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TODAY'S WEATHER. - Threatening, with

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

We call attention to the exhaustive -1. valuable setting forth of trade conditions at Manila given in our Philippine letter on the first page of today's issue. It makes a startling presentation of the outrageous and indefensible burden the Government is pressing down upon this important dependency. The commercial interests of the whole United States should be groused on this matter and force recognition and action from a complaisant and institentive Administration. Every business man in Portland who has closrelations with persons of political or amercial influence in the East should send to such persons marked copies of this paper, and follow them up with letters. The matter at stake calls for the most strenuous importunity.

LIBERTY AT ITS LAST GASP.

Slowly but surely the web of dismal fate is closing in around the Boers, and ere long their struggle to maintain liberty and repel the tyrant invader must grow fainter and then die out. Where ce the lamp of liberty burned bright and clear, there will prevail the darktens of despotism. Justice and freedom will be crushed under the heel of the oppressor and all the William Tells and Arnold Winkelreids of the Boer republics will be sold into slavery or dragged in triumph at Roberts' charlot els through the streets of London. It is a calamity that calls for more exided portrayal. Look first upon the liberty of the

ers and then upon the tyranny of England. From time immemorial the high and holy institution of African slavery has been maintained by the For this sacred right the noble re trekked north from Cape Colony in 1833 and succeeding years. The rant sought to free their slaves and their dauntiess spirits could not brook the base indignity. No one should deny them freedom to worship God in their way way; no one should cram down helr throats the doctrine that Jew or Catholic had been created human be

that the stranger within their tes had any civil or religious rights, that Ham had any other mission than rve his brethren all his days and all his children's days to remotest These ideals and aspirations ave so far been maintained heroically sgainst the pressure of craven Englishmen and Americans, anxious to inaugurate the British or American type of despotism; but the die is cast. Free-

m must give way to the tyrant,

It is not enough that liberty is to be adjeated from the Boer states. Brith despotism, urged on by that ruthss tyrant and malevolent oppressor, Queen Victoria, insists on fastening on the necks of the men of South Africa its own base form of servitude. he comparatively mild form of tyrny in vogue in Germany, as shown in lese majeste and enforced military rvice; the moderate absolutism of France as exemplified in the Dreyfus se, could have been borne. righers were even disposed to call on William to take them under his ign guardianship. But British tyrany, worst of all-this is the very reent of cruelty. To begin with, ere is the English common law, the ement of despots and the execraof freemen everywhere. Then re is the English system of trial by ry, under which Jews and Catholics ay try their peers. There is the Brit-h elective franchise, under which the red right of freemen to keep Jews, Catholics, blacks and illegitimates from

the most odious and oppressive form of lity before the law fastened upon necks of the entire population of th Africa. We can hardly doubt, hereafter the immemorial of a minority to rule a majority a rod of iron will be abrogated. are the dread possibilities hoverike an ill-omened bird of prey South Africa. It is no wonder the true lover of liberty every-

ding office or voting for members

of Parliament will be ruthlessly swept

way. The religious privilege of hold

ig the negro as an inferior and per-

tual menial to the Boers will be

aken from these sons of freedom and

e lifts up his voice and howis. glish despotism has been long in The men who wrested ma Charta from King John, the en who stood with Cromwell in his sult on hereditary govereignty, the n who stood with Peel for tariff m, with Gladstone for elective nchise reforms, with Rowland Hill er postal reforms, all had part in the on of British tyranny as it exists lay. The labors of Burke and Chatthe thought of Mill and Locks, books of Gibbon and Hume, the ds and appeals of Milton and Byron, e all entered into the fabric of despotism, British common , British injustice, British denial of rights of free speech, British proion of Jew and Catholic, British ssion of trade. It is because our loving Democrats, who freed

of the South, successfully resisted our Naexpansion without the conof the governed Indians, Mex-

they know so perfectly the political and | Canada, Laurier, is a most devoted religious freedom of the Transvaal, and are so thoroughly versed in the development of British tyranny, that they point with pride to Boer liberty and view the possible extension of British tyranny with such vociferous and conclusive alarm. The condition of the subjugated Boers will be as dreadful as that of the people of our subjugated Southern States.

SOURCE OF PRESENT STRIKES.

The improvement in the condition of the American workingman has been steady, if slow, since 1825, when unions of various crafts were formed in all the seaboard cities and manufacturing centers north of Baltimore. In England the woolen weavers and cot-ton operatives led the way. In New York City the ship carpenters and calkers, following the example of the Phil delphia machinists, began to agitate for a ten-hour day. In 1828 an attempt was made to secure a mechanics' law, and a report strongly favoring such a measure of relief was presente The triumph of the movement for shorter hours of labor was still distant but it had begun strongly and never went back.

