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TODAY'S WEATHER Showers, with west

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MAY S.

MINDING OUR OWN BUSINESS.

Introduction in the Senate of resoluions of "sympathy" for the South African Republics is simply political play for partisan purposes at home. It is intended that the United States shall really interpose, or endeavor to put a check upon Great Britain, since it is known that such a course would simply mean war. Talk in such a matter, without action, or intention to act, would only make this Nation ridicuus, and even contemptible. The only question is, Are we ready for war and resolved on it? For we should have war, just as soon as we might attempt to make our "sympathy" count for anything. Is this what our talkers of bombast, who at the same time profess horror of "militarism," desire? If we begin this business we shall be compelled to go forward, into war, or subject ourselves to humiliation and to the deers of the world. Mere talk is cheap, and it makes a people mighty cheap,

The enterprise in which Great Britain is engaged in South Africa is merely one of her efforts of territorial exnsion, such as all great nations have en engaged in at various periods of their history. We have done it ourselves. We pushed the Indian tribes ck or destroyed them; we made war on Mexico under conditions similar and took away more than half her terriwe have taken Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands from Spain. Does it become us to arraign another nation because it pursues a similar polkey of expansion. We are not afraid, perhaps, to go to war with Great Britin, even on such a cause, but we have se saving virtue of common sense, which, pretty certainly, will keep us from doing it. In the first place, the world would laugh at us for our rehow rance against a policy which we have always pursued ourselves and are pursuing now; and then, as we should not adopt the only remedy for Great Britain's neglect of our remonstrance war-the world would mock and gird at us for our "freshness" and pusillanim-The fact is, we ought to be ashamed of this game of buncombe, for such it is. We have, it is true, at different times "expressed sympathy" "countries struggling for freedom"; but the desire of our polkica parties to win favor with classes of voters at home has far exceeded any solicitude for the "downtrodden" ond. We are now in the outer world, and cannot insult foreign nations with an absolute and ungoverned freedom. We are sobered by responsi-

bility, and it is well, this respect," says the Boston Herald, "our diplomacy has been the ubject of amusement when it has not provoked the anger of foreign governnents. All this, however, was of small meern to us, because we were separated by 3000 miles of stormy oc from any considerable foreign power, and had a compact territory which de invasion practically impossible The French might feel that they did ot care to pass in their parliament ofensive resolutions regarding the Germans; Austria might feel that it could at afford in this way to insuit Russia; and even Russia could not afford to take action which was offensive to her restern associates unless she was prean od to back it up with the drawr But considerations of responsi bility did not weigh with the America. igress, because it was not proposed that our Government should make ood its words by acts, and it was well nown that no one was in a position to ttack us. But now conditions have changed, and the tendency of events is to alter them still more. We canno end Porto Rico and Hawaii as easily as we could our mainland, while th fense of the Philippine Islands in the vent of a foreign war might becom exceedingly difficult undertaking If to this we should add, as we poss bly may in a few years more, the main nance of a ship canni across the isthnus, we shall have vulnerable points ust west and south far removed from sair land, and on this account call ng for much greater effort on our part the case of war than would under he old conditions have been necesart, and making it incumbent upon

ur great and warlike neighbors by nents and criticisms." And yet it may be feared that we we not learned the lesson so comtely as we ought to learn it, and ed must learn it. Hence we fear with the Boston Herald that "it may be possible we shall have to go through e terrible ordeal of a foreign war be ore this fact is brought home in clear ad unmistakable terms to the minds our people." But we ought to be able to learn without this experience he lesson of international civility and the usefulness of minding our own delness.

to think twice or three times before

needlessly provoke the enmity of

Oregon should re-elect Tongue and loody to Congress. The reasons lies in the desirability of supporting the general course of the Republican gty and in opposing that of the Den ratic party, on grounds of National Mey; and second, in the fact that ers of Congress gain efficiency rough length of service and should be

changed as little as possible, except for large reasons. Tongue is a candidate for a third term. From the beginning he has been a growing man. No one could be more industrious; no one could have accomplished more for the district and state. Moody is a candidate for a second term. In a first term no man has a chance to show fully what may be in him. It is the Representative who is re-elected term after term that gets the attention of the House. Again, let it not be overlooked that the course of National politics is involved in the election of members of Congress Oregon should give no support to Bryanism.

THE OPEN DOOR.

