day, per year .

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Orego THE EPHONES. Editorial Rooms....166 | Business Offi

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

with Sunday, per year 9 0

News or discussion intended for publication in The Gregorian about the addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, spaceriptons or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian."

The Cregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscripts sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be inclosed for this purpose.

Puget Sound Bureau-Captain A. Thomp flor at 1111 Pacific avenue, Taccura. Bur me postoffice.

Eacoms postoffice.

Eastern Business Office—The Tribune building, New York city; "The Rockery," Chicago, the 5. C. Beckwith special agency, New York.

For sale in 5an Francisco by J. K. Cooper, 154 Market street, near the Palace hotel, and at Goldsmith Brox., 256 Sutter street.

For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 217 Dearstorn street.

TODAY'S WEATHER - Continued con with occasional showers; westerly

PORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1900

BUSINESS AND BLUFF.

It seems to be understood that Germany has wish and design of colonial expansion in the direction of South America, Many Germans have recently settled in Brazil. Some accounts say that the "colony" numbers more than one million inhabitants, but that may be an exaggeration. Secretary Root's recent declaration, pointed at this Geran movement, that the United States might deem it necessary to remind Germany that the Monroe Doctrine is a distinct part of American policy, has received a good deal of attention in Eu-But English journals very senwibly say that there is no judgment in our talk of enforcing the Monroe Doc trine in this or similar cases unless we make naval and military preparation for it.

The German pavy is more powerful than our own, and Germany, apparently, is much better aware of the fact than we are. Mere bluff, in cases of this kind, is nothing. If Germany believes it to be her interest to go shead in this business she will shead. We have no sufficient means of stopping her; for our state of preparation and readiness is not like that of Great Britain, which, alone, keeps rival nations from trying to balk her in South Africa. They fear her navy, and that's all there is of it. the London Spectator says that Americs must not imagine that if she ever gets into a serious controversy with Germany over the Monroe Doctrine she will be allowed to have her own way as Great Britain allowed her to have it in the Venezuelan case, it speaks words of truth and soberness for if Germany wanted to infringe upon the Monroe Doctrine she would simply consider whether America would have physical power to meet her and maintain it, and if America had not her historical claims would be held not

worth a straw. If, on the one hand we are to assert the Monroe Doctrine against Germany fn Brazil, and on the other are to interfere on behalf of the Boer States in South Africa against Great Britain we are likely to have "militarism" enough, Perhaps it would be as well for us to mind our own business.

DRIVEN TO A FOREIGN FLAG.

Ran Franch Victoria, B. C., the home port at which they will register their recent purchases, the British ships Drumburton Drummuir and Lord Templeton. Th vessels will be handled by R. P. Rither & Co., the well-known Canadian brokers. This will mean the annual dis bursement in Victoria of many thou and dollars and will add to the prestige of our Canadian neighbors as shipping center. The owners of the British ships mentioned are native born Americans, and they would much prefer to do business under the Amerdean flag. As the laws of this country regarding the purchase of ships in the open market are such that they cannot place their recent purchases under our flag, they are forced to sail their ships under an alien banner or else go out of business. Most of the Americans with capital sufficient to own and operate a ship have accepted the latter alternative, and this is the reason why the foreigners are today carrying the bulk of our ocean commerce.

The case of the ships mentione forms an interesting study for the Puget Sound papers which have been howling so lustily for more American ships to handle the lumber and wheat of the Northwest. Deliberately ignor ing the methods by which the merchant marine of England, Germany and other sea powers have become great, these papers keep up an unceasing cry for a subsidy, as the only means for restoring the American flag to the ocean. The Drumburton, Drummuir and Lord Templeton, as previously stated, are owned by Americans, and they will make the greater part of their profits by carrying American goods from American ports to foreign markets. Their owners are willing to operate them in competition with the ships of all other nations without the aid of a subsidy, and if the men who are demanding a subsidy are sincere in their efforts to build up a merchant marine, these vessels should certainly be permitted to have the right to register at an American port.

While the number of voters registered in the several counties of Oregon, as shown in yesterday's Oregonian, well up towards the number of votes polled at the latest state election, it falls considerably short of the whole number of qualified electors in the At the state election in 1886 but \$4,713 votes were cast. At the Presidential election in 1896, over 16,660 more votes were polled, namely, 95,212 Then Multhomah County cast 18,287 ballots. To register as many voters now means 369 a day for each of the remaining eight working days available and no time should be lost by the vote who wishes to get properly on the list. Substantially the same is true of other This, of course, does not take into calculation any increase through the natural growth of the state nor any decrease by reason of the stricter definition of voters' quali-

fications, or the evidence of them, under the new law. Neither is the num ber registered with Justices of the Peace and Notaries Public, but not yet reported to the County Clerks, taken into consideration in this estimate. The last hours permitted for registration are sure to be busy ones, however, and it is not safe to defer this important duty of citizenship. There is time enough for all voters to register, but not an hour to waste. The matter demands close attention in every county in Oregon. When the registra-tion lists close May 15 it will be to remain closed until another registration in 1902. There will be no further op portunity to register prior to the Pres idential election in November.

