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TODAY'S WEATHER .- Showers, with westriy whods

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 10.

PERFIDY COLOSSAL.

It beats all how ardently some men pport the Nicaragua Canal. They are for it everywhere and every time except in the trifling detail of actual construction. They are hot for the canal-but! Passage of the Henburn bill through

the House has uncovered an almost unexpected array of zealous partisans of the canal. They want the canal so badly they are afraid this Hepburn bill may kill it. They fear this bill will damage the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and we can't think of damaging the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, because it provides for the canal. Now, it is curious that every enemy of the canal is also of the Hay-Pauncefote red treaty. Every man lack of them can't have it amended even, he is so afraid it won't be approved by Great Britain. The Hepburn bill, therefore, merits universal condemnation. Op-ponents of the canal and friends of the anal allke oppose it for its menace to the treaty. It is an edifying and reuring spectacle.

The last Congress and the Administration put their heads together and Inchight they wanted the Nicaragua Canal so badly that it must be built at once, and the quickest way to get it would be to appoint the Walker Commisison. The commisison was appoint. ed, and now we are assured that it would be crassest discourtesy to do anything definite until the commission reports, and the commission, of course, can't report until all opportunity to pass a law has slipped by

The Nicaragua Canal, therefore, is ocked today by the Hay-Pauncefote reaty and the Walker Commission. wo acts of God for which nobody is ansible, but which rise up to terrify and disconcert a Congress and an Ad-Scration burning up with zeal for he canal.

Oh, yes. We want the canal. We want it right now, but this is unfortunntely the only time between the two eternities behind and before us when we can't afford it. We couldn't afford it four years ago because the Treasury was hard up. We couldn't afford two years ago because of the war with Spain. Now we are at peace and the Treasury is running over with money, but we can't afford it even now -why? Well, because it's now, just because this is the present time. If it were only some time in the past or

our unqualified indormement? Or are we to show that we fear the consequences, or even that we are indifferent to the mighty scheme of commercial development which is pregnant with fate for us? We are not overrating our own importance when we think

that as Oregon goes so may go the Na-We know that in 1895 the voice of the state was heard and heeded from one end of the land to the other. It is the duty of Republicans to make strenuous effort for both Mr. Tongue and Mr. Moody and for a Republic Legislature, which is next Winter to elect a Senator. No chances must b taken. A Democratic victory, even a partial one, means that Oregon has re-

tired from the advanced ground already taken. A QUACK IN POLITICS AND LITERA-

TURE.

Ignatius Donnelly may possibly be the candidate of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists for President. He would be an ideal candidate, for he is easily the best orator of his party, a sensational "stump" speaker, a con rank humorist, and altogether a rather gifted political and literary quack. Shortly after the war Donnelly was a member of Congress from Minnesota, and even at that early day was an ar-

rant demagogue, with a gift of vituperation that amounted almost to genius. In course of a controversy with one of the Washburne family on the floor of the House, Donnelly described them as all being tattooed with the letters "U. S. G.," alluding to the fact that

Congressman E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, arrogated to himself the credit of Maving "made Grant," because he had recommended him to Lincoln for appointment as Brigadier-General in 1861. Donnelly was a robust orator vulgar quality in these days, and for several years was an effective political, force on the stump, but through his unscrupulous methods and erratic temper he soon degenerated into a political Ishmaelite of the quality of the late General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massa chusetts. He followed Butler's lead as a greenbacker in 1868 and 1874, and, of

urse, easily became a populist. Like Butler, Donnelly was a natural-born political quack, who readily swallowed fraud, inequity and folly in finance without winking. Donnelly has too much intelligence and brains to be the sincere dupe of the follies he has adocated, but he was quick to cultivate the weakness of human nature that makes quasks in all callings not seldo brilliantly successful in selling their worthless nostrums to the people.

The same perception that made him a popular quack in politics, public econ omy and finance made Donnelly an au-dacious quack in literature; the pereption that the general public love the sensational, the incredible, the absurd. provided it is iterated and reiterated with intensity of manner and affected solemnity of conviction. Donnelly was nothing but a literary quack and showman when he wrote his book to prove that Bacon wrote the plays attributed to Shakespeare, and he was a political quack when he wrote "Caesar's Column" to charm the Populists. Don-

nelly knew that a fluent, facile writer can make a plausible, historical presentation to the crowd of what is an inredible and absurd theory to an accu rate, critical, historical scholar. He knew that the vast mass of the American reading public did not know enough of history to contradict him, much less authoritatively to correct his errors of fact, or expose his methods of misrepresentation. He knew that a wonder-book always sells, that a plausible quack who promises the impossible in medicine always has plenty of patients. He knew that the smart charlatan in law, medicine, the pulpit, trade or politics never lacks clients or customers. He knew that the most

is, its influence is small, and its very existence threatened by the prospe of the withdrawal of the financial staff upon which it has for many years leaned.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE FLAG. Judge Lochran, the United States District Judge for Minnesota, in his re ent decision, holds that the Constitu tion extends over our new possession of Porto Rico; that wherever the fing goes the Constitution goes with it. Another jurist, however, Judge Denby, like Judge Lochran, of Democratic antecodents, holds that, leaving out of consid eration the legality of the statement, the facts do not coincide with this judgment. We exercise sovereignty today over the so-called "guano" islands by virtue of the act of Congress of

August 15, 1856. There has never been the slightest pretense that the Constitution extends to these islands. Resi dents there are under the control only of such of our laws as are applicable t their condition. Other examples are found in all countries where we exer-Other examples are use extra-territorial jurisdiction. B the revised statutes of the United States, title 47, sections 4083 to 4130 Consular Courts exist in China, Korea, Morocco, Persia, Samoa