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towers, probably attended by thunder; cooler wing afternoon; south to west winds.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1900.

IN OUR HANDS.

Who is to be the next President deends upon the six states from New York to Wisconsin. The Fusion party's appeal in these states will be made for abandonment of the Philippines Upon public sentiment in these pivotal states a profound effect will be exerted by the alt of the Oregon election in June. We know how Oregon's vote is awaited over the country as an index of November's verdict in a Presidential We know how great influence Oregon's vote exerts upon the voters of the whole Nation. Here is a serious sibility thrust upon the voters of this state. It would be better for us we held our general election in the Fall. But we don't. The crisis is upon us, and cannot be dodged.

The Pacific Coast has pursued through many years an uphili struggle for the large place in achievement and affairs to which its position and surces seem to entitle it. It would be a tedious and depressing study to recount the difficulties under which this struggle has been carried on. We welcomed the railroads, only to learn that their concern for us is to exploit the ming power of our people for the benefit of their Eastern patrons. They make it so costly for raw materials to come here and finished products to go back, and so cheap for Eastern wares to come in, that only exceptional advantages enable home manufacturers to eke out a precarious existence. They pursue a systematic policy of destroying Pacific Coast jobbing trade in order build up Eastern jobbers, and to this day they propose to defy not only equity, but the natural advantages given us here through water connec by way of Cape Horn.

With our domestic commerce and we are also denied foreign commerce. Pronting on awakening Asia, we are not permitted to do the business with Asia, It is done on the Atlantic Coast, through the Suez Canal, while the railroads, which punish our domestic industry and stifle trans-Pacific commerce with heavy tariffs, forbid us also what benefit we might derive from the Nicaragua Canal. All that Congress can do to keep us from trading with Asia, it does. The Canadian Pacific, to which our patriotic statesmen at Washington can deny nothing, carries across in its steamships and brings back by rail across the American continent the silk and tea New York and w England receive in payment.

Why does Congress tax tea, which omes to Pacific ports, and let in free offee, which comes to Atlantic ports? Why are duties clapped on Japanese matting, and added duties on silk, whenever extra revenues are to be raised or the tariff revised? Why was Congress so anxious to set the Porto Rico tariff precedent except it was through fear that through free trade with the Philippines somebody on this Coast might do a little business?

On this dark and devious way a light at last has dawned. With the Philipnes in American hands and with half-way reasonable conditions for shipping across the Pacific, the rerees and position of this Coast might at last have a charce to assert mselves. Such enterprise and ambition, patience, skill and industry as our people have, might at last be permitted to achieve something if worthy of it, or else to fail in fair competition. But across the path a new obstacle has arisen. To Congress and the railroads iw be added the Fusion party in the United States. If it can help it, there will be no American entrance into the Pacific, there will be no trans Pacific trade, there will be no develment of this coast but through the same painful struggle that has prealled hitherto. Mr. Bryan comes out here and to our faces advocates the abandonment of the Philippines. He es back and represents such abanment as the sentiment of our peo-Me should be rebuked in June.

very man that votes the Fusion cet June 4 votes to tle a mille about the neck of Oregon intry, to throttle trans-Pacific ade, to continue the subservience of this Const to the influences that re hitherto held back its progas. Every man that votes the Futicket June 4 votes to kill busiin every Pacific Const city and ddle hardship on the children he will leave behind him.

If the report of the brutal punishment soldier in the Canadian contingent of the British Army is true, it shows that the British are as far behind the United States in the matter of treatent of the common soldier as they are In the use of modern and common-sense It is another Illustration of fact that England must reform her whole military system before she can pe to make war successfully against d soldiers armed with high-power Brutal and degrading punishnents have been eliminated from the American Army and Navy, and the continue to fight as well as ever, and discipline has in no degree been relaxed. England must draw her offiers from the body of the people if she

plish results under present conditions. A hint from Canada that she will recall her troops if they are not better treated might open the eyes of the War Office at London to the evil of harsh and crue punishments.

THE CANAL AND THE TREATY.

The article of Henry Wade Rogers in the May Forum is an admirable sun ming up of the unanswerable arguments for neutralization of the Nicaragua Canal, and against the policy of trying to insist on fortifications. The paper is an excellent brief for the foreign relations committee of the Senate, whose report upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was so conclusive and satisfying. But when Mr. Rogers uses these arguments in an effort to set aside the Senate amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, he falls into a transparent

Mr. Rogers shows with great wealth of citation that neutralization of the canal is not only our own historic policy, but is the policy as well of Nicaragua and Costa Rica and of the na-tions of Europe. With the exception of Blaine and Frelinghuysen, Secretaries of State from 1881 to 1885, neutralization has been affirmed continuously, and was resumed by Cleveland as it is now reaffirmed by Secretary Hay. All treaties bearing on the subject, no matter by what nations negotiated. have recognized the doctrine either specifically or by implication. It is clearly shown, moreover, that neutralization, in any true and consistent sense, excludes fortifications. On this point Mr. Rogers quotes many authorities, including Admiral Dewey, who correctly observes that to fortify the canal would only make it a battle-ground, and he night also have adduced Captain Mahan's theory that our defense of the isthmus lies in sea power, that is, a navy and naval bases, for which Cuba and Pensacola supply incomparably the best sites.