The poor during the last thirty year have been growing richer, not poorer, as pessimist economists, sulky social ists and anarchists proclaim. Sickness the infirmities of old age and the scant wages paid women in the great cities of the East, where there is always t glut of unskilled labor, account for great deal of honest, inevitable poverty, but outside of these classes a good deal of absolute pinching poverty dates back originally to improvidence and dissipa ion. Men are dissipated slaves of imperious appetites, and many women oo, are fond of display in dress and so cial nonsense that they cannot afford without dishonor. The practice of the methods of poverty, frugality and selfdenial will raise the smallest wage earners as a rule above lives of abs lute poverty. Absolute pinching pov erty has small reason for existence this country, since willing, competent workers can generally get work. Nevertheless, in good times or bad times there is no lack of strikes. Why? Beause a strike may proceed from real suffering in the ranks of labor, as in 1877, or it may proceed, as it did in 1892 and as it does at present, from the unrest and discontent of labor.

The rise in prices has increased the cost of living to the wage-earner, and, while there has been a general advance in money wages, the workingmen reaon that the advance in the price of the necessaries of life has been greater than the advance in wages. Granting that the retail prices of many staples of consumption have risen more than wages, there is a vast increase in the volume of employment. Good worken get more steady employment and poor workmen find some employment, that, assuming that the purchasing power of the day's wages of the individual workman has something decreased, the number of days' work has ncreased so much as to leave a balance n favor of the laboring class. Times of prosperity are always times of ris-ing prices, which increase the cost of living to the wage-earner without pro portionately increasing his pay. For this reason there is discontent quite as much in good times as in bad, and seaons of business revival are nearly always times of labor troubles quite as turbulent as in times of reaction and wage reductions. The year of the greatest number of strikes ever known in the Nation was a year of industrial revival, because we are apparently slow sometimes from necessity in promptly

raising wages with the rise of prices.

There is nothing surprising in an epidemic of strikes after months of public talk in Congress and in the press of the great business expansion, of largely increased railroad and other corpo ration earnings, of the organization of trusts to raise the margin of profit to capital higher. Labor stri not live on meager and irregular wages, but it strikes because of discontent and envy, if you please, as it did in 1892.

PENSION TO LONGSTREET.

The granting of a special pension of \$50 a month to General Longstreet, the great ex-Confederate commander, will hardly excite any surprise, for under the Mexican War pension act, passed in Cleveland's first administration, General Longstreet was legally entitled to claim a pension of \$12 a month, and could as properly ask in equity for a special pension as any other beneficiary of that act. General Longstreet is now Commissioner of Railroads in the Interior Department, but as he is 81 years old and very deaf, he probably cannot nuch longer discharge the duties of his position. He was never a secessionist but, like Lee and Joe Johnston, was reluctantly swept into the ranks of the Confederacy with his state. He has been for thirty-five years an admirable citizen, keeping his oath of allegiance to the Union not only in letter, but in spirit. He has served as Minister to Turkey, and in all his acts, public and private, has done honor to his country. During the Mexican War, Longstreet was in the famous storming column of Molino del Rey, where he was severely wounded.

The honor that General Longstre has done himself and his country since he surrendered with the remnant of Lee's gallant army, at Appomaticx, vindicates the wisdom of the policy inaugurated by Grant, viz., to treat the South and its people not only with fustice, but generosity. We did not seek to make an Ireland of the South. We oon relieved all the Confederates of their transient political disabilities on easy conditions. None of the traditional penalties of rebellion were exacted from the South, a wise and humane The Government did not even try anybody for treason: it exiled body; it sentenced nobody to any term of imprisonment; it permanently deprived nobody of suffrage or civil rights; it confiscated no estates after the war, and this policy ultimately has borne excellent fruit in a people more rapidly and solidly united in loyalty to the flag thirty years after rebellion than Great Britain was sixty years after the flight of the last of the Stuarts. Great Britain adopted a similar wis policy after the Canadian rebellion of She did not garrison French Canada, disfranchise all rebels and disqualify them for office, but conceded to the French Canadians, after their rebellion, every privilege enjoyed by any other Canadian subject, and even admitted their mother tongue as one of the languages established by the state. Today, in consequence, French Canadians are fighting on England's side in

the war against the Boers, and the

servant of the crown. The same policy adopted toward the Boers after con-quest will make them ultimately a loyal and prosperous people.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.