ROBERTSON ON MONEY.

In another column Mr. John P. Rob ertson exploits his infinite imprance on the money question with fullness and precision. All there is to money, he thinks, is "legal tender." The magic word precision. of government is all that gives valu to gold, silver or paper, and without it even gold coins are "dead," without life because demonstized and "no longer money." His reference to gold is, indeed, the one unaccountable portion of Mr. Robertson's letter. With his clearly demonstrated inability to seanything correctly, how is it possible for a mind so constructed to perceive that the logic of his doctrine pels the absurdity of destruction gold through withdrawal of "legal ten der"? Logically, he embraces that absurdity, though it discredits his sense of humor that he takes the thing se riously.

Money must be worth what it is exchanged for, or it is not money! and ubstitutes for money must be convertible into money or they cannot do the vork of money in exchange. The voice of government saying, This is money or This is not money, disturbs manking very little. Stronger than government, with the severest penalties contrivable is the instinct of self-preservation which forbids a man to part with the product of his toll for a thing he knows is valueless in itself and incapable of exchange for real value. Evolution of trade has given us perfected instruments of exchange, known as currency called in common parlance "money, whose worth is no more or less that their convertibility into real money. Gold is real money today everywhere and silver is real money in silverstandard countries. All things els doing the work of money everywhere, and sliver itself in gold-standard countries, are currency, substitutes money, worth what they will bring in gold. This is the fact about money and whenever Mr. Robertson comes nto conflict with it he is wrong, which happens, to do him justice, with comnendable consistency on pretty much all possible points of contact,

Specifically, the United States deand notes were not worth par because of their legal-tender quality, but beause, they were issued in limited amount only, were available for pay ment of public dues, were redeemable on demand, and were ordered retired in six months after their issue. If they had been issued in the same quantity as the "greenbacks," they would have descended to the same plane,

Specifically, also, the trade dollar was kept at par, not through its legal tender quality, but through limitation upon its issue. It was never designed for our domestic circulation, but for export to serve the need of trade with China and Japan. Their excessive issue was accompanied by their decline, "Legal tender" did not keep them up, nor its withdrawal drag them down, any more than legal tender discredited the "greenback" before 1879 or helped

it afterward. Human experience almost seems in vain, when we see how poorly it serves the mind that draws upon its record Messrs. Goodali, Bennett & Co., of without accurate information or the a graingrowing country by means first beginning of comprehension. The facts of history merely serve to furnish such with a half-knowledge, un assorted knowledge, undigested knowledge, that makes it impossible for them ever to know anything. Let us have an end of this now, once for all, Let us assign and consign every one of these money paranoics, white, black and gray, with all their trumpery, to that limbo, large and broad, known in old literature as the Paradise of Fools, once supposed to have disappeared; but in fact peopled with gibbering ghosts on the wrong side of Styx or Cocytus!

A TRIBUTE TO NATIONAL EXPAN-

SION. Our Pacific Northwest states are no in the territory embraced in the Louisiana Purchase, but it was the Louis jana Purchase that set on foot the great expedition of Lewis and Clark, through which the first definite idea was obtained of the extent and value of the territory, previously acquired by dis-covery, on the Pacific Northwest Coast, now constituting these Pacific North west States. It was the Louisiana Purchase, therefore, that pushed discovery and development here

Consequently the inhabitants of these states have a natural interest in the coming Centennial Celebration of the Louisiana Purchase by the city of St. Louis. Oregon, Washington and Idaho are among the "Jefferson States," and they should participate in the celebration to be held at St. Louis.

It may be hoped that notice of this mighty incident of national expansion will not give very much distress to the Anti-Expansionists and Little Americans of the present day. St. Louis is going to do a big thing in this celebra-The people of that great city have raised five million dollars by voluntary subscription; the city of St. Louis has voted five millions more, and a bill is now pending in Congress for an additional five millions, which it is believed will pass next session, if not On the whole this celebration is taking on a character which may be considered a tribute to the principle of National expansion.

Confession is a good thing. Even Colorado is disposed to admit that it was mistaken in 1896 when all its people and papers with substantial unanimity declared that the defeat of 16 to 1 meant irretrievable ruin to the nation generally and to their state particularly. The following from the Denver Times is Instructive: "Now it is firmly believed and openly proclaimed, even by conservative men, that the old values of 1892 are not only being restored, but will soon be exceeded in value. There has been great individual loss in the city and state, but it has been of inestimable value to have demonstrated to us and to the world that, sliver mining was not our only resource, or principal backing." Colorado had had its way, we should

all have been dumped in the pit of But that state was forced disaster. by circumstances to take all its eggs out of the one silver basket. It now has one camp that produces as much gold as all California; and its resources of agriculture and horticulture are be ing extensively developed. Colorado has been forced into sane ways in spite of itself.