One could wish that Mr. Rogers had offered a modicum of evidence or argument in support of his pure assumption that the Senate amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote trenty destroys neutralization and carries with it fortifications. The presumptive evidence is all against him. The amendment spec ifies simply this:

It is agreed, however, that none of the h to foregoing conditions and stipulations in tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this act shall apply measures which the United States may find occessary to take for securing by its own as the defense of the United States and the

Now the same report that offers this mendment is specific and eloquent in efense of neutralization and in opposition to fortifications. The proviso is orrowed from the Suez undertakings, and Mr. Rogers' only fault with the parallel is to say that we have no body f water corresponding to the Red Sea in its relation to Egypt. It is incumbent on him to show that control of the mouth of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico is not quite as essential to us as control of the Red Sea is to Egypt. "Control" in the Suez undertaking does not carry fortifications with it, and it is pure assumption to say that it does concerning the Nicaragua Canal. The Constantinople treaty pro-vides that "measures which the Ottonan Government might take for the defense of its possessions should not interfere with the free use of the canal, neither should they extend to the erection of any permanent fortifications' and Mr. Rogers says "this restriction of power is not embodied in the Senate mendment." One is tempted to ques tion the sincerity of this utterance, for though the restriction is not contained in the amendment, the omission has a very good and altogether sufficient reason. This reason is that the restriction is contained in the treaty itself, thus

The cenal shall be free and open in time of

war as in time of peace, to vessels of merce and of war of all nations. No fortifications shall be erected com The treaty does provide that "the United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to otect it against lawlessness and db order." Is this not quite properly suplemented by the Senate amendment ermitting "measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for ecuring by its own forces the defense of the interests of the United States and the maintenance of public order" If not, why not?

LORD ROBERTS BLUNDERED.

It is clear today that Lord Roberts ommitted a serious blunder, on his occupation of Bloemfontein, March 15, in not promptly occupying in strong force Ladybrand. A cordon of troops holding Sanna's Post, Thabanchu and Ladybrand would have prevented the Boer raid to De Wet's Dorp and Wepener. His faflure to occupy this line permitted the Boer invasion of the Free State southeast of Bloemfontein. In this raid the Boer General has been brilliantly successful. On March II the Boers de feated and dispersed a British detachment at Sanna's Post, within twenty miles of Bloemfontein, and on April 2 they held the Bloemfontein water works. Five companies of British infantry were captured by the Boers April 4, at Reddersburg, thirty miles south of Bloemfontein. Next the Boer raiders besieged Wepener, just below the angle on the Basutoland frontier, and about sixty miles from Bloemfon-Lord Roberts sent half of his army of \$0,000 men to bag the Boers harassing the flank, but the enemy slipped away, carrying with him great supplies of grain and cattle obtained om this fertile district, besides re cruiting the ranks of their army and emoralizing the returning loyalty of the inhabitants in the Orange Free State.

The losses of Lord Roberts have no been large, but the success of the enemy has been of substantial conse quence in restoring the morale of the Boers, which had been shaken in the Orange Free State and the Transvaul by the brilliant success of Lord Roberts in reaching Bloemfontein. Boer raid has postponed the advance of Lord Roberts doubtless several weeks, and has given them ample time to choose their positions and perfect their defenses on the line of the British northward march. The success of this Boer raid will, of course, insure its repetition on the flanks of his army at every opportunity. The British line of supplies is a one-track railroad; the British Army will be compelled to keep near to it in the forward movement, and to guard it closely in rear of the advancing columns. If Lord Roberts had, as promptly as possible after his arrival at Bloemfontein, secured his right flank from the Boers by posting a

Sanna's Post, Thabanchu and Ladybrand, he would have saved the whol of the southeast of the Orange Free State from invasion and prevented the destruction, capture and removal of vast quantities of military food supplies in shape of grain and cattle. uccess of this Boer raid and the easy escape of the enemy stamps it as easily best military exploit thus far the wrought by the Boer commanders. General Joubert did nothing to com pare with General Botha's raid in daring, skill and rapidity. The explana tion of Lord Roberts' sin of omission is that he underrated the mobility and enterprise of the enemy, a thing that it is very hard for an Englishman to eep from doing.