If there were any doubt that the choolbook contract is a big plum, full of luscious juices, and worth striving to secure, this might speedily be dispelled by glancing across our northern border to the capital city of Washington and noting the strife now going on there to-secure it. Olympia literally swarms with book agents representing Enstern publishers; one company has a complete line of text-books to submit to the Board of Education, the mechanical work of which is entirely per-formed in the state, and the Typo graphical and Pressmen's Unions of Scattle, Tacoma and Spokane have men on hand to press state publication of choelbooks as an advantage to feder ated labor. It may be hoped that the Board of Education will not become a bewildered by the buzz about its ears that it will neglect to consider the interests of the pupils of the state, for shose benefit in the good, old times choolbooks were supposed to be com piled, edited and published with intelgent regard to their fitness.

The idea that schools are made for lose who manipulate, rather than for those who attend them, has become a uling factor in the American educational system. Many of the books and not a few of the teachers that have en foisted upon the public schools of oregon during the past ten years have, by their quality, attested this fact. The patrons of the schools have been vic imized by it in a financial sense, and imposed upon by it in a sense of far greater significance, through placing inferior text-books in the hands of their children. It is not so much in the unnecessary redundancy of books which they were required to buy as in the uselessness, practically speaking, of many of them. The saving grace in the matter has been that the gorged pupils have not, in many instances, een able to do more than open these "supplementary" books, or at most to skim the first half of their contents.

within any term.

The Board of Education of Washingon, now sitting at Olympia, has any thing but an enviable task before it. Divested of ril clatter and clamor, the matter of deciding the question as to the best text-books for the public schools from samples submitted, and of the best method of purchase or acquirement from facts presented in orderly array, would be simple enough, but with the din from publishinghouses reaching clear across the continent in its ears, and the clamor of the supposed rights of labor from near-by cities making frantic effort to be heard will not be so easy to decide for the benefit of the tens of thousands of school children of the state and the thousands of anxious parents, to whom the decision rendered will be of vital importance, because along subtle and

enduring lines. We hear a great deal in these conten tious times about "rights" of various brands. The rights of labor, woman's rights, political rights, the rights of the voter and of the masses. It may be hoped that on this occasion the gong of children's rights and parents' rights will be sounded so effectively in the ears of the Washington State Board of Education that the clamor for all other rights, lugged in and tacked on to this question, will be literally drowned out in the pure, sweet, urgent tones of the unwonted appeal.

General Garcia, who was captured at Aryat a few days ago, while directing the operations of numerous bands of guerrillas, was one of the fighting Generals of the Filipinos. He is a tall, very dark man, with a mustache, and evidently not a full-blood Tagal. He was in command of the insurgents north of anila prior to the capit ation to the Americans, and was wounded in one of their skirmishes with the Spanlards. When the Americans were attacked in Manila, Garcia was in command of the north line, with headquarters at Caloocan, and under him were several thousand of the partially trained and disciplined soldiers who had deserted from the Spanish army It was his force the Montanas and Kansans defeated in the capture of Caloocan, and which the Oregons encountered at the battle of Malabon, He was one of the irreconcilables, and an adherent of Luna, Secretary of War, who was assassinated while trying to get an interview with Aguinaldo, Since the army was broken up last Fall he has been carrying on a guerrilla warfare in the vicinity of San Isidro, with his base of operations near Mount Aryat, always an insurrecto stronghold in the wars against Spain. His capture leaves but one General in Luzon whose name has become familiar as an active leader, Pio Pilar, who has his base of operations in the mountains beyond San Mateo, where General Lawton was killed. The capture of so active a General, one of the irreconcilable Katipunans, must be of assistance in suppressing guerrilla bands along the Rio Grande River, for, though the leaders of the numerous separate bands are still at large, the force pushing them on and directing them is removed.

Representative Grout's record during sixteen years of service for the Sec-Vermont District at Washington is thus summed up: Private pension oills enacted, 50; granting relief, 1; authorizing delivery of condemned can-non, 1; public bills relating to the District of Columbia, 3; public building bill, 1; grand total, 56. On this record, Mr. Grout desires and expects to be elected United States Senator by the Vermont Legislature in October next. to fill the unexpired term of the late Justin S. Morrill, but it is quite prob able that Judge Jonathan Ross, who was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy, may be elected, for while Ross is 74 years old, ten years older than Grout, he is an able lawyer, and two years more of his old age would be worth more than two years of Grout's "youth." ..

chine labor still breaks out occasionally with unreasoning violence, the opponents of machines going wild over a temporary victory and despairing at defeat. The latest example was nessed at St. John's, Newfoundland, last week, when a thousand coopers and seal-skinners went on a strike to prevent the use of a seal-skinning machine that could do the work of 38 men, and a barrel-making machine that would take the place of 50 coopers. They were successful, and the machines were removed. One cannot but sympathize and Spaniards, it is because French Roman Catholic Premier of with men driven to an extreme in this

matter of fighting the inevitable. Their ent are all against them in the neces sity that must come to them soone or later of adjusting themselves to the changing conditions of labor,