The open door is not correctly described as equivalent to free trade, and in the extracts quoted in another column, if unqualified in their context, Senator Foraker's presentation is disingenuous. The truth is, of course, that partisan exigencies have forbidden any honest examination of the tariff problem in the dependencies, on the part of either Republicans or Democrats. On one hand, the Democrats have maintained that the Constitutional inhibition upon tariffs between the states is automatically extended to the dependencies, an operation of pure pettifoggery, employed for no other purpose than to make expansion odious. On the other hand, the Re-publicans have maintained that to do justice to Porto Rico would establish the principle contended for by the Democrats. This, again, is pure petti-foggery, designed to cover up the determination of the Republicans to safeguard not only the time-honored tradition of "protection to American labor," outworn though it is, but also the powerful protected interests themselves, whose power no party has ever felt able to defy. The surrender of the Wilson bill to these favored interests made one of the most pitiful spectacles in our political history.

Politicians are continually making the mistake of supposing that on such questions as this the people are to be befuddled. In this case, as in others, the popular heart will decline to be fired on the lines laid out for it. The average man doesn't know whether the Constitution extends itself "ex proprio vigore" to the dependencies or not, and he has no desire to pretend to have such knowledge. But he does feel strongly that no necessity exists for protecting this big country against the unhappy Spanish Islands, and that such protection is both senseless and unjust. To invoke his support for free trade with Porto Rico on the ground of comme justice would have been successful, and it is convincingly suggestive of the incapacity of present Democratic lead-ership that it got no conception of this conviction of justice among the people, but rested its appeal upon a Constitutional technicality as uninteresting as

it was irrelevant. The open door Europe expects in the Philippines is not absolute free trade, but is a substantial equality for the trade of all comers, European American. Perhaps it would be fair to expect that something short of abso lute equality, some slight preferment of our own shipping and shippers, might be tolerated without protest. Senator Foraker's statement of the case is therefore open to criticism, and the view of the correspondent is substantially correct.

The Republicans have defeated the Democratic plot, but they have chosen a method of doing it that will rise up to plague them. If they had denied the Democratic contention and laid down their own programme upon the true basis, namely, that the dependencies are to be treated by what is right and just, they would have made solid ground for their inevitable action toward the Philippines. But when they say that a tariff on Porto Rico goods is necessary in order to preserve our protective system, they furnish a weapon for their antagonists. When a measure enactenue duties on goods in and out of Manila, or free trade in certain articles subject to duty under the Dingley law, is offered for passage in Con gress, somebody will arise and ask what is to become of our protective

system. The fact is that in order to make Manila another Hong Kong it has got to be almost a free port. The fact is that if we are to do the foreign business of the Philippine Islands, their goods must come in here about as easily as they enter the port of Liver The fact is, further, that if Congress undertakes to put upon those slands the same unjust burden it has laid upon Porto Rico, indignation will be as general and profound in the one case as in the other. The awful picture of shipping swarming between Asia and our Pacific ports, involved in Mr. Foraker's dread alternative, is well alculated to strike dismay to the heart of the true isolationist. Yet nothing is more certain than that something very like this is what our retention of the Philippines involves, including limitess markets for our products in Asia and for our own people cheap sugar cheap rice, cheap silk, cheap tea, cheap cordage, cheap grain bags. We car give this up, it is true, but with it we must give up the islands. We cannot keep both protection and expansion.

OUR DUTY IN THE PHILIPPINES. Vice-Consul Edward Wildman, who

writes of the reign of terror in the Philippines, is a brother of the Consul Wildman at Hong Kong, whose offilousness and self-conceit are largely responsible for the mistake Dewey made in picking up Aguinaldo and giving him arms. Edward Wildman has been acting as a newspaper correspond-ent, with sensational tendencies. His letter was evidently written several months ago, and does not reflect the present condition of affairs. Yet it is true that there is a reign of terror in Luzon, and has been ever since the insurrection began, even before the insurgent attack upon Manila. The masses of the population are mortal fear of the Katipunans, the secret society men, who constitute the officers and chief fighting force of the insurrection. These Katipunans have collected taxes through threats of vengeance upon all who did not pay, and have summarily slain enough persons to prove that their threats are not idle. The guerrilla bands keep up this reign of terror, and until they are suppressed the masses of the people, who would prefer to live peaceably and only want to be let alone, will be kept in a constant state of unrest. As in the past, they will secretly help the insurgents, and will not betray the guerrillas to the Americans, for the reason that they stand in danger of losing their lives if

they know nothing will be done to them if they fall to assist the Americans or are even known to aid the insurrectos.

It was different under Spanish rule. With but a third of the army we have in the field, Spain suppressed the insurrection of 1896-7, but she did it by reating all insurgents as outlaws and punished all who aided them in any way. The reign of terror is that of the Katipunans, and the only way to end it is to adopt severe measures. If we do not take that course, Wildman's prophecy that the present army will be needed there for a long time to come will be fulfilled, industry and ommerce will suffer, and the expected industrial development of the country will be indefinitely postponed. If the blessings of peace and order and good government are to be given the Philippines, if a condition of affairs creditable to ourselves as a people and satisfactory to foreign nations is to be established, if the industrial developm of the islands is to be accomplished, and if Manila is to become the seat of the important Oriental commerce we as Americans expect to build up, the insurrection must be stamped out by the adoption of severe measures. The people must be protected against the exactions of these marauding Katipunans, and outlaws and brigands must be treated as thieves and murderers. Semi-savages who recognize only the law of force, and whose only recognition of lenlency is to take advantage of it, must be given the law they are accustomed to and understand. It is more humane to be severe than to permit the present condition of affairs to continue.

