages. The poverty of the people and the dearth of roads in the interior still further complicate the problem and mark it as one calling for

an unusual order of ability in the Com-missioner who is to deal with it. Under the energetic and enthusiastic headship of Superintendent Frye the pubhe school system of Cuba is having a rupid constructive development, involving not only new supples, but also ambitious schemes for bringing 3000 or 1500 of the leachers to Harvard this Summer for a only too prinfully evident. If President McKinley shall succeed in finding a man equal to the demand he will not thereby reflect more credit upon himself than he will confer permanent blessings upon the tsland.

Queered Himself.

Chicago Tribuna Populist Politician-We came mighty near nominating Thiggins for Governor at our convention the other day. He wanted the nomination, too.

Sympathizer-What knocked him out? Populat Pollikian-Somebody showed a letter he had written to a friend, in which he said in closing: "We are all well and prospering, and hope you are the same." We couldn't put up a man who would talk like that, you know, in a Presiden-

nt employ Philippine Islands, has recently written

who is in the Government employ in the Philippine laising, has recently written a letter to a friend at home, which the Portsmouth Chronicke publishes. Incident-ally, he says: "I am not so hopeful as I was two months ago that this war is to cease, although at present the ladrones and robbers are about all our boys come across in this section of Luzon. These fellows have been fighting for a hundred years, and they will not lie down guledly, and the sconer the Government stops fighting on its high ground of civilization -and shoots the insurgents when found with bolos-the better we will be off. Gen-eral Funston seems to be doing good work, and a friend of mine, who has been with him away over near Baler, tells me of his method of warfare, and I like It, and wish we had more of it. We are losing more singly or in pairs of our hoys by the bolo they are how be bed they found losing more singly or in pairs of our by the bolo than we have had killed in battle, and it is time an example was made."

Confession of Judgment on the Goe bel Law.

Louisville Courier-Journal, April 27. All our present evils have sprung direct-ly from the partisan election law enacted by from the partiann election law enacted amid the angry passions of a period of great excitement. It was intended to make Democratic victories certain, Republican victories impossible. . . It should be repealed and a perfectly fair, nonpartisan law enacted in its place. But, outside of mere party considerations, there are the strongest reasons of mornility for reach-ing it. It should never have been enacted in the first place. It would never have In the first place. It would never have been enacted except by a Legislature given over to political revenges and blind o consequences.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

The Reason for 11.-"That's a queer nam rou've chosen for your horse, 'Bud Egg." It's a bully name. A had egg can't be bent." Harlen if Harlem Life.

The Root.-She-Oh, no. They'rs not in trade They have a family tree. I'd have you know He-Yes, but it grew from a small manufac turing plant back in the early 20's.-Philadel bia Press.

"Some men," said Uncte Eben, "prides defract on bein' honest simply because day's done 'ranged deir businesses so dat day has agents hired to do all de curious transactions foh 'em."-Washington Star.

Almost the Same -McJigger-Tou say he lost all the momey he had. How? Thingumbob-By his speculations. McJigger-So? Well, in the first place, how did he get any momey to lose that way? Thingumbob-By his pecula-tions. -Philadelphia Press.

"Frank, what is a bellograph" asked Mra. Bloomfield. She had been reading the South African war news, you will have observed. "It's an instrument to throw light on a dis-tant situation," replied Mr. Bloomfield.--Pitts-burg Chronicle-Telegraph.

burg Chronicie-Telegraph. In Our Climate.-Maud-So you're going to be Queen of the May tomorrow? Have you your costume ready? Pauline-Yes. Papa bought me an extra heavy pair of gum books, a double-thick waterproof, a pair of mittens, a pair of three-ply woolen stockings, a pair of ear-muffs, and a new umbrella.-Harlem Life

The Powers Occupied -"Allah be prai The Powers Occupied.-"'Allah be praised!" fervently exclaimed the Grand Visier, who had been absorbing war news for three hours, 'we should be thankful we are at peace with the world!" "I don't know about that," remarked the Sultan; "there's octhing like showing the people you are a progressive nation. I was just thinking this would be a good time to put my hand to the plow and again spread civiliza-tion among the Armenians!"--Puck.

ng on the and that his word was not worthy of credence. The request was granted. There is a law in Pennsylvania making a bellef in a Supreme Being i ecessary qualification in a witness.

Philadolphia is on the eve of a great mprovement, namely, the widening of Fifteenth street so as to relieve the present congested condition of one of the chief approaches to the Broad-street rallway station. The plan is to remove the building on one side of the street from Market to South Penn Square to a width of 18 feet, and on the north side of the square to clear a space of 12 feet. The driveway of the street will then, in each case, be widened to the present house line, making a clear width of 38 feet. The space occupied by the buildings to be torn down will be used for new sidewalks, the owners of the property to have the privilege of building over them; in other words, to create around this center of Philadelphia an areade like that of the Rue Rivolt and the Palais Royale, in Paris. Great skyscraping buildings will be erected, the first stories of which, on the outer lines, will be given over as an arcade sidewalk, as perfect, though not of so great length. as the famous ones of Paris. In addition, a beautiful bridge is to be thrown across the thoroughfare at Fifteenth and Market streets, approach to which will be by commodious stairways that will not encroach on the new arcaded sidewalks. The improvement promises to be as picturesque and beautiful as it is useful.

Nine From Eight

Bidney Lanier. I was drivin' my two-mule waggin, With a lot o' truck for sale, Towards Mancon, to git some baggin' (Which my cotton was ready to bale

And I come to a place on the side o' the pli Whar a peert little winter branch jest throwed

throwed The mand in a kind of a sand bar like, And I seed, a lettle ways up the road, A man squatin' down, like a big buil toad, On the ground, a figurin' thar in the sand With his finger, and motionin' with his hand, And he looked like fillick Garry. And as I driv up, I heard him bleat To hisself, like a lamb: "Huahf nine from with

eight Leaves nothin'-and none to carry?

"Them figgers is got me under the hack." I can't see how to git out'n the muss, Except to jest nat'ally fail and bus'! My crapt-leven calls for aine hundred and more My counts o' sales is eight hundred and four.

And thar it is down all squar and straight, And that it is down all squar and straid But I can't make it gos, fur blue from a Leaves nothin'-and none to carry." Then I says: "Hello, here, Garry, However you star' and frown, There's somethin' fur you to carry, Fur you've worked it upside down!" Then is and surface to be listic both Then he riz and walked to his little ball-cart, And made like he neither had seen nor heard Nor knowed that I knowed of his raskilly part, And he tried to look as if he wa'nt fea And gathered his lines like he never keered, And he driv down the road 'bout a quarter

And then looked around, and I hold

"Hello, Look here, Mister Ellick Garry! You may git up soon and lie down late, But you!! always find that nine from eight Leaves nothin-and none to carry."