A Democratic Mayor was elected in St. Paul, Minn., last week by a major-ity of 280 in a total of 22,600 votes. It is the most comforting sign of the times the Democracy has discovered for many a day. It is almost the only im portant exception to the uniform rule of Republican gains in the minor elections of the current year. But local issues determined the result in St The Republicans elected six out of the nine Assemblymen-at-Large, and the two Justices of the Peace and Constables, who are chosen at large Minnesota is a political enigma, in city and state matters. In 1896 it gave Mc Kinley 60,000 majority, and the Republi can candidate for Governor only 3000; and in 1898 Lind (Fusion) defeated Eustis (Rep.) by 20,000; but at the same time the entire seven Republican ngressmen were successful by major ities aggregating 33,060. The prestigof a small success in St. Paul will not have much bearing on the state in the Presidential election.

Revisiting the Mississippi after twen ty-four years' absence, Mark Twain found it was "illuminated like Broadway" by a considerate Government The channels were straightened and deepened, the snags pulled out, and vast engineering improvements made from the Falls of St. Anthony all the way to the wonderful Eads jetty at the mouth. The river had everything but commerce. The Government was twenty years too late. It may be the same with Alaska. The northern waters have become the scene of an normous trade. The coast is tortuo and treacherous, and the wonderful 99-mile inside channel unmarked by any considerable numbers of buoys and lights, except in British Columbia waters. What is the Government waiting for? Does it want this great Alaska fleet to disappear through wreck and disaster before it acts?

The Democratic leaders are suddenly loved by a reckless desire to make appear that the Democracy out-Debsed itself at the last state convenon; hence the juggle with the platform over the railroad and fellow-servant plank. The substitution was quite essary. Everybody knows that the Democracy is ready to assume any position, however extreme, or suppor any policy, however mischlevous and threatening, if a vote is to be obtained If it did not adopt the more rabid and vicious of the two planks, it was through sheer oversight. This explanation is evidently due to the party. and The Oregonian cheerfully makes it.

The Rev. F. C. Swallow, once Prohilitionist candidate for treasurer in Pennsylvania, again wings his way into public notice as the candidate of the United Christian party for President. He was nominated at a National Convention last week in Rock Island, Ill. The platform condemns laws against Sabbath-breaking, and is for robibition of the liquor traffic, equal suffrage and international arbitration. The Swallow candidacy will be encouraged by every newspaper paragrapher and campiagn joker in the cou One Swallow may make a whole Sum-

mer of uninterrupted levity. The Fusionists point with pride to the financial standing of their nominees for Congress. Both are strong men in the money sense, and well they might be. Dr. Bernard Daly, of the First District, is interested in a bank at Lakeview, and Senator William Smith, of the Second District, owns stock in the Citizens' Bank, of Baker City, and is one of its directors. Senator Smith's financial standing comes from money obtained from the sale of gold mines. He still owns gold mines, but is the loudest shouter for 16 to 1 in all Oregon.

When did Dr. Daly become a convert o free silver? During his Legislative career he permitted it to be understood by Republicans that he was diametrically opposed to his party on the money question. He is, besides, a banker and andlord, and a capitalist, and altogether a most astonishing Democrat. mall wonder that his nomination has not been received with wild accinim by the rabid Bryanites of the First District. The doctor will have a large amount of explaining to do before the

It is now in order to introduce into the Senate resolutions of sympathy with Jamaica. Let us not neglect our opportunities, and while we are hitting England, let us hit her hard.

Dewey-Admiral Dewey-is getting a mighty flattering reception in the Candidate Dewey has be gently and politely forgotten.

Governor Tanner, of Illinois, seems narked for an inglorious exit. Quay plazed the trail to retirement for sev eral kindred spirits,

GOLD STANDARD IN INDIA. supply of Metal Accumulated E: ceeds All Expectations.

New York Evening Post. The fact has scarcely been noticed the United States that the gold standard has been established in India, not merely in theory, but in practice, during the past ear. In 1895, when the Indian Curre Commission decided to put a stop to the comage of silver, except on government account, it was decided that the govern ment would receive gold in payment of taxes at the rate of 16d per rupes (15 rupees equal to the govereign), and would give rupees in exchange for gold at that rate. This decision was accepted by the public as a quasi-promise to redeem the upoes in gold at that rate whenever the government should formally adopt the gold standard. The price of the ruper in the market, however, fell to 13d, and hovered around that figure for a long time. After a while it began to rise, al-though the price of sliver remained stationary or nearly so, at 274d per ounc Last July the Indian Currency Commi ston of which Str Henry Fowler was chai man, was able to announce that the price of the rupee had risen without any artifi-cial supports to 16d, and that more than £2,000,000 of gold had flowed into the Inflan Treasury in place of, or in exchang

made officially in Calcutta that the gov roment had accumulated £8,000,000 o rupee was firm at 16d, with not mo than the usual variations of exchange between countries having the gold stand and. The government announced be inten-tion to keep a permutent gold reserve of not less than £3,000,000. It thus appear that India has "grown up" to the gol standard since 1896 without any other hel than the closing of the mints to ally This result could not have been predict

and was not anticipated by even the most sanguine advocates of the policy adopt-ed in 1821. There is no reason to doubt that the parity of the rupes with the sov-creign (15 of the former to 1 of the latter) will be maintained; in other words, that the gold standard is actually in force in India, and will so continue.