LORD ROBERTS' ADVANCE.

Lord Roberts' main army, which has been halted at Bloemfonteln since its ccupation on March 15, resumed its advance through the Orange Free State the middle of last week, and thus far has met with satisfactory progress. Brandfort, thirty-three miles from Bioemfontein, was occupied on the 4th, and his army is now reported as in possession of Winburg, and across the Little Vet River, which unites with the Zand to form the Vet River, From Bloemfontein to Viljoen's Drift, the crossing of the Vaal River boundary of the Orange Free State, is 209 miles. From Brandfort, which Lord Roberts ocupied on the 4th inst., to Kroonstad is about ninety miles, so that Lord Roberts cannot be more than sixty miles from Kroonstad; that is, he has already accomplished more than half of the distance between Bloemfontein and Kroonstad.

This is rapid work for a large army aboring under extraordinary difficulties of transportation. Lord Roberts' line of communication with Cape Town is by a single-track railroad 750 miles in length. Besides this, there is the line from Port Elizabeth, 450 miles to Bloemfontein, and from East London, 400 miles to Bloemfontein. All of these railroads pass through regions which afford opportunities for attacks by small bodies of the enemy. A few men with dynamite may destroy culverts and bridges. Lord Roberts must guard this long line of communications and, in order to reduce the number of men necessary to guard it, he was obliged to transport food and supplies enough to Bloemfontein as a secondary base to last the army several months.

General Sherman, in his famous campaign of 1884 from Chattanooga to At lanta, required ninety men per mile for the protection of his railroad lines of communication. Lord Roberts would, on this basis, have to detach no less than 100,000 men for the protection of the various lines to Bloemfontein and Ladysmith, if all were used and protected. But by forming secondary bases Lord Roberts is able to dispense with half this guarding force, as he will simply have to guard the line from the position of his armies to the secondary bases. Thus the main bases of General Sherman's army in May, 1864, were Louisville and Nashville, but he formed dary base at Chattanooga be fore he started for Atlanta, just as Lord Roberts has at Bloemfontein.

The amount of food and ammunition demanded by a great army in the field is immense in a country where not single pound of food or forage can b btained. The campaign of Grant against Vicksburg, and that of Sherman in his "march to the sea" and through the Carolinas, was compara tively easy, because the army could ive off the country when their own food and forage supplies were exhausted, and Sherman did more than this, for, in marching through Georgia whenever a mule or horse broke down he could supply himself with fresh animals from the country, so that the transportation problem solved by Grant and Sherman was easy compared with that presented to Lord Roberts for solution. Each man requires three and one-half pounds of food a day; each animal twenty pounds. An army of 150,000 men requires 50,000 animals for transportation of artillery, camp equipment, ammunition, food, hospital nd medical equipment. Lord Roberts army must include at least 12,000 cavalry and mounted men; he must have on hand not less than 10,000 animals to make up for losses. On this basis there would be a daily demand of over 500,000 pounds for the men and of over 1,500,000 pounds for the animals, or ome 800 tons daily. Then there would be 100 tons of clothing, ammunition and other supplies required daily, so that, llowing for losses and contingencies, the daily aggregate of necessary suj plies would not fall much below 100 tons. Assuming that a supply needed for at least 120 days, an accuulation of 120,000 tons has to be pro-

vided at a secondary base before oprations commence. These supplies Lord Roberts has has o accumulate at Bloemfontein before could begin his present advance Whenever he is obliged to cut away rom his railroad, his transportation difficulties become enormous, for li would require 2800 six-horse wagons, needing 16,800 animals, for an army of 114,000 men, a two days' march from its base. Eight hundred of these wagons would be necessary to carry the food supplies for the men, while 2000 would be required to carry forage for the tillery, cavalry, ambulance and other ransport animals. Operating on splen did roads, the Germans estimated 1169 wagons for each army corps in the Franco-Prussian war, and on this basis Lord Roberts would need for his field army 5800 wagons and 34,800 animals These facts will explain why Lord Roberts halted at Bloemfontein, and

Every loyal American citizen mus feel gratified at the very cordial reception of Admiral Dewey by the citizens of the Middle Southwest. In full view they do otherwise. On the other hand, I of his bronged face and naval bearing,

why his advance will be difficult.

it is not in American patriotism to reer his recent blunders against him. This is well, since they were but the vagaries of an uxorious old man, bewildered after many years of service at sea by a sudden and unexpected in-troduction to the pleasures and flatteries of home and society. Dewey was (under the Government) "his own man" at Manila, and it is thus that the American people will remember and honor him, charitably forgetting his subsequent weaknesses, which were, after all, those not uncommon to old men who have unfortunately been deprived of domestic ballast taken aboard early in life, and of the steadiness which it insures.