THE PAMINE IN INDIA.

The facts as to the cause of the present awful famine in India, and the im possibility of its complete relief until ndia is as thoroughly webbed with railways as Great Britain or the United States, do not seem to be correctly understood, and England is unjustly responsible for the recurrence of a calamity which her government has al ways done its best to alleviate when it could not prevent it. The present famine is the greatest in extent, though not in severity, known in the present Through the fallure of the monsoon, drought prevails over a territory inhabited by 60,000,000 of people, 80 per cent of which are agriculturists. The governmental and private relief has been so well organized that the mortality has been so far less than in any preceding year of famine. In the famine of Orissa, thirty years ago, fully a million of human beings died of starvation. As late as 1897, when the drought was not so widespread as it is this year, there was a larger mortal ity. The Indian Government is doing its best to fight this famine; it places a supply of food in every stricken provnce, and gives work to every man who applies for it. More than 5,000,000 men have been taken on in extra public works. Beyond this, both parties in the British Paritament are agreed the government cannot go. Lord Curzon, the Governor of India, reports that he has on hand all the money he can properly spend. Nearly a million of dollars has been raised in London for the starving people of India. Lord George Hamilton, speaking for the Indian Gov. ernment, said that when it found itself unable to find food for all who wanted it and work for all who came for it, it would apply to the Treasury for a The Indian Government has expended \$150,000,000 within the last twen ty-five years on Irrigation works, but these works were of little avail in most regions when a prolonged drought oc The evidence is abundant that fam

ines are less frightful in India than formerly, owing to the railway system and the irrigation works pushed throughout India by the government. The amount of human suffering has been immensely reduced under British Washburn Hopkins, in a very rule. able and very interesting letter to the New York Evening Post, points out that private relief for the stricken people of India should be sent in the form of money, which will buy grain, of which there is no lack it India. The peasants are starving because they have no money to buy grain of the grain merchants, who will not give it away, nor may the government compel them to do so, nor allow the mob to sack and loot the stores. The cause of the famine is drought. When ever the monsoon rains fall and the Winter showers also, there will always oc a famine so long as the Hindu peasant remains an utterly improvident, illiterate creature, instead of a forehanded and prudent laborer. The Hindu ryot works hard, but is always in debt. Not only can he not save, but he will not, so he is always the slave of the money-lender. When crops are good, he lives improvidently, and when drought comes he is utterly unprepared for the scarcity that follows it. Before the day of English rule the inhuman native Princes left their subjects to die. The Punjab, where formerly at every famine the peasants died like files, has been converted, under British rule, into works which drain the great rivers of the Punjab and distribute their waters over a vast area. The same system has been introduced by the British Government on the Ganger but India is so vast a country that famine spreads faster than great irrigation works and railways can follow. The statement that famine was un-known before British rule is a lie. Famines lasting for years are chronicled through all the centuries of Hindu and Mohammedan rule, and no appreciable, adequate public relief was given

or even attempted. The statement that the peasant is now so heavily taxed that he cannot meet famine when it comes is another historical blunder. Under Mohamme dan and Mahratta rule the peasant was robbed of all his visible possessions and forced by torture to surrender his concealed property. If there was no famine, he was robbed; if there was a famine, he was left to die. If the peasant after he was raided by the Mahraitas could not or would not under torture pay the land revenue under native rule, he and his family were sold into slavery, while in times of famine men sold themselves for a single meal. Under the British rule the land revenue represents on an average about one-twentyfourth of the gross value of the produce. Out of ninety-nine millions of revenue in 1898-99, the land tax was but twenty-seven and one-half millions. In 1896-97 seven and one-half millions were spent on famine relief outright, the whole cost of the famine being fourteen millions. Nearly two millions were lost to the government through suspension of taxes, while one and a third millions were loaned to cultivators. Today there are over five millions of people supported at government expense. In 1898-99 thirty-three millions were spent on famine relief-building and railroading. In explanation of the condition of the helpless and improvident Hindu peasant, Mr. Washburn

The native usurer is his refuge in ti trouble. His grain goes chiefly not to pay the land tax, but to buy a mortgage and keep the neuter quiet. For the expenses of a wedding or a funeral he will cheerfully double this same sortgage. And he pays 150 to 300 per niverest, not on the sum found, but on this sum with a cipher added, which the usurer thows how to tuck on, and the peasant is too gnorant to discover. No government can put the peasant in a position where a three years' trought will not bring him to the edge of

tarvation. The fires of revolution continue to smoulder, and now and then to flare up in the states of Latin America. Filibustering expeditions, night surprises, murderous incursions of a few hundred intrepid, well-armed men into peaceful valleys; the report that Argentina is urging Peru and Bolivia to form a federation and attack Chile and thus retrieve their defeats in a former war, the cruising of the gunboat Detroit in Central American waters with an eye open to possibilities there, are the salient points in the late news from

these distressful, turbulent Spanish American countries. The most serious feature of the situation is the interruption of trade which in some ports has counted practically to annihilation. There seems to be nothing for it but to wait until these choleric people get their tempers down and become hungry enough to stop shooting and give the world a chance to supply their needs.