PROSPERITY GALORE. Strange Stuff to Appear in the Great

Bryan Calamity Gygan.

New York Journal.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 25.—
George H. Daniels, of New York, general passenger agent of the New York Central, arrived here today over the Michigan Central, on his private car, from an extended tour of the United States.

Mr. Deniels' witsten to the Vacilie Coast.

tended tour of the United States.

Mr. Daniels' mission to the Pacific Coast
was principally the extension of the trade
of this country with the Orient, and he
returns well pleased with his efforts and the assurance that this country will be the most potent factor in the trade with the far East. The five great steamship lines on the Pacific Coast are all building new and magnificent steamships to acific, China and Japan.
Where formerly a steamer salled from

San Francisco once a month there are now weekly sallings, besides the services established from Portland, Tacoms, Seat-tle and Vancouver. Notable among this service is that of the great Japan Steamship Company (Toyokisen Kaisha), which is the second largest company in the wrold, although practically unknown in the eastern part of the United States. Mr. Daniels made an extended tour through Texas. In Birmingham, Ala., he was struck with the marvelous growth of

that great iron center of the South. He was surprised at the magnitude of the oil industry in Southern California.

"I found everybody busy," said Mr. Daniels, "just as busy as we are in the East. In every city I visited I made it a point to talk with the leading manufacturers, merchanis and transportation managers, and ask as to the conditions of

trade and commerce. Every one reported presperity. There was no exception to this universal opinion based on the busi-ness being transacted. "Of course I talked of railroads and incidentally the New York Central lines, which extend over 11,357 miles east of St. Louis and Chicago. I criticised the con-stant attempt to legislate against the railroads, and urged the more earnest co-oper-ation between business men and railroad

ity of the change in the administration of the Government, Mr. Daniels?" "In California, Oregon and Washington the general opinion, irrespective of politi-cal belief, is that it would be most unwige at this period of our country's history and prosperity to change the administration cause of the great impetus given to for eign as well as domestic commerce, which is the result of the recent Spanish war. I talked with a number of prominent Dem-ocrats and they felt that a change would be a serious detriment, which might no

POLITICS IN NEBRASKAL

ur four years from now."

Outlook Encourages Hope for Re

Ontlook Encourages Hope for Republican Victory.
Chicago Times-Heraid.
For the first time in many years the Republicans of Nebraska will present a united front to the enemy in the coming political contest. The state convention at Lincoln, which promised the usual quantity of factional discord, resulted in enough harmony and vindications to enable the party to pull itself together for an aggressive and determined struggle against Eryanism.

That the party is preparing for a cam-algn that shall be handicapped by no actional bitterness is evidenced by the lection of Senator John M. Thurston and election of Senator John M. Thurston and Editor Edward Rossewater, of the Omaha Bee, as delegates-at-large to the National convention. These old-time political antagonists will sit side by side in the National gathering at Philadelphia, and their presence there will serve as a warning to the "Jefferson of Nebraska" that his rear platform voice will encemnter the hardest fight of its life in its home state.

The harmonious outcome of the convention is not the only gratifying feature of the political situation in Nebraska. The ticket nominated is an exceptionally strong one. Instead of nominating a politician for Governor, the convention placed at the head of the ticket one of the foremost successful business men of the state. The

the head of the locations of the foremost successful business men of the state. The nominee for Governor, Charles H, Dist-rich, of Hastings, is an Illinoisan by birth, president of the German National Bank, of Hastings, and is identified with large mercantile and industrial enterprises.

The platform is especially commendatory of the gold-standard law passed by
Congress, and is strong, vigorous and patriotic in its enunciations upon the newer
issues growing out of the war. It demands an amendment to the Constitution
of the United States, giving Congress the
power to regulate and control combines nd corporations, and to enact laws that will prevent such combinations as operate to prevent free competition. With a harmonious leadership and unity

of purpose on a strong platform and with a strong state ticket, the Republicans of Nebraska are in shape to make the most aggressive campaign in many years.

How Subsidy Works. Baltimore Sun.