The celebration attending the coming of age of the German Crown Prince was instinct with the very life of the empire. Monarchy, while it exists, and certainly upon its existence today depends the stability and power of most European governments, must necessarily be fed with pomp and garnished with the insignia of power. It is not in human nature, either on the throne or supporting it, to be satisfied with less than the grandeur of Kings. This German Prince, a well-grown, manly boy, has been put through his military paces since he was a mere child, and has a soldierly bearing that pleases his father immensely. He is remembered by those who keep tab on royalty in this country, in his pose as a pudding-faced, round-eyed infant in a picture entitled "Four Kings," in which he was held upon the knee of his austere greatgrandfather, William I; his grandfather, Emperor Frederick, then Crown Prince of Germany, and his smooth-faced, boyish father, the present Emperor, being the other figures. The recollection serves to show the rapid shifting of the kaleidoscope of time, which, though constantly changing, turns up nothing new.

The late William C. Endicott, who was Secretary of War during President Cleveland's first term, was the most unpopular man who has filled that office of late years. He was an able lawyer, but he possessed the obstinacy and intolerance of opinion that characterized his famous ancestor, the Puritan Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony. General Schoffeld, who is a lifelong Democrat, evidently alludes to Secre-tary Endicott when he says in his book, "A great lawyer announced in my hearing soon after his accession to power, in response to a suggestion that war service was entitled to weight in appointments and promotions, that, in his judgment, "that book was closed." General Schofield thinks "that one short speech cost the National Administration more than a million of votes, for none of the million of soldiers still living could be expected to support such a policy as that."

Webster Davis describes the Boers as defenders of two young republics entitled to the sympathy and support of the United States, but Rabbi Hertz, expelled from the Transvaal for try ing to remove the religious disabilities under which Catholics and Jews suffer, says that the Transvaal is not a republic, but rather an oligarchy, misgoverned on strictly medieval principles. For pleading for the redress of these religious disabilities, this Rabbi was called upon to apologize and to recant, and on refusal was expelled. And this is the kind of republic that intelligent Americans, whose fundamental law enforces absolute separation of church and state, and equal tolerance to all religions, are asked to sympathize with and support by Mr. Davis!

The twenty-third quadrennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, now in session at Chicago, contains delegates from the United States, Mexico, South America, Japan, Africa, Italy and Germany, and is the greatest rally of Methodism the world has ever seen. The Methodist most wholly the growth of the nineteenth century. In 1773 it had only ten ministers and 1160 members, while today the numbers are 2,871,949 members and 31,872 lay and traveling preachers. This does not include the Methodist Church, South, or any of the numerous offshoots.

The government of the City of Washington is conducted wholly on "un-American" principles. The inhabitants of the city have no voice whatever in its government, and it is the best-governed city in America. It is ruled by three Commissioners appointed by the President, and it continues to thrive under this "un-American system whether Republicans or Democrats control the National Administration The success of this "un-American system" and the satisfaction it gives seem to prove that what is "un-American" municipal government is best.

Pierce Mays' Senatorial candidacy proclaims the connection of the Mc-Bride-Mitchell "push" with the "cititens" movement. He was boldly put on the ticket to show the interest of the Federal office-holding machine in its success. He particularly represents, and was intended to represent, the Mc-Bride-Mitchell policy, and that is to defeat the Republican candidates. His is cut-throat politics, but it is characteristic,

Charley Towne has amply qualified is a running mate for Bryan by being beaten twice for Congress in his Minnesota district.

The Open Door. PORTLAND, May L-(To the Editor.)On page 61 of the North American Review for April, 1809, J. B. Poraker, in an
article entitled "The United States and

Porto Rico," says: But, having been given an "open door" as to thina, we cannot expect that, when the insur-rection is suppressed and civil government is rection is suppressed and civil government is instituted in the Philippines, we will not be asked to give an "open door" there in return.

It would be extremely unfortunate, because, if we cannot impose any duties upon our goods going into the Philippines, it would mean that our ships and merchandise would have to go in absolutely free of duty, and if ours go in free of duty, under the "open-door" policy arrangement, the ships and merchandise of every other nation a party to the agreement must go in on the same terms, and that would mean that, the Philippines and that would mean that, the Philip being a part of the United States in the being a part of the United States in the sense mentioned, the ships and merchandise of such nations would, when within the Philippines, be also within the whole United States, and their products coming from there here could not be subjected to tariff duties any more than our products going there. This would mean the overthrow of our protective tariff and of our revenue tariff system.