Henry C. Payne, vice-chairman of the National Republican Committee, is in the West talking this style of non-

While there was some doubt in 1894 there is absolutely none new. William McKinley will be triumphantly elected this year by the largest majority, both in the electronal college and popular vots, ever known. It will be the Nation's indorsement of the able manner in which the Administration has conducted affairs through some trying times.

The greatest danger of the Republican party lies in the idle assurances of its leaders that the result is a foregone conclusion. It is not. Ken tucky and Maryland are practically certain for the Democrats and New York and Indiana are debatable. The Bryan states McKinley expects to gain are all fighting ground. Unless the Republican organization exercises great industry, and unless the voter is again made keenly aware of the grave menace of Bryanism, we shall not have four more years of prosperity and financial security

Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, who was a prominent figure among the Populists two years ago, gives out that he has retired from politics forever. He was a member of Congress from his state, and he had a nomination for Vice-President in 1896. He was during this time a clever, if misguided, young man, who in his leisure moments was writing a history of France, one volume of which has since been published, and though not without its peculiarities has brought him some credit for research and readable qualities in literary circles. He says now that his future life is to be devoted to his profes sion of the law and his literary work. He is evidently unsatisfied with his political work, sees his mistakes, and wants to escape from them. So he retires.

Ohioans in California are making preparations on a grand scale for the launching of the battleship Ohio, which is expected to take place at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, some time in September. The Ohio is to be a great ship, considerably exceeding the Oregon in about all its properties, thus:

Length Oregon. Ohlo.

Best Sect. 388 feet.

Breadth. 08 ft. 8 fm. 12 ft. 3 in.

Draft. 24 feet. 23 ft. 9 in.

Displacement. 10,500 tons. 12,500 tons.

Contract speed. 15 knots. 18 knots.

It is proposed, therefore, to make the launching a memorable occasion Governor Nash and other eminent Ohioans will be present, and perhaps President McKinley.

The new names of the Oregon Board of Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, Mrs. Knowles, Miss Harrington and Mr. Pfunder, are welcome not only for the fitness of the appointees, but for the fact that they will be able to attend the Exposition and render service. It is doubtful what benefit will be derived from the commission, but there can be no doubt of the Governor's wisdom in filling vacancies as they occur, and filling them with those can at least be present at the Exposition. The board as now constituted is representative and canable.

No, says Bryan, I have not dropped silver. It is still the paramount ques-So is imperialism, and so are the trusts. This country is strong enough to enact free silver without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth; but it is not strong enough to expand with the aid and every other nation on earth will never drop silver until silver drops me-and I will take up imperialism and the trusts because they are good things

A man named Gee, who was con victed for forging road warrants some years ago, not long since was pardoned by the Governor, on a petition purporting to have been signed by "citizens" of Multnomah. And now a petition is in circulation for signatures of "citizens," asking the Governor to restore him to citizenship, so he can go to voting and otherwise plying his trade again. What sort of citizens are

Curiously enough the man whom everybody wants for the Vice-Presidency will not have it, and about everybody whom nobody has offered it to expresses his willingness to take it Roosevelt continues to get about as much good advertising out of his daily refusal of the office as all the rest of the Vice-Presidential Barkises put together. _

There is food for painful reflection in the fact that the Texas Populists have just had a mighty row and "Cyclone" Davis is at large somewhere out here in the Northwest. Evidently the Money Devil got in his deadly work while Davis was away from home. This shows the unhappy results of abandoning your own affairs to look after your

Mr. Robertson says the law forbids any man to make a contract payable in silver to the exclusion of gold. law does nothing of the kind. Contracts can be made for delivery of any commodity, whether gold, sliver, sheet iron or brickbats. No law is needed to make men accept good money.

Mr. Quay says he has no quarrel with McKinley. Certainly not. Nor with Hanna, Mr. Quay's effective quarreling days are over.

Boom the buttons! Enough money ought to be realized from their sale to complete the sum necessary for the monument fund.