From the breezy West we get occasion ally apt and direct characterizations that delight the lover of truth. Thus the Ne-braska Conservative says, in speaking of the ship subsidy job: "The piracy of leg-islation is worse than that of the high seas. The present Congress is full of Captain Kidds. They 'sail for blood and gold like their original 'pirate bold.' They are for the Hanna-Payne subsidy bill." Then to illustrate the working of the Hanna-Payne bill, the etory is told of the Italian steamer Venus of 2641 tons, and its cargo of five tons of chalk, worth \$50, recently arrived at Philadelphia from Ancona, Italy, via Bermuda. Italy gives a subsidy to ships regardless of the service per-formed—or not performed—and the Venus was salied to get it, not to promote the Italian trade. "Its pairry cargo," says the Conservative, "seemed little less than ridiculous until Captain Trapani had explained. At first he was supposed to have brought a sample, possibly to test the market, but he declared that the cargo was all he had desired to carry; that he had steamed 4000 miles to carry it, and was satisfied. He told a reporter that un-der the shipping laws of Italy the government pays I franc per ton on an Italian steamer's tonnage for each 1000 miles sailed when it leaves a home port with a cargo, regardless of the size or charac ter of the cargo. This is done, of course, to encourage shipping, increase exports and generally stimulate commerce. Hence Trapani's voyage and his five tons of chalk. For the trip he will receive \$582.20 for each 1600 miles, or \$3112 for the trip. This, he avers, will not only pay all expenses, but leave him a profit.

"Under the pending subsidy bill the greyhound steamers and the pleasure yachts of Senators may trame the ocean

yachts of Senators may tramp the ocean with five tons of chalk-or whitewash for political purposes-and draw their thou-sands of dollars from the Federal Treasury. Italy has no corner on the prostitution of commerce.

Poetry on a Sampler,

London Chronicie. In 1718 Elizabeth Matron, embroidering her campler, "drops into poetry" of the pleasing didactic sort, as follows: She that is wise her time will prine; She that will cut her breakfast in her hed, And spend all the morning in dressing of head, And sit at dinner like a maiden bride,

God in His mercy may do much to save her, But what a case is he that must have her! And in 1764 Elizabeth Bock embrasolemn prayer, which ends: And if I should by a young youth be tem Grant I his schemes defy and all he be vented!

The aspiration is better than the rhyme the embroidery is better than either

WHO SHALL RUN WITH BRYAN?

The Populist National Convention at Stoux Palls today has plain culting in the open fusion sea. Leaders like Sensie Butler and General Weaver have careful ly-attended to that. There will be no diffleulty about a platform. There is really sothing for the convention to do but to ratify a nomination now as good as made and promulgate a platfrm as good as drawn. The one vexatious problem for the convention is the Vice-Presidency. It is not so much a question as to men as i is a question of party policy. A boom for Charles A. Towne, the Silver-Republican spellbinder of Duluth, has been most carefully engineered by himself and by certain statesmen high in the favor of Bryan; so that there is color to the prev aleas belief that Bryan desires the Du-luth man's nomination. If he should be chosen by the Popullists, a powerful effort will be made to have him indorsed by the Democrats, so that there will be but one straight Bryan ticket this year, in-stead of two, as in 1896, and all the con-fusion and irritation of that campaign among the loyal Bryan supporters of all complexions will be avoided. Towne was complexions will be avoided. Towne was once a Republican Congressman; since he has become a follower of Bryan he has twice failed to be returned to Congruss as a Fusionist; consequently, he is willing to be both a Democrat and a Populist if it will assist him to office. If the Sloux Falls Convention yields to pressure and nominates him, it will have abandoned all pretense of being a political party with a separate identity and an individual purpose, and the way to final and complete swallowing-up by the Democracy will be smooth and rapid.

The complications of the Bryanites over the Vice-Presidency in 1996 were never fully adjusted, and it was happily never necessary that they should be, inasmuch as Mr. Bryan was beaten. The Democratic convention met at Chicago July 7 and nominated Bryan and Sewall. The Popular that great from center of the South. He

ominated Bryan and Sewall. The Pop ulist convention met at St. Louis July 2. There was a great struggle between the fusion and anti-fusion elements of the party. The Fusionists won by a decisive majority, and there began the party's majority, and there began the party's march to certain dissolution. The convention evidently feared a trick, and, after much debate, decided on the unprecedented course of nominating the Vice-President first. Sewall was rejected, and Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, was named on the first belief. Then Bryan was nominated for President as a Populist, defeating S. F. Norton, of Chicago, by 1045 to 250. "How does the West view the possibli ov 1068 to 221