He also said in Leslie's Weekly of March 24, 1990, in an article entitled "Pro-tection's Grave Peril":

In other words, if Congress has no power to lary duties upon exports from this country to the Fhilippines and upon exports from there to the United States, an "open door" in the Philippines would mean absolutely free trade with the United States as to all nations con-

corned; not simply free trade in the sense that we shald not levy a protective twiff duty, but free trade in the sense that we could not key against such batlops even a revenue tariff.

spaints such nations even a revenue tariff.

These are grave statements. Is Mr. Foraker right? What is meant by the "open door" in China? If it means that all foreign nations can ship their goods into China absolutely free of duty, the same as a Chinese merchant shipping goods from one port in the Empire to another, then I can see some sense in Mr. Foraker's argument; but if the "open door" means that, instead of, as at present (certain nations having exclusive rights in certain ports), all nations will have equal rights to trade in any port and all pay the same tariff, whatever it may be, then his article seems to me to be deceptive. Any light you may throw on the subject will be appreciated.

E. H. C.

COLD COMFORT FOR ANTIS. Signs of the Times Fail to Indicate a Landslide in November.

New York Times. Politics are uncertain and the most con-fident election prophecy may fall alto-gether of fulfillment. It may be, there-fore, that on the 6th of next November

fore, that on the 6th of next November William McKinley will be swept into oblivion by the indignant ballots of a people who have been horrified by his high-handed and ruthless imperialism. The anti-imperialists expect something of that kind to happen, and will be very unhappy if it does not happen.

Nobody can say what will happen on November 6, but the skies of April under which Republican conventions have been held in several states exhibit no recognizable portents of an anti-imperialist. heid in several states exhibit no recog-sizable portents of an anti-imperialist landslide next Fail. The Aguinaldians were confident that the storm would be heralded by violent schism in the con-ventions. They assured us that the Mid-dle West was a hotbed of sympathy for the rebellious Filipinos, and that there the country's resentment at the policy of the Administration would find voice. It was predicted that New England would also ring with denunciations of the Presalso ring with denunciations of the Pres-

These predictions were pretty wide of the mark. The commendation of Presi-dent McKinley in the various Republican state conventions has been particularly warm and cordini. The resolutions exwarm and cordinl. The resolutions ex-press confidence in him without reserve or qualification. There was one dissent-er in the New Hampshire Convention, Mr. Remick, of Littleton, who prayed that a resolution favoring the ultimate independence of the new possessions might be put in the platform. His amendment was voted down, and the following reso-lutions were adopted: lutions were adopted:

lutions were adopted:

We heartily support the Administration in the annexation of Hawali and in the acquisition of Pertos Rico, Guam and the Philippines.

The insurrection in the Philippines was a rebellion against the lawful authority of the United States, and we assert it is the duty of the President to subdus it. We condenn any encouragement given by American citizens to those bearing arms against our country.

We intrust the future government of our new porcessions to Congress and the President, believing that they may lawfully control and govern them as they deem best, and feeling assured that they will give the inlands every measure of local self-government for which they may show themselves fitted.

The Ohio resolutions demand the con-

The Ohio resolutions demand the continuance of Mr. McKinley in his preent office in order that he may carry ou "his great but uncompleted work." Ther follows this resolution:

follows this resolution:

We sustain the President and Congress in exercising their power with due regard for the safety and welfare of the Union, and with the most just, generous, humans and fraternal consideration of those over whom the authority of the Nation is extended. We advocate for them free schools, full security of life, liberty and prosperity, the most liberal measures in the development of their agriculture and industry, and the largest degree of local self-rule for which they are fitted. We have faith in American particulum, character and faquetity, and we know that American government will extend the inestimable blessings of freedom, haw and civiliration to the peoples who are brought under our protection.

The Indiana convention indorsed the

who are brought under our protection.

The Indiana convention indorsed the President's administration of our insular affairs, and commended the wisdom and patriotism of his policies.

The Pennsylvania Republicans congratulated the Nation upon its prosperity and

said: These splendid conditions are largely du These splendid conditions are largely due to the wise and patriotic Adamistration of the President. We firmly support and fully in-dorse his Administration, and again record the wish of the Republicans of Pennsylvania that he be renominated to lead our hosts to victory at the November election, and to this end we instruct the delegates this day elected to favor his candidacy in the National convention.