MAKE AN END OF IT.

There is less excuse today than er before for further dalliance with the Philippine insurrection. The real leaders of the native opposition, its men of brains and energy, for whom Aguinaldo served as a figurehead, have nearly all been captured. But one General of im portance, Pio Pilar, still remains under arms, and he has now but a band of guerrillas at his back. The Filipino army is completely dispersed. At the height of its power it contained not more than 10,000 men who could be called soldiers in any sense. Most o these had seen service in the Spanish army, had been drilled and disciplined to a certain extent, and were capable of being maneuvered as troops. The emainder of the Filipino forces ou volunteers encountered and dispersed last Spring were undisciplined, untrained and timid men with arms in their hands, about 30,000 with rifles and polos and as many more with bolos only. They scattered like sheep as our troops advanced upon them, and ever the trained soldlers fied whenever the Americans charged them. This army has completely melted away, a guerrilla bands, composed chiefly of the remnants of the real soldiers and armed with Mausers, being all that is left of it in the center of Luzon, where the real war has been carried on

The chief fighting of late has been in the outside provinces with poorly armed bands of savages who have not before come in contact with the Americans. One genuine contact is generally enough. It results in a crushing defeat with heavy losses to the Filipinos and slight losses to the Americans. periences elsewhere seem to be upon them, and each band has to learn or itself the impossibility of meeting the Americans. This is doubtless duto the almost inconceivable self-conceit of the Tagal and to the lying boasts the insurgents have continually made of their great victories. The people of each new district invaded by our Army have always, until the actual appear ance there of the soldiers, believed that the insurrection was successful and that the Americans have been defeated everywhere. Hence they give the troops a battle, lose heavily, and flee in terror when they realize their mis-

take. In a wild and mountainous country inhabited by a primitive race but partially won to the ways of civilization as is the case in the Philippine Islands everywhere except in the immediate vicinity of Manila and other ports, where brigandage is common and murder i not looked upon with horror, and where guerrilla life is considered by thousands of young men without any family ties as a more pleasant one than a life involving work, an unsettled, semi-war like condition will prevail as long as such a condition shall continue to be treated by us as one of legitimate war. The time has come when outlaws and brigands, who prey upon the communities they terrorize and murder citizens and foreigners at will, regardless of their military status, should be treated as such. A proclamation should be issued setting a day upon which all arms must be surrendered, and all acts of under committed there after should be treated as the deeds of outlaws and punished accordingly. The United States owes it to civilization to put an end to the present condition of affairs in the Philippines. The military government should be terminated, civi established, and the country opened to commerce and industry. Th dillions of peaceable citizens should not longer be made to suffer, directly by the exactions and indirectly by stagnation of industry and commerce from the violence of the few thousands who are now plundering in the name of patriotism.

In 1840 Macaulay wrote in a private letter:

It is foolish and wicked to bellow for was merely for war's sake. I would never mak offensive war. I would never offer any othe power a provocation which might be far ground for war. But I would never abstat from delng what I had a clear right to do because a neighbor threatens me with unjus war, first, because such a policy would, I the end, inevitably produce war, and, see ondity, because I think war, though a vergreat evil, by no means so great an evil a subjugation and national humiliation.

Maranthay was as florestern produce.

Macaulay was as thorough-going, patriotic an Englishman as ever lived His father, the son of a Scotch Presbyterian minister, was a lifelong associ-ate of Wilberforce in his long crusade against slavery, and his mother was of Quaker parentage; but Macaulay was a pugnacious man, and, like all great English statesmen, never surrendered to Pickwickian philanthropy what was meant for mankind. He approved of the military execution at Peshawur during the Indian Mutiny of 1857, when forty men were blown at once from the mouths of cannon, and wrote: who cannot bear to see a beast or bird in pain, could look on without winking while Nana Sahib underwent the tor ture of Ravillac." Macaulay would never have been a Gladstonian in dealing with the Boers, nor an Aguinaldist in dealing with the Filipinos.