There ensued in the various states the efforts of the Bryanites to fuse on one electoral ticket. In some they were successful; in others not. In Oregon, the Populatis demanded and secured from the complaisant and frightened Democ-racy three of the four electors. In Washracy three of the four electors. In Washington they got two out of four. In 16 states — Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Kaneas, Maine, Massachusette, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, Chio, Penusylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont and Wyoming—the Populists voted separately for Bryan and Watson electors. The total straight Populist vote in the country was 26,725. But the Democrate got much the best of it where there was got much the best of it where fusion, as the following vote for Vice President will disclose:

Alabama II Nebraska Arkansas 5 Nevada Baiffornia "I North Carolin Colorado 6 South Carolin Tiorida 4 South Daloit 4 4 Colorado Florida Georgia South Panels Tennesse S. Texas 10 Utah Virgina 4 Washington Wyoming 13 2 1 Total 1149127

*Other electors for McKinley and Hobert. The results of 1896-or, rather, the woe ful want of results—have taught practical politicians like Senator Butler that, if there is to be fusion at all, it would better be on the whole ticket. There can be no half-way business about it. The same lesson has been driven home with the Middle-of-the-Roaders. They know that if they ever begin fusion there will be no end till the big fish swallows the little one. That is the reason why Pop-ulists who are Populists for principle are neeting at Cincinnati today: and it is also the reason why the Populists who are Populists for revenue are at Sioux Falls, searchlight on the applicant w greating themseives to make the process of deglutition easy for the Bryan whale.

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH. What follows is not designed at all as

an argument against negro suffrage, but

to state a condition: A Republican spellbinder from the State of Washing ton-one of the surviving "bloody-shirt" genus-cold out and went to Mississipp about two years ago. Not long since he was encountered on the streets of New Orleans by a resident of Portland, who asked him if he was making any converts to the Republican ranks. it's a little different down here," he confessed; "I live in a county where there are five colored men to one white, and it does not seem to me to be altogether polite to urge my white neighbors to place control of affairs in their hands." Here is the whole secret of the low estate of the Republican party in Darkest Mississippi. Republican success, in the opinion of the great majority of whites, opinion of the great majority of whites, inevitably means negro domination; and the control of government by the colored people would be a dreadful disasternet wholly because they are colored, but because they are, in large part, ignorant, incapable and irresponable, and because their leadership is usually dishonest and totally untranstantly. totally untrustworthy. However much en-lightened and fit for suffrage the negroes have become in the North, they have made but slow progress in the extreme South. A sign of the times is found in the recent Republican convention in Mississippi, when John R. Lynch and James Hill, colored, were deposed from the headship of the party. The colored deiegates were in the majority, but they were outgenerated by the whitea who managed to install a new National committeeman and to capture the organization. The Federal patronage is at the bottom of the violent and sometim bloody Republican quarrels in the South The party obtains no offices from coun ty or state; and, because it is the ave nue through which Government appoint ments are made, we may understand one powerful reason for the lingering hostility and bitterness of a considerable part of the South-and a very influential part, two-towards the Federal Government, which to them represents and inforces the purposes and policies of the Republi-can party.

able position against the social and politi leal equality of the negro. Louisiana re-cently disfranchised him by placing a rigid educational qualification in the state constitution. The inhibitory provision has accomplished its objects with conspicuous success. North Carolina has submitted a similar constitutional amendment, and Alabama will act on the question at an early day through a new constitution. Virginia, the Democratic party has de clared in favor of a constitutional conclared in favor of a constitutional con-vention, the primary object being to ful-low in the footsteps of Louislams and her sister states. If there is no Federal insister states. If there is no Federal in-terference, it seems eafe to say that the race question will have been eliminated from the politics of Virginia, North Car-olina, South Carolina, Alabama and Mis-isotopi and probably Georgia and Florida. If the negro then needs protection, he must either secure it under the Federal Constitution, which these drustic state laws are avowedly designed to defeat, or by ed-ucation, so he can fulfill even the severe Southern requirements as to the necesouthern nts as to the ne

in the South which discloses its unalter

NOTE AND COMMENT.

If the powers really want to shatter China, they ought to employ a few servant

Gold is going abroad. It probably realzes that it will be needed at the Paris Exposition,

Care should be taken by the United Christians that Candidate Swallow does not bolt the ticket. Benjamin Harrison says he cannot get

sed to public speaking. He must have been to hear Bryan lately. The buffalo is extinct, and the cougars are getting scarce, but there is excelle

burgiar-hunting in Chicago. Now Dewey is out of the Presidential race, he can resume his character of here without any opposition from the public.

"I have troubles to burn, but I siways make light of them," said the dead best, as he touched a match to a package of dunning letters.

Mark Twain says he is going to run for the Presidency. If he does he will find the campaign so hot that he will think be to following the equator again We now have it on unimpeachable authority that President McKinley drinks

only mineral water at banquets. This is highly important-to the promoter of the Roberts will have to hurry up and de

omething if he wants that dukedom. The English press is already beginning to substitute General Roberts for "Bobs" when it refers to him.