This must be a keen disappointment the anti-imperialists. But, of course, cor ventions may be bossed. Wait till No vember, they will tell us. We can afford to wait with calm minds. The Ohio Republicans pictured forth the great and fatal obstacle to the growth and prevalence of the anti-imperialist sentiment. It is the faith of every sensible American in the character of the people and the the character of the people, and the right purposes of the Nation

"We have faith," says the Ohio plat arm, "in American patriotism, character and capacity, and we know that America government will extend the inestimable blessings of freedom, law and civilization the peoples who are brought under our

Movement of Bank Circulation. New York Journal of Commerce. With the increase of bank circulation

With the increase of bank circulation is movement in the opposite direction is also in operation. In the past five months the total amount of bank circulation has increased about \$42,000,000. The amount secured by the deposit of bonds has increased \$77,000,000, and the amount secured by the deposit of lawrul money has increased \$5,000,000. The currency secured by the deposit of legal tenders is in process of retirement, so that the currency cess of retirement, so that the currency cess of retirement, so that the currency which is being retired has increased in a small amount, while the currency not be-ing retired has increased in a much larger amount. The increase in the amount of amount. The increase in the amount wonds deposited to secure circulation six the beginning of the year has been \$34, 600,000, and the circulation is in process of being increased \$25,500,000 by virtue of al-lowing circulation to the par value of the bonds instead of to 80 per cent thereof The increase of circulation in the immediate prospect, therefore, will raise it to the aggregate of about \$30,000,000. This is nearly the amount of the bank circulation July 1, 1888, since which time the circulation. tion has been as low as \$157,000,000

The Essence of Imperialism.

London Truth.

The only way to that union of hearts etween us and our colonies, about which we hear so much, is to place the relatio we hear so much, is to piace the relation upon an absolute basis of equality. We must give up all notions of imposing our will upon the latter. We must no more attempt to interfere with their right to manage their own affairs us they best please, than they with ours. On these lines alone will the empire hold together. Loyalty is a feeling that animates the in-dividual in favor of the country of which he is a citizen. An Australian is primarily te is a citizen. An Australian is primarily loyal to Australia. Believing that it is to his advantage that his country should be a component part of the British Empire, he is loyal to the lie that unites it to the empire. But if he were forced to choose between these two loyalties, he would hold fast to his own country. To prevent the choice between these two alternatives ever being forced upon him should be the aim of all imperialists in the proper sense of

Qualms of Conscience. Boston Transcript. Reformer-But, tell me, have you never

had any qualms of conscience about you business of eelling liquor? Salcontat-Often. Thousands of times ; have thought what a fool I was not to have thought what a ross a war have labeled my stuff as vegetable extracts and Nature's remedies them to folks who like a nip if they can only fool themselves into thinking they are eimply taking medicine.

WHAT DO THEY STAND FOR?

I charge that a secret conference has been held, and that the proposed committee of divides has already been decided upon. I charge that it has already been decided who is to go on the Ucket, and that it will be a mixed picket of Democrafs and Republicans. I charge that I deal has been made, and that the other party to the deal cannot deliver the goods.—W. I Adams, in Democratic City and County Convention, April 12.

I want every Democrat to know that I have never favored this fusion in any way, shape or form, and I never will favor it.—Pat Pow-ers, in Democratic convention, April 20.

I affirm absolutely, thousaitfieldy and forever, that under no circumstances, at any time,
or at all, will I consent to the Democratic convention indorsing or placing Republicans on
their ticket as nominees. . I believe there
is something else at the bottom of this movement to get our indorsement of this ticket
other than a pure-minded, high desire to purify
politics in this city. I will go further, and say
that I believe we are being roped in.—A. F.
Fiegel, in Democratic convention, April 20.

It may serve a useful purpose to recall

to the public mind the exact manner in which the odious McBride-Mitchell deal was engineered through the Democratic convention. It was sufficiently disclosed at the several sensions of the convention Delegate Adams seemed to have full and precise information as to terms and con-ditions, and was proceeding to state them when the ringleaders in the combination took alarm and choked him off. At a subsequent session this same outspoken Dem-crat took the floor and began to denounce the brazen actions of the traffickers, and was again silenced by being denied the floor. The purposes of the trade with the Mitchell-McBride Republicans were so apparent to other delegates, like Powers and Flegel, that they gave utterance to expressions such as are quoted above. The combination with the sorehead Re-

publicans was effected by a committee of five, consisting of L. T. Peery, John Mon-tag, W. E. Burke, Thomas O'Day and Johnson White. It took these five gentlemen eight days to traffic for the sale of the party name and principles for an unknown consideration, to a desperate clique of disgruntled Republicans, who proposed at all hazard to defeat the regular Republican ticket. During the negotiations, evidences of dissatisfaction on the part of the Democracy were manifested; but the committee took its time to impose its conditions and conclude its bar-gain. When the Democratic convention was finally called together to receive the report of the five negotiators plenipoten tlary and slatemakers extraordinary, proceedings were openly delayed to perfect the secret arrangement. The delegates were called out to make up a quorum of a 'citizens' mass meeting," which first nominated and ratified the slate prepared by the Democratic bosses. Then the Democratic convention assembled, and the "Citizens" Legislative ticket was railroaded through, but only after strenuous protest by some independent Democrats, would not bend their necks to the O'Day-Mitchell-McBride yoke.