Hard Lines for the Antis

New York Commercial Advertiser, What is the matter with the Republic party? Is it not notorious that it is "rent in twain," "hopelessiy divided," "brought to the verge of ruin," "flounder-ing without a leader," and in various other ways on the straight road to destruction because of its Porto Rico policy and imperialism generally? Why, only a few days ago Erving Winslow served notice that he with "hundreds of thousands of his associates" was "observing and judging and waiting" to see which way to go in the approaching campaign. Yet Republican convention after convention to a newspaper all the murdhers, an introughout the courty goes on approving the McKinley Administration without a be says, 'ye wuddent have enough left.

aggestion of diesent about Porto Rico or nything else. The whole party seems to anything else. The whole party seems to be stone blind or go under the tyrannical control of the "Hanna-McKinley syndi-late" that it has no mind of its own. Think of approving the Porto Rican policy Think of approving the Porto Rican policy with Erving Winslow "observing and judging aind waiting" with the entire Anti-Imperialistic League massed behind him! The lack of ordinary political sagacity fairly makes you shiver. No party so blind as that can hope to live. Here is the whole country fairly seething with anti-imperialism and not a breath of it gets into a Republican convention. It looks like a convenion. It looks like a convenion or the second of the ooks like a conspiracy to make it appear that all the literature and speeches and pamphlets of the Anti-imperialistic League had failen on barren soil. The damning truth probably is that Hanna stole them from the mails.

ROMAN CHURCH AND EDUCATION Statement of the Position by Arch bishop Corrigan.

Boston Herald. Boston Herald.

Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, salled on the Kaiser Wilhelm II, on Sunday, on his dutiful visit to Rome Among the things which he will tell the Pope are these: That within 10 years 250 new churches, schools, rectories and convents have been added to his New York diocese; that there have been 330,434 baptisms, a gain of 83,213 over the previous 10 years; 75,142 marriages, a gain of 17,995, and that the Catholic population of the diocese is about 1,200,000, for which 27 new parishes were established. Surely, that is a nota-

le record of progress.

The archbishop left to be read in all the churches on Sunday, in lieu of the sermon, a letter, largely devoted to the subject of education. A notable feature of this letter is the enforcement of his precepts on the subject of education, not only by quotations from the Pope's encyclicals and from Catholic authors, but from American Proposeros Weshinston. from American Protestants, Washington, Daniel Webster and others. This is a shrewif method of appeal to American citizens. Of course, the archbishop protests against the "irreligious public schools" and the necessity of promoting the church schools and raising their edu-cational standard to a high ideal. In the following sentences he vigorously combate a somewhat common notion:

We call your attention to the invasion of parental rights frequently attempted of late years by our lawmakers, who would base leg-islation on the assumption, philosophically ab-surd and historically false, that the child be-longs first to the state and afterward to the longs first to the state and afterward to the parent, and on the up-American and socialistic theory that the state exists not by and for the citizen, but the citizen for the state. Using the words of Danton, they dure to call our children "the children of the state." They would have us call the schools "free," while making the introduction of their own fade compulsary; would unduly lengthen the term of compulsary attendance, without profit to the pupil and often to the detriment of the parent. In the, they would have us yiew the pupit and often to the detriment of the parent. In fine, they would have us view the people, to use the words of Nathan Matthews, of Boston, "not as the creatures and the Government, but ag its creatures, and the Government itself is magnified as the "state" into something superior to religion, to the family, to the rights of property and to all the other institutions of civilized society."

STRONG ALLIANCES.

Republican Platforms That Will Command Respect and Support. Chicago Tribune. The Republicans of the Western States

are beginning to hold their conventions and to set forth their views concerning the lasues of the day. They are doing so, as a rule, with a clearness and positive nces which leave nothing to be desired. As regards the future of the Philippines, a question regarding which the Democrata will have much to say during the ap-proaching campaign, the Ohio Republicans declare that: The provision of the trenty of Paris, which

The provision of the trenty of Paris, which took from Spain her title to the Philippine Islands, and vested in the people of the United States unquestioned sovereignty over those Islands, to be exercised for securing to the people thereof the blessings of liberty and law, opened for those people the only possible pathway of escape from oppression and placed them on the road to progress in enlightenment and civilization. That sovereignty must not be republished; and that high purpose of its origin must be accomplished in the establishment of peace and order and the blessings of individual liberty among the people of the Philippine Islands.

The Indiana Republicana are observed. The Indiana Republicans are about

equally emphatic. They say that The possession of the islands could not be avoided with honor and safety. Our first duty to establish the authority of the United is to establish the authority of the United States against armed resistance; then to re-place military by civil administration. The guiding principle of our conduct in dealing with the people of these islands should be to promote their highest welfare, and we pledge the largest possible freedom of control in their affairs as their ability for self-government shall be developed, and to use all serverses. affairs as their ability for self-governmen shall be developed, and to use all proper mean o advance their civilization and enlightenment In these two planks are to be found the sentiments which will be enunicated in the National platform to be adopted at Philadelphia: Those sentiments will ap-peal more strongly to the American peo-ple than the demand of Mr. Bryan that the United States shall relinquish sovereignty over the islands and let the pines weiter in anarchy and bloodshed until some European nation takes them in

Dooley on Sheldon.