He was killed right near Manila, when the fightin' first begun.

He was shot and killed some twenty times since thes;
He was killed for stabbin' Lana, was this savage Washin'ton,

An' was killed an' killed an'

again. Yet he's bobom' up seronely in some moun

wildernoss, An' he seems to be as lively as before; He's a trick of resurrection, has the gent, we must confess, An' it ain't no use to kill 'im any more.

Then here's to you, Aguinaldo; you're a most amazin' guy, But you'll never' go to heaven, 'cause you'll

Maud Muller, on a Summer's day, Called "Number, please?" Before her, numbers, printed small, Foll down when anyone would call. The Judge took down his office phone, and made to Maud his wishes known. Said he, "I'll ask you, just once more For four-eleven-forty-four." Said Mand, as mild as Summer seas, What number did you ask for, please?"

Baid he, "I told you twice before, Said Maud, and you could bear her smile, "Just hold the phone a little while," A weary interval ensued, The wires hummed an interlude, And broken bits of talk-came o'er "he phone, and made the waiter The wishbone-shaped receiver hook He seized upon and wildly shook,

Till Maudie's voice he heard once more "What number are you waiting for?" The Judge responded with a roar, "It's four-eleven-forty-four." Serenely Maud made answer then, "That line is busy; onli again," The Judge had business late that day,

Rut as he walked he shook his head, And this is what he sadly said; "Of all 6-n words of tongue or pen, The d-dest are "Busy; call again."

The cross-eved man walked up to the manager of the dime museum. "I want a job," said he. "You do, do you?" said the manager,

throwing the full strength of his 285 karat searchlight on the applicant with such a glare that it made him look cross-eyed n't need no fanitors. Seet"

"I don't want to be a janitor," said the applicant, "I want to be a freak." "Freak! on them cross-eyes of yours? Why this town is so full of cross-eyed men that the department stores puts their goods on both sides of the walk, so's to ketch their custom. You'll have to work a better game than that or you don't get

no job in this here show." "That isn't it," said the applicant, blus "Well, how the deuce do you expect to

get a job here?" "I will tell you," said the cross-eyed man confidently, "I never stood on the bridge with Dewey, I never asked anybody how they would like to be the ice man, and I am not a candidate for Vice-

"Oh, excuse me, gir!" said the manager, "I-I didn't, I couldn't know, of course, Job? Why, certainly; fifty a week be about right for a starter; yes, of course, step inside, sir, and I will bring you a contract," and, hurrying up to the printer's to get some new paper out he left the applicant sitting triumphantly in the private office.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS City Editor-How did the deaf and dumb wedding come off? Reporter-Very quietly.-Phila-delphia North American.

A Wise Woman.—"Nobody can persuade Aunt Hetty to get on a bicycle." "She knows when she's well off."—Philadelphia Bulletin. At the Theater.—Askit—Doesn't the villain murder the pero in the first act? Tellit—Yea. And he murders the drama in the othera.—Bai-timore American.

The Spirit of War.-First Hardy Mountaineer The spens to be no chance any more for us to exercise our warlike spirit. Second Ditto-That is the unhappy truth. I wish we could get a fow capitalists and concessionaires interested in us some way.—indianapolis Press.

In Our Boarding-House "Will scome one please chase the cow down this way?" said the funny boarder, who wanted some milk for his oatmeal. "Here, Jane," said the landlady, in a tone that was meant to be crushing, "take the cow down where the calf is bawling."—Chicago Nows.

Missionary—Was it liquor that brought you to this? Impelsoned Burgiar—No, sir; it was house-cleanity—spring house-cleanity, sir. Missionary—Eh? House-cleaning? Burgiar—Yea-sir. The woman had been house-cleanin, and th' stair carpet was up, an' th' folks heard me. -New York Weekly.

Not Work Weekly.

Not What He Meant.—A writer in an Eng-lish paper called the Christian said the other day: "The remarkable providential escape of the Prince of Wales from assamination... has called forth a chorus of profound regrets rom all the European governments and nost the whole of the Continental press."

The trouble about these Boers," said the English officer, "is that they are wholly un-cellable." They seem able to depend on one another." "Possibly. But so far as we are cerned we can never tell whether we have caught them napping or whether they are morely keeping quiet till we get close enough for them to do damage."—Washington Star. Ready to Back It Up.—"Bight ahead of us."

Ready to make it the might abead of un-resumed the traveler who was narrating his experiences, 'yawned the mountain pass —" The you know,' artisesty interrupted one of the younger women in the company, 'that seems very queer to me! How can a moun-ain yawn!' 'Did you never see Cumberland Jap, miss!' he saked, and there were no more interruptions. Chicago Trilians.