It is interesting to sketch the history of this transaction, in view of present palpable results. The 18 Legislative non inees have been cold-shouldered by all parties out of serious consideration in this campaign. The Democratic convention distinctly discounsed them as Democrats. and they are not receiving the hearty and united support of that party. The late "Good Government" Association has never asserted any claim over them, and fraction under eight inches in circumfer has not exacted any sort of pledge from them, or received any public promise that they would in any way represent and advocate the principles of that movement. They do not claim to stand for the Populists or the Silver Republicans, or any other organization that ever had an exist ence in this city and county. The aileged Republicanism of the several alleged Republican candidates is utterly repudiated by Republicans, who see in the success a menace to every vital principl the Republican party is seeking to sup port. They cannot imagine how Repub lican policies are to be advanced by the defeat of Republican candidates for the Legislature.

izens" ticket is that it stands for nothing whatever but selfish and harmful personal objects. It is the product of disreditable politics and discredited politicians. It has not, and does not pretend to lave, any worthy public policy, announced in any platform or in any recognized formula of any kind. It is committed to othing that will serve any useful and losirable end. It has made no public pledges at any time to any representative body or responsible organization. What private promises it may have made to ersons or candidates or party bosses can only be conjectured. The sole tie that binds this unsavory fusion together is the common desire to defeat the Republica ticket, because it is the Republican ticket and Republican principles because they are Republican principles.

How can this vagrant "Citizens ticket, born under questionable aus pices, acknowledging no obligations, pledged to no policies, and inspired by no commendable pur pose, hope to obtain support from any considerable number of voters;

What

George S. Steuart in Baltimore Sun. Who, when tempests loudly roar, And rain descends with terrent pour, Goes forth to some poor sufferer's door? The Doctor!

Who, on the dreadful field of strife, When carmage round about is rife Is seen engaged in saving life? The Doctor!

Who, when the conflict fierce is spent, Returns uncrowned, yet quite cont Without a name in givry blent? The Doctor!

Who, when the King of Terrors drend

Who, in the Temple's niche of Fame. Which warriors, statesmen, poets, efaim, Conspicuous is by absent name? The Dector!

Who is the last, when all arrayed Are divers bills with marks of trade, To be considered or be paid? The Doctor!

Dregs.

Ernest Dowson in Decorations The fire is out, and spent the warmth thereo (This is the end of every song man sings!) The golden wine is drunk, the dress remain Bitter as wormwood and as said as pain; And health and hope have gone the way

Into the drear oblivion of lost things. Ghosts go along with us until the end; Ghosts go along with us until the end; This was a mistress, this, perhaps, a friend. With pale, indifferent eyes, we sit and wait For the dropt curtain and the clooling rate; This is the end of all the songs man sings.

A Lamentation. New York Press.

"He came to me in the Springtime,
And I thought I heard him say,
Twe decided I cannot love you—
I am going far away."
"I said to my soul, 'He is joking—
My darling is only in fun."
But I saw him packing his new value,
And he left at a quarter to one!"

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Is it wet enough for you? Aguinaldo la not dead, but runneth,

Give us this day our daily spectacle of osevelt declining the Vice-Presidency. Having been mentioned for the Prestlency, and having seen the Chicago trainage canal, Dewey ought now to be

"It takes two to make a bar gain," remarked the saloon-keeper as he requested the bartender to take that dollar out of his pocket, and put it back into the till.

able to die content.

Scientists assert that fish found in sandstone beds in New Jersey are 18,000,000 years old. Even scientists are tempted to tell tall stories when they get to talking about fish.

San Francisco is having a singularly persistent murder famine. It looks as if the newspapers would have to sacrifice a few reporters in the interest of the public appetite for news,

Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Power

Palmer, K. C. B., who has been spoken of as the new British Commander-In-Chief in India, is over six feet in height. and is broad in proportion. He is extrem ly popular with his troops, especially the It is strange that there is nothing in

the curriculum of the universities about the unwisdom of monkeying with burssaws and the danger of investing in gold bricks. Well-informed on the two points, a man has all the equipment he needs for the battle of life. An employe of a Portland corporation

complains that his rent has been raised on account of The Oregonian stating that houses are scarce, and he now wants this paper to have his wages increased. If he will get his wages raised, The Oregonian will not decline to announce the fact.