The current number of Harper's Weekly contains Mr. Dooley's observations Mr. Sheldon's newspaper, which show that Mr. Dunne is in excellent form and his wit apparently inexhaustible. We reprint the editor's supposed address to his asso clates, and the result:

"Th' newspaper, instead iv bein' a pow'rful agent f'r th' salvation iv man kind, has become something that they want to r-read, he says. 'Ye can all go home, he says. I'll stay here an' write th' paper medif, he says. 'I'm the best writer ar-round here, annyhow, an' I'll give thim something that 'll prepare thim

f'r death, he saye.
"An' he did, Himnissy, he did. 'Twas a gran' paper. They was an article on sew-erage an' wan on prayin' f'r rain, an' anerage an wan on prayin' fr rain, an' another on muni-cipal ownership iv gastanks, an' wan to show that they niver
was a good milker owned be a pro-fane
man. They was pomes, too, many iv thim,
an' fine wans, 'Th' Man with th' Shovel,'
'Th' Man With th' Fick,' 'Th' Man With
th' Cash Register,' 'Th' Man With th'
Snow Plow,' 'Th' Man With th' Beilt
Punch,' Th' Man With th' Skate,' 'Th'
Man With No Kick Comit,' Fine roseth. Punch, 'Th' Man With th' Skate,' 'Th' Man With No Kick Comin.' Fine poethry, th' editor askin' who pushed this here man's forehead back an' planed down his chin, who made him wear clothes that didn't fit him, an' got him a job raisin' egsplant f'r th' monno-polist in Topeka at a dollar a day. A man in th' editor's position ought to know, but he ddn't, so he ast in th' pomes. An' th' advertisin', Hinnissyl I'd be scandalized f'r to go back readin' th' common advertisin' in th' vile daily press about men's pantings, an' Decsamponekhowwherelpantings, an' Doesannyonekhowwhered-cangeta biscult, an' In th' Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to Po-cohontae plug, not made be th' thrusts. Th' editor left thim sacrilegious advertisements fr his venal contimp raries. His was plous an nice; 'Do ye'er smokin in this wurruld. Th' Christyan Unity Pive-cint See-gar is made out iv th' fin est grades iv excelsior iver projocced in Kansas. "Nebuchednezzar grass seed f'r man an' bast,' an' so on. to r-read. It made a man feet as if he

was in church—asleep.
"Ye see, Hinnissy, th' editor went th' wrong shop fr what Hogan calls his inspiration. Father Kelly was talkin' it over with me, an' says he: 'They ain't anny news in bein' good. You might write th' doing iv all th' convents iv th' wur-

to keep a man busy r-readin' while he rede ar-roun' th' block on th' lightnin' express. No, he says, 'news is sin an' sin is news. A religious newspaper? None ly s news. A religious newspaper? None had fr me. I want to know what's goin on among th' murdher an' burglary set.
Did ye r-read it? he says.
"I did, says I.
"What did ye think iv it? says he.

"'I know,' says I, 'wny more people don't go to church,' says I."

Quay and Corbett. New York Tribune.

Though Mr. Corbett's experience has been more frequently brought into the discussion of Mr. Quay's credentials than that of Mr. Mantle, the circumstance were less nearly identical. The Montanas Legislature had balloted daily for many weeks, but had falled to choose a Senator, while the Oregon Legislature never succeeded in organizing, and finally dispersed without transacting any business whatsoever. Five years later, though Mr. Corbett's case segmed introducing arrows. Corbett's case seemed intrinsically strong-er for the reason given, his credentials were rejected by the great majority of 50 to 18 and party lines were completely obliterated, 17 Republicans, as it happened, voting for and just the same number against him. The result had all the appearance and in the mind of the country all the weight of a deliberate verdict founded on a careful and conscientious examination of the meaning of the Constitution, and it was universally accepted as settling the practice of the Senate as to recess appointments to vacancies which Legislatures had had the opportunity to fill. We suppose that if Governor Stone had appointed a new man to suc-ceed Senator Quay a year ago, after the Pennsylvania Legislature's failure elect, scarcely any one would have pected him to secure his seat. But Quay had served so long, had made so many friends among his colleagues and gained so much influence that from the outset nobody doubted his ability to make a hard fight, or would have been greatly surprised at the last if he had won by a narrow majority. But it can hardly be denied that a victory so won, reversing a precedent so recent and so strong, would have been peculiarly unwelcome to the country. If the Senate had reversed a long line of precedents, many who still hold the deliberative branch of Congress in the highest esteem would have had their faith sorely tried, while some who are fond of deciaring that its usefulness and honor have been impaired in recent years would have found a new argument in support of their contention

Canada Gur Natural Customer. New York Journal of Commerce. A discriminating duty of 25 per cent in favor of the United Kingdom having failed to check imports from the United States, the very loyal Dominion Government will next Summer try the merits of a discrimination of \$2.1-2 per cent. It may be possible that a rate of discrimi-nation can be found which will serve the purpose, but it is not likely that one-third will be more effective than one-fourth, and it is not quite certain that any rate of discrimination will prevent increasing importation from the United States. In textiles and some other manu-factures in which the United Kingdom the history of fires. ccuples a pre-eminent position, the Can adian trade is already with England. In metals and in minor manufactures, which amount to a very great sum in the aggre-

but in the percentage of the total imports declined from 30.8 to 24.8. The imports from the United States increased 75-per

rent in actual value, and the percentage increased from 50 to 59.2.

Japanese Immigration.

immigrants as its Pacific side. That sec-

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.) The trade prospects of the South are

growing better every day. The South is

doing pretty well already, thank you, but unless all signs fall business will be bet-ter in 1900 and 1901 than it was in 1859,

cents a pound. Of course the crop de

pends chiefly upon climatic conditions, and it is impossible to predict accurate-ily as to its size. Conservative estimates at present are that it will not exceed it,

would be \$130,625,000 in excess of the 1898

Testimony for the Canteen

Chapiain Charles C. Pierce, in his re-port on the subject of the canteen, de-clares that misrepresentation has been the rule with reference to the liquor traffic in Manila; that there are not nearly so many

saloons as reported, and that where they do exist under the management of Amer-icans they have displaced great numbers of Filipino "speak-easies" which retailed

the vilest and most deadly of native pol

some to our soldiers. Until conditions of occupation are thoroughly settled, the regimental canteen, in his opinion, is a benefit rather than a curse to American

troops. In equally high terms af praise

Chaplain Pierce refers to the chang conditions in the social order of Manii entirely due to American management.

The Canadian Proposals.

Canada proposes July 1 to raise the preferential duties on imports from the

United Kingdom to 33 1-3 per cent. In 1897

this preference was made 12% per cent. Imports from England in 1886 were 31 per cent, and from the United States 50 per

cent. The preference was given Great Britain and the British share fell to 27 per cent and the American share rose to 13

per cent. In a year, 1838, the preference

was raised to 25 per cent, and in 1899 the English share in Canadian trade fell to 24.8 per cent and ours rose to 59.2 per cent.

"The People Are Afraid of Him."

New York Commercial Advertiser.

body can beat Bryan."

500,000 to 12,000,000 though it may be mu

Presidential campaign.

gate, the Canadian trade will remain with the United States unless the discrimina-tion against us be very heavy. Proximity has a great deal to do with the course of has a great deal to ab with the contrade. Communication is more rapid, or-ders can be filled sooner, transportation rates are lower, and the American goods give better satisfaction. In addition to all these influences, the cost of production is 42,000 horses and 23,000 mules, leclining here, and the list of commodities in which we can compete with England anywhere is increasing From 1895 to 1889 the Canadian Imports from Great Britain "Aha!" remarked the author of "Sherincreased about 20 per cent in actual value.

the man who wrote the "Jungle Book," "I see you are the man who dashed off Beautiful Snow."

you find that out?" he hissed.

Doyle, "nothing could be easier. Now, the authorship or 'Auid Lang Syne' has long Philadelphia Public Ledger. Perhaps it would be better for the whole country if its Atlantic Coast were as been a mystery. I saw it the other day over you're signature. If you wrote that, country if its Atlantic Coast were as sensitive on the subject of undesirable and kept so qu'et about it, the inference is clear that you wrote 'Beautiful Snow.' ' tion has succeeded in excluding Chinese laborers, without stopping to make dis-A shudder convulsed the frame of the man laborers, without stopping to make dis-tinction between those who might be who acts like a bear. "My jig is up," he muttered. I might as well take up the white man's burden, for there will now it is threatening further agitation on account of the influx of Japanese. It has succeeded in inspiring the British Northwest with the same spirit, and the be no more million-dollar-a-line jobs for me." And, taking his glasses from the valet who always carries them for him, people of Vancouver are moving for a restriction on Japanese immigration at that port. The British Government be adjusted them to his nose and sand into a dark brown study.

is too conservative to move heatily in Under a statute passed by the Montana the matter, and if it places any restric-tions on the Japanese, will do so only after investigation and full consideration; Legislature in 1896, the amount to be exbut we may as well prepare for an issue of this kind as an incident in our coming Three great staples are the sources whence so much promise comes. Of cotton a large acreage will be planted this year, and contracts are being made to deliver cotton as soon as picked at 7% more or much less. Should it be less prices are certain to be high, and should it be 11,000,000 and sell at 72, cents it would return the South about \$412,500,000 which

"Weil," said the camel in the circus parada, "there's some comfort for me, after all." "What do you mean?" asked the elephant. "My hump is pretty bad, but it might be worse. I don't ride a bicycle."—Tit-Bits.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

A Cold-Blooded Prophet.—Dramatic author (after reading first two acts of his play).—Now, then, can you tell now how the play is going to end?" Manager—Sure, I can. Author— How? Manager—The second night.—Puck. A Great Man Misunderstood.—"You think I got into the Senate to make money!" Indignantly exclaimed Senator Lotanum, eying the would-be briber with scorn. "I made money, you infamous corruptionist, in order to get into the Senate!"—Chicago Tribune.

Somewhat in Doubt.—"We've got the Boers on the run!" cried Leftenant Sir Reginald Runnymede, jubilantly, "That's all right," replied Major the Hon. Percy Fitzmaurice, looking about him suspiciously; "but which way are they running?"—Philadelphia North American.

Properly Described.-"Well, Willie." mamma, contemplating the result of her handi-work, "papa"s old knickerbookers look very well on you. Of course, they're a trifle large,"
"Yes, ma," replied the bright boy; "I guess 'wide ex-pants' would deacribe them,"—Phila-delphia Press.

An Irish officer addressing his men, whe had just returned from a somewhat fruitless expedition, said: "You were no doubt disappointed because this campaign gave you no op-portunity to fight; but if there had been any fighting there would have been many absent faces here today!"—Tit-Bits. Called to Mind.—Yes, the cannibal well re-

"Anybody can beat Bryan," says Sena-tor Lindsay, of Kentucky, giving as a reason that the "people are afraid of him." Not a man in New York State Called to Mind.—Yes, the cannibal well re-called the day their last missionary but one had come among them. "On the occasion of the first services he held here," exclaimed the simple savage, not without evidences of emotion, "there wasn't a dry mouth in the congregation!" There was no member of the tribe, unless perchance he had been disting at the time, who did not remember this miswhose opinion is worth a copper believes that Bryan has a shadow of a chance for that Bryan has a shadow of a chance for carrying this state. On the calculations put forth by his own supporters, he can-not win without the vote of New York. That is why Senator Lindsay says "anysionary.-Detroit Journal.

than President usually is, In times of peace, Admirale Sampson

and Schley keep right on preparing for Grover Cleveland has again relapsed

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The man who would rather be right

nto a state of !nnocuous desuctude. He has gone fishing. Queen Victoria is pretty long on staying, power. She may live to see the end of

the Boer war yet. If Aguinaido is in the land of the living, it is strange he sends no resoluti of sympathy to Abdul Hamid.

If the Sultan was wise he would move o this country, go through bankruptcy, and give Uncle Sam the laugh,

Now doth the gentle crawfish, Proceed to play that trying part To suit most anybody.

A Georgia maniac believes it is his mission to kill a great man, and consequently the whole population of the state is in Hiding.

A member of the Belgian Here Club has een relating his hare-raising experiences. Most of them consist of pretty hald statements. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.

The Boer war has boomed the price of Missouri mules to a height never known The census-taker who gets the tob of

enumerating the Vice-Presidential candi-dates will amuse a handsome fortune if se is paid so much per name. The famous English Judge Holt, in sentencing a convicted murderer, sald: "And may God have that mercy upon your

oul in the next world which a due regard for the laws of English forbide us to grant you in this." The office boy yesterday met an old equaintance of his, the disreputable re-

porter. "What are you doing?" asked the of-"Oh, I've got a fine job now," replied

the fulle: journalist. "What's that?"

"I'm writing imprompts speeches for the candidates."

In amount of property destroyed and people made homeless the Ottawa fire compares rather closely with that in Portand Me. On July 4, 1866, Portland lost \$15,-000,000 in property and had 10,000 people omeless. Ottawa loses the same amount n property and has 12,000 homeless inhabtants. Chicago's loss in property, \$190,-526,500, in 1871, is the greatest known in

George Wyndham, Secretary of State for War, recently said in reply to ques-tions that Lord Roberts had not been delayed through lack of remounts, but by the necessity of transferring his base of supplies from Cape Town, 750 miles away. over a single-rall, up-grade line. He had also been compelled to protect his lines of communication. The remounts sent to South Africa since January 1 numbered

lock Holmes," fixing his X-ray eye upon

Kipling grew ghastly pale. "How did "Really, my dear fellow," answered

pended by any political committee, or by any candidate for office, and especially a candidate for the office of United States Senator, is limited to \$1000 in any one county, with an additional allowance of \$1000 for specified personal disbursements, In face of this statute, Clark gave to a committee organized to promote his election unlimited authority to spend money, which he agreed to furnish, the estimated amount being at least \$35,000, to secure the state convention, and \$15,000 for the Legislature. By his own confession Clark violated this law, for he admitted making payments to the amount of \$139,000 through his son to the members of this committee and others, besides some \$15,000 to special agents. None of the members of this committee or their assistants made the sworn returns required by law, nor did Mr. Clark himself make any return, In face of these facts, there would seem no reason why Clark should wait for the Senate to unseat him by adopting the report of the committee on privileges and elections. Resignation would be but an act of public decency on the part of Ciarie.