The theory that Aguinaldo has been killed by the Igorrotes has more support than the mere fact that he was last heard from some three months ago in the wild mountain district inhabited by that semi-savage tribe and with but a mere handful of followers. The Igorrotes have never been friendly to the Tagals, who have always treated them in a contemptuous manner. Indeed, that has been the attitude of Tagals towards all of the tribes of Luson and the other islands whenever they have come in contact, and this is one of the strongest reasons why a government of the natives could not be maintained there without perpetual warfare. The Igorrotes are an undersized race, inferior in intelligence, armed with knives, bows and arrows spears and blow-guns. They are not courageous nor warlike, and a small body of armed men could penetrate their country with impunity; yet they would not hesitate to ambush travelers build have an army fitted to accom- cordon of troops from Bloemfontein to or murder them treacherously. It has

always been considered unsafe for travelers in their country. So long as Aguinaldo had even a small body of soldiers with him, he was safe, and could treat the inhabitants like beasts of burden according to the immemorial Tagal practice, compelling them to carry his baggage and furnish him supplies for nothing; but when he becam practically helpless in their country, he was certainly exposed to great peril, and his only hope of escaping assassination was to get away from that re gion as quickly as possible. Special vengeance was declared against him by the leader of the band of Igorrotes who was wounded and captured at the time of the attack upon Manila. He had been deceived by Aguinaldo as to the Americans and their fighting quali tles, and he and his men had been placed in the front rank with their lows and arrows and leather shields. served to stimulate the ancient hatred of the Igorrotes for the Tagals, and made their country a still more unsafe refuge for the Filipino leader,

Senator Rawlins is justified in h ndignation at the comparative treatnent by the War Department of the Astor Battery and the Utah Battery. The former was sent home and mus tered out at a time when every fighting man worth anything was needed in the Philippines to meet the threatened in surrection. Its guns were retained and given to another organization. Although in a soldier's eyes this amounted practically to being sent home in sgrace, the men were given travel pay and commutation of subsistence. In contrast with this, the Utah Battery, a splendid organization, which re-mained long after its term of enlistment expired and did valuable service in the field, was sent home on crowder ransports and not allowed travel pay This is true also of all the volunteers who remained to fight, in contrast with those who were discharged and sent earlier. In this matter the rewards of patriotism and valor seem to e in inverse ratio to the service per-

formed. Agoncillo's statement that a Philalelphia firm has offered to supply the lagals with munitions of war need not excite any one nor call for special inredulity. If the coin were forthcom ing, no doubt many other Americal irms would consider the sale of arms and ammunition to the Filipino insurgents, or any other body of men spoil ng for a fight in any country on earth a good stroke of business. Much of the present supply of arms possessed by the Filipinos was purchased through s firm of Americans at Hong Kong, both prior to the outbreak and subsequently and this firm also maintained an office n Manila, just across the street from Army headquarters, where it was conenient to deal with our own Army in furnishing khaki uniforms and other quartermaster's supplies. Greed is not

We shall have grim and terrible as pects to the Nome rush, just as there were to the wild and tragic stampede o the Klondike. The horrifying Clara evada disaster is more than likely to be repeated in the same ghastly man ner. What are the Puget Sound authorities doing that they permit vessels to leave Seattle that are notoriously nfit for the arduous experiences of the North Pacific and Arctic Seas? It is nore than suspected that they did not do their full duty during the excitenents of 1897-98. They ought to be nade to do it now, before some whole sale horror advertises their gross negect, or their colossal incompetency. It is one or the other, or both

The difference between what the Ore con farmer nets for home-made butter and what he might receive through dealing with the creameries may not seem large enough to induce him to advantage of just such differences that ne merchant or manufacturer succeeds while others fall. Success in farming rests upon the some foundation as in other pursuits. Business methods cannot be ignored.

Jim Ham. Lewis is in Detroit for the ourpose of acquainting Mr. Bryan with the important fact that he is a Vice Presidential candidate. Last year Lewis proposed Schley for the place This is not treason: it is mere fickle ess; and a great man ought to be priv leged to change his mind as often as he changes his shirt. In that event, Lewis would be entitled to a new can didate every day.

This is the season of favorite sons t is an unlucky state that has no Vice Presidential candidate. Oregon is rich n the possession of the Hon, Milt. Miller, the Sage of Lebanon, Mr. Miller enjoys the rare distinction of having his own unqualified support for the Vice-Presidency. No matter, then about the indorsement of conventions or the approbation of parties,

The Nicaragua Canal is now up to the Senate. There is the abode of its false friends. They will probably have their way, but much will have been accomplished if we find out who they are.

Young Mr. Reid has been carpenter ng around on a platform until he has builded one that he thinks ought to suit the "Citizens" Legislative candidates. It will. So will any other.

The mighty O'Day appears to have displayed great skill and thoroughness n steering the Democratic machine into the ditch.

The rebellion against the "Republian machine" seems to be spreading to all the Democratic papers in the state

Vote of Organized Labor.

Washington Post. Both parties realize that the result of he struggle this year will depend largely in the attitude of organized labor in the Northwest. Will the prosperity argument strong as it is, insure Republican triumph? Will discontented labor, will wageworkers who are on strikes, whose families are suffering for food, and for whose ilies are suffering for food, and for whose support other workers are contributing a part of their earnings—will men thus situated be more likely to vote for the party in power than for the opposition? Today in Chicago, according to the Times-Herald, "80,000 honest and capable workmen are idle, with \$15,000,000 worth of work awaiting their acceptance of the highest average wages ever paid for similar lighest average wages ever paid for simi-

It is understood that the wages and urs are satisfactory, but that the emloyers refuse to accede to some of the emands of the unions. The result is

spread through other trades in many cities. It is a product of prosperity as ut actually stimulate, these disturbances And there is no question that their infly ence in politics is always adverse to the party in power.

LEWIS, THE ERUDITE. Remarks on the Pretensions of the Washington Statesman.

Ainsiee's Magazine, "If the human brain was properly lik ened by De Quincey to the palimpsest of the ancients, that of Jim Ham Lewis falls to disclose under the fluid action of the the literary treasures committed its keeping. He quotes philosophy, quotes poetry, he quotes economics, he quotes Scripture, he quotes Latin—and ai-most invariably misquotes. But to the multitude, such are his suavity and address that his misquotations serve to clothe him with the dignity and wisdon of the sage. He has, moreover, an an ing infelicity in his scholastic flights. fects to esteem Hortensius highly, revere Cicero as his model, and he oursed gilbly about Jeremy Bentham is contemporary. In concluding a brief be filed in the State Supreme Court once he made a lengthy quotation from Virgil, accrediting it to Homer. When the error was pointed out by a law partner, he exclaimed, indignantly, "Confound that In smoothing over his bad breaks, he

la never wanting in readiness of excuse.
On the stump once he scored a political opponent as a "horrible Centaur with the head of a human being and the body of a snake." When a friend challenged Ms information next day, he replied: "That is nothing, my dear boy—a mere allp of the

tongue."
In his periphrestic deliriums Lewis likely to invent quotations. One of hi common campaign tricks in 1898 was to read from the Republican text-book state-ments it did not contain. He has been caught resorting to the same device in court; he has been trapped citing authori-ties that did not exist, and quoting from others wrongly. On one occasion he felt inspired to test his familiarity with Gib-bon, so he attributed to the historian the llowing verbal pyrotechnics:
"Gibbon was right when he said. 'Rom

over lost her liberty until the money be life-blood of the country, was sappe out her vitals by the hands permitte to lay themselves upon the ventricles of her free heart, and draw the blood from her, and when the light of the republic went out, the life of her citizens expired."

Cinrk's New York Residence

Senator Clark, of Montans, is making reparations to erect in New York city e finest private residence in the world He has purchased the property adjoining his present residence at the corner of Fifth avenue and Soventy-seventh street, which will give him room for a large mansion. Architects are now at work perfecting the plans, which provide for a picture gal-iery and statuary hall two stories in height, surrounded by an imposing dome. This opens into a state dining-rosuch a way as to give the effect of on vast apartment, and a similar arrange ment will be made with the conserva ory on the other side.

The most imposing architectural feature of the house will be a marble staircase running to the top and lighted by a dome of stained glass. The exterior walls will e of granite and 350 men are now at rork cutting it in Maine. The facade work cutting it in Maine. fronting Fifth avenue will be what the architect calls "modernized Louis XIV," and will be very ornate. The house along will cost \$5,000,000, and no limit will be placed upon the interior decorations. Yesterday Mr. Clark paid \$65,000 for a lot 102 by 55 feet in size at the corner of Park avenue and Seventy-sixth street, New York, where he will erect a \$150,000

Foibles of the Professor. German professor says a man can ned from the tobacco habit by feeding ages." "Weiners, I suppose."—Clevel

Plain Dealer.

"The age of superstition is rapidly passing."
said the professor. "Yes," replied the doctor,
"spooks no longer have even a ghost of a
chance."—Philiadelphia North American.
Bobbs—Did you read Professor Tellyscope's
article on how to weigh stars? Dobbs—No. But
I suppose you'd weigh them just the same as
you would chorus girls, wouldn't you?—Baltimore American.

"Professor," the seeker after knowledge in-uired of the grent toxicologist, "If a tarantular were to bite you, what would be the first thing you'd do?" "Yell!" replied the scientist mptly.-Philadelphia Press.

promptly.—Philadelphia Press.
"I don't believe prydessors know so much," said Mamie. "Why! How can you talk so?" reioined Maud. "Well, I don't see why Mr. Fulpata should have seemed so surprised and puzzled when I asked him how to say "rubberneck" in Greek."—Washington Star.

Professor—How did you get along with my formula for the use of "shall" and "will?" Prufessor's Friend—Ob, gracious, man! Before I had read half way through it I was so befuddled that I ouidn't remember what It was uddled that I couldn't remember what it wu I had started out to learn.-Indianapolis Jo-

New York Sun.

The Commercial Advertiser prints the subjoined passage as part of a speech de-ivered by Senator Hoar, of Massachu-etts, at the Pilgrims' day celebration at Plymouth five years ago next December: Plymouth five years ago next December:
The tree our fathers set covered at first a
little space by the searde. It has planted its
basyan branches in the ground. It has spread
along the Lakes. It has grided the Gulf. It
has spanned the Missianippi. It has covered the
prairie and the plain. The sweep of its low;
arches rises over the Rocky Mountains and
the Caseades and the Nevadas. Its hardy
growth shelters the framer reviews of the North. growth shelters the frozen regions of the North growth anciters the frozen regions of the North west. Its boughs hang over the Pacific. An in time—in good time—it will send its root beneath the waves and receive under its va-canopy the islands of the sea. Eloquent and patriotic words! Discern-

nent and prevision and rhetorical expres sion worthy of Mr. Hoar at his best! If Senator Hoar uttered this prophecy at Plymouth Rock in 1886, a hundred antiexpansion speeches by him in 1900 canno efface that noble metaphor of the tree.

A Belated Proposition.

Boston Herald.
The Chicago Times-Herald urges that the vote on the Quay case should be a final settlement of the right of Gov-ernors to appoint United States Senators in cases where Legislatures have had the opportunity to elect and have falled to do so. This proposition comes two years too late. The Senate's action in the Oregon case, when it decided by a vote of more than two to one that there was no such right, should have settled this question. If the Senate would not agree to it under that preponderance, it agree to it under that preponderance, it can hardly be relied on to do so now, when the majority is but one vote. In giving this heavy vote to the side of Quay, the Senate has triffed with its own dignity and raised a suspicion of the stability, if not the integrity, of its members. It is a heavy blow struck against the present method of choosing Senators, and, if repeated, is likely to be a fatal one.

A Sham Independence, New York Tribune.

Mr. Bryan's line of attack has shrewd shifted in one respect. Seeing the ab-urdity of denouncing what has been done in the Philippines without naming any other course, he gravely proposes Phili pine independence protected by the Unite States. There are some millions of peopl who will not learn until it is too late tha this Nation never has protected Central or South American Republics, as it would be forced by international obligation to maintain independence of the Philippines. It has never been responsible for them, nor contracted regarding their ports of their respect for property rights. The millions who think will see that Mr. that 40.000 men, who might be earning Bryan's proposal neans nothing but a \$120,000 x day, are idle. This paralyses various other kinds of business. It is a general demoralizer of industries. And just this sort of trouble is likely to

M'BRIDE PUSH ACTIVELY AT WORK

The lethargy into which the city, coun-

ty and state campaign has apparently fallen may serve to deceive the public as to the real situation. Active work is being done by all parties by the Republican openly and by the Democratic and Mitchell-McBride bosses stealthly. Evidence has reached Portland that legislative can didates have been approached by agents of McBride and Mitchell with cover threats that they must pledge themselves to support the Senator's candidacy, or suf for the consequences. The penalty of re-fuent, of course, would be defeat. So far as discovered, meager progress has be made along these lines. The Republican candidate usually prefers to maintain his own dignity and independence and leave himself free to vote for the most suitable candidate at Salem next Winter. Nor is it at all probable that the McBride emissaries will proceed for in their implied threat to knife the ticket. They command in the first place but a small following, and could not do a great deal if they were to try; and in the second piace they kn that it will be sufcidal for them to take the chance of certain exposure by enter ing into any very extensive conspiracy to defeat Republicana. Not all the McBride "push," however, is

so prudent. There are some so completely committed to the little Senator's fortunes that they are determined either to rule or ruin. They risk their own political future in setting out on this desperate course but their own particular "grafts" are at stake, anyway, if they do nothing. The center of this little clique is in Portland among the Federal Brigade, Jack Matthews and Pierce Mays and a few ase clates are all busy under the guidance of ex-Senator Mitchell. It is not yet certain that Collector of Customs Ike Pattered is doing much but look wise, but probably he is. Ike is not interested so much i McBride as he is in himself; and he (Ike) already has his cake and is eating it. But Jack Matthews is bolder. Jack is familiar with all the devices of political outlawry, and is courageous enough and unserup lous enough to pursue them from sh liking. Besides, Matthews is grateful and conest enough to stay "fixed" "fixed" at all. So he is immensely busy hese days. He scarcely expects to keep himself in his present nice place, but he does hope to keep the other fellow out by electing a Democratic Legislative ticket, and that is the next best thing with him. Jack is openly forminst the Republican ticket because it happens not to be controlled by his present master, and will do all he can to beat it.

It is slow work. It is impossible to arouse any great interest in the broken Mitchell-McBride cause. The bulk of the old following realizes that it is useless to keep up the fight; and they know, too, that the only persons who do insist on keeping it up are doing it solely to serve their personal ends.

The nims of the Mitchell-McBride enders were never so plainly ex-posed and confessed. The agitation is sought to be kept alive by selfseeking office-holders. There is nothing else to it whatever.

Take Mayor Storey's case: What is there ehind his opposition to the Republican ticket? Storey was elected Councilmannot Mayor-two years ago. After Mayor Mason died, by sharp politics, he persuad ed the City Council to choose him to fill the unexpired term. Then he aspired to succeed himself and solicited and actively canvassed for the Republican nomination He was particularly vehement in his opposition to a candidate for the same place who four years ago had run independent against the regular Republican for Mayor and been instrumental in causing his defeat. Storey was a delegate to the Republican city and county convention. and his fellow delegates from the First Ward were named by him. He participated actively in the proceedings of the convention, and himself placed in nomination one of the present candidates for tate Senator. Another was chosen for the Mayoralty. Under the circumstances, it would seem that the obligation placed upon Storey to support the nominees of that convention, particularly the nominee him, sayinw afterward in for Mayor, is so strong as to be morally attitude toward his party as the former candidate whom he impeached for treason, What does he think of himself? How are his actions explicable except on the ground of personal pique?

What weight is the public to give to a candidacy of this kind, inspired by such purposes, aiming solely at

Storey claims to be as good a Repub toen as any delegate to the late convention; but he is evidently too good a Storey man not to support Storey when Storey is

Why are Mesers Hoyt, Greenleaf, Arm strong and Jordan pushing their own can-didacies respectively for County Treasurer, Assessor, School Superintendent and Sheriff? What particular principle or desirable public policy do they stand for? What reforms are they aiming to accomplish! What public purpose will their retention in office subserve? What claim of superior

efficiency can be advanced for them? Their sole platform is that the want the offices. Office is a good thing and they know a good thing when they see It.

Having for twice two years experienced the joys and benefits of a good thing, they are loath to let go. Office is a profitable convenience for these gentlemen. They care nothing for party unless it helps them. Not one but would have taken the Republican nomination if he could have gotten it, but they did not get it because the party had sound reasons for nominat ing others. In the case of Mr. Hoyt espe-cially, his candidacy is an impertinence There is no reason why the cash-ier of a local bank should be custodian of the county's funds. On the contrary, there are many sound reasons why he should not be.

The wearlsome clamor of Tom Jorda for office, too, ought to be effectually re-buked. He has pursued office pretty much all his life. It would be just as well hereafter for the county to see if it cannot get along without him. We shall have to do it some day, and we might as well begin

The substantial Democratic protest gainst the sorry "Citizens" ticket is a rebuke to the party boxes that might have been expected. O'Dny, Burke and their crowd appear to have thought that the party was in such a state of demoralization that it would be glad to make any port in a storm. So they cast anchor in the Mitchell-McBride harbor. But there is an abiding sense of self-respect in the old-line Democracy, and they refuse to be sold out. There is a very considerable what the party has to gain by striving for the personal success of McBride or Mitchell. What their false leaders have to gain they are not greatly interested in

NOTE AND COMMENT.

No one can expect the boller-makers' strike to be a quiet affair.

You will wish you had registered when lection day comes around,

There is yet time to bankrupt the trensary if the Council keeps Industriously at

Dewey need not look for any flattering reception in St. Louis. He went to Chiengo first.

Pompeli was punished pratty severely, but Detroit had William Jennings Bryan

and James Hamilton Lewis the same day. Some of the disappointed Senatorial canildates ought to get work as substitutes from the states that have only one man

wearing the toga.

A Yamhill County farmer came into town yesterday and told a policeman that he wanted to get rid of several acres. The policeman directed him to a dentist's office.

A new York actress denies a report that she is engaged. She gets the "ad.," though, just as much as if she admitted it, and reserves herself for another byand-by.

A cynical bachelor says that a young man who killed himself because he was refused an opportunity to enter the matmonial state, jumped out of the frying pan into the fire.

The press dispatches announce that Roberts is establishing a line of posts across the country. The censor pro killed the news that the Boers are digging a line of post holes.

David B. Hill related in his Syracuse peech that a plank favoring the election of United States Senators directly by the people was in the original draft of the Chicago platform of 1836, out was stricken out by the subcommittee on resolutions against his earnest protest.

At the last moment Quay's Heutenants implored Senator Vest, of Missouri, for his support, but Mr. Vest stoutly resisted and stood by his convictions regarding the law and right of the matter. Senator Platt, of Connecticut, is credited with saying that Mr. Vest's moral courage was as fine a spectacle as he ever had witnessed.

There was a decrease of 21,804 in the membership of the Methodbst Church last year, but that was the first year since 1831 to show a decline. Luther Laffin Mills, the well-known Chicago lawyer, attributes the decline to the secularization of the ministry, and the higher criticism. The Baptist year-book for 1899 also presents disappointing figures. There was a net gain in membership, but only of 29 .-691, against 86,189 in 1868,

It was Franklin who said: "He that falls in love with himself will have no rivals," a truism which may be coupled with Goldsmith's remark that "Men seldom improve when they have no other models than themselves to copy after." Samuel Johnson occupies a foremost place among wits and emiprammatists. He was usually wise, and seldom so cynical as when he said: "A second marriage is the triumph of hope over experience," The mature thought of Napoleon is a curious mmentary on his own career, namely, "Love is the occupation of an idle man, the amusement of a busy one, and the shipwreck of a sovereign."

An English paper reports that "Chinese" orden was went to lend his troops into action in China, as well as in the Soudan, armed with nothing but a riding-whip. Gordon has an illustrious precedent. Na. poleon's cavalry leader, Marshal Murat, when he headed a charge, often carried nothing but a riding-whip in his hand. and playfully slashed the Prussian officers, who attacked him on the Jena campaign, in the face with his whip, leaving marks which enraged them more than a Paget, who charged with the famous "Six Hundred," at Balaklava, never used his sword, save to ward off blows aimed at that it "was his business to lead his men; binding. He is now in exactly the same that it was their business to do the butcher work."

Since Jaggs has been a candidate

Since Jagge has been a candidate
He's led a diff'rent life;
He takes surprisin' int'rest in
The clothin' of his wite.
He keeps his chi.dren off the street,
An' makes 'em wash their face,
An' says he's proud that all his kids
Was learnt to know their place.
He goes to church a lot, an' drops
A dollar in the plate;
He never done like that before

He never done like that before He was a candidate He goes out nights to fairs an' things,

He goes out nights to fairs an' things,
An' always willin' to name.
An' always willin' to name.
To help the cause along.
He pays a lot o dead-flores bills
That's run fur years an' years,
An' smiles, an' says that he's behind
A little bit, he fears.
He tells the tollin' workin'men
Their wages is too low,
An' says when he's elected that
They'll git a better show.
He didn't always act that way,

He didn't always act that way,

It's only fust of inter

It's bettered Jaggs an awful bet To be a candidate PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

The Cornfed Philosopher.—"When the joke is on you," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "do not et it stay there. Laugh it off."—Indianapolis

The Cheerful Idiot-"There's no use in a stingy man trying to run for office," said the shee clerk bearder. "Seems to me," said the Cheerful Idiot, he would be the very man to save the country."—Indianapolis Press. Following Instructions. - "Young Sammis Sollowing instructions. — Young Sammis Spender is carrying out his governor's wishes faithfully, isn't he!" "How's that?" "Why, the old gentleman left instructions in his will that after his dash his dust was to be scattered to the winds."—Life.

Over the Limit.—"Your greatest enemy is whisher," said the various to an incorntible

whisky," said the parson to an incorrigible member of his flock. "But," said the wayward one, "you have always told us to love our enemies." "Yes," answered the good man, "but not to swallow them."—Chicago News.

"It almost kills me to stand," mouned the lady in the street car. "If I don't get a seat pretty soon I shall just drop." And it was only the next day that she stood up two hours and a half while she had a dress fitted. But then that's a different thing.—Boston Tran-

His Apprehension.-"Do you mean to tell me you do not regard a public office as a public trust?" "Well," naswered Senator Sorghum, "I don't like to hear it eatd in just that way. Whenever you say anything about trusts and Whenever you say anything about trusts and office-holding in the same sentence people are so likely to get suspictious." Washington Star. Manners. The Boston mamma was thoroughly out of patience. "Thoreau," she exclaimed, shaking her 3-year-old son until his outside pair of glasses fell off, "how often must I tell you not to devour books with your elliows on the table! To have a child who is deficient in manners in, in come towns, as sharp if not sharper than a serpent's tooth.—Detroit Jour-

Deciphered.-"The boss is gotn' to give a din-Decipiered.—'The Leos is goin' to give a din-ner to some of the boys," said the small poli-tician. "I got an invite this mornin', and on the bottom of it was printed R. S. V. P.' What does that mean?" If wonder, 'mused the ward-worker. "May be 'V. P.' stands for 'Vice-President.' "Oh, I see it now," cried the other, "Roosewelt Sure for Vice-Presi-dent," "-Philadelphia Press.