For some years prior to 1896 the Standard Oil trust dividends amounted to 12 per cent a year. It now declares a quarterly dividend of 16 per cent, following upon a 29 per cent declaration for the first three months of this year-making 30 per cent for six months. Dividends for four years past have averaged about 32 per cent annually.

There's a gentleman named Swallow in the Presidential race.

By the Prohibition party he was "mentioned for the place";

But the party shortly turned him lown, in-forming him, in fun,

forming him, in fun,

If a swallow cannot make a Spring, he cannot
make a run.

The reunited Coristians next announced that
they had heard
That Swallow was the man for them, because
he was a bird.

But soon they found that they had erred,
though Swallow was good stuff.

As every old imbiber knows, one swallow's not
enough;

enough;
And, though they've kept him in the game,
he'll get beat out all hollow;
The people cannot go his name, they will not
swallow Swallow.

A 2-year-old apple tree of the "King of Tompkins County" variety, on the grounds of W. G. Jean, 413 Sellwood street, has produced a wonderful blossom on the end of its topmost bough, which has surprised and amazed all the residents in that vicinity. This wonderful blossom is by actual measurement only a ence, and has the form of a rose, except that the usual stamens and pistil of an apple blossom appear in the center. In depth it is 115 inches. The unusual size of the blossom and its resemblance to a rose cause it to attract much attention, and, as it was fully developed before it was noticed, a few more days will end its existence, so all who desire to see this freak of nature should call at once. As it is very improbable that the blossom will be followed by any fruit, it might be well to cut it off and preserve it by prese ing it, and then it could be placed in the City Museum. The Japanese have produced double cherry blossoms, which make a fine show in the time of bloom-

Says Matthews to Powers: Aln't bringin' the voters our way: It's off with the burch. These you can hunch— Can hunch up the slumbrous O'Day, The dormant Judge Thomas O'Day, Some way, Can hunch up Judge Thomas O'Day.

"The ticket is dead, It is knocked in the head, And that is the way it will stay; Unless you can make Some other man take The part we assigned to O'Day, Which only the mighty O'Day Which only the mighty O'Day Could play The part for Judge Thomas O'Day.

"Two heard from McBride, And he's nearly beside Himself with well-grounded dismay: He says it is plain
That we'll make no campaign
If we put too much trust in O'Day,
If we trust to the singuish O'Day, That way, If we bank on Judge Thomas O'Day."

Says Powers: "Don't worry,
Nor get in a hurry,
Judge Thomas is in there to stay;
He's a straight Democrat,
And we know where be's at,
And we'll stick by Jodge Thomas O'Day,"
We'll remain with Judge Thomas O'Day,
This day. We'll remain with the mighty O'Day."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS An Inquiry.—She-We have a very dramatic preacher. He-Yes? Councilian or tragedian?— Puck.

A schooltencher lately put the question:
"What is the highest form of animal life?"
"The giraffe," responded a bright member of
the class.—Tit-Bits.

the class.—131-1414s.

A Royal Joke.—"The King is hard up for want of funds." "Yes; he says the money doesn't know enough to come in during the reign."—Philadelphia Balletia. reign. "-Palisate products.

Early History. "Adam." said Eve, "you can stay at home evenings now, and take care of the baby, instead of staying out so late at the Simian Chub." Then it was that Adam began to raise Cain.—Haltimore American.

began to raise Cain.—Haltimore American.

The Returned Warrior.—The Captain doesn't seem to have much of an appetite in the morning." 'No, he's se accustomed, you know, to going out and killing a few Filipines before breakfast.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Many of Them.—'Have you a family tree?" they asked. She laughed in a caim, superclicus way. "A family tree!" she exclaimed. "One family tree! Why, we have just bought a plantation that has no fewer than eight orchards."—Chicago Evening Post.
"I suppose," said his friend. "you hardly

"I suppose," said his friend, "you hardly residue of the surface of the surfac

nearly every day."—Philadelphia Record.

No Hope for Her. — Mr. Peck — Here's a plucky girl. On her way to her wedding she was thrown out of her carriage and hurt, an she intested on going to the church and having the ceremony performed. Mns. Peck—Well, the poor, missuaded thing deserves her fate, then.—Philadelphia North American.

The Wolf — The Chicago man evoluted that

The Wolf.-The Chicago man explained that The Wolf.—The Chicago man explained that he had moved into the suburbs in order to keep the walf from the door. "Of course," he hastily added, observing our puzzled looks. "I refer to the figurative wolf more particularly." The literal or actual wolves were indeed more plentiful in the suburbs than they were down town, but less plentiful by fur, than the New York newspapers would have one suppose—Detroit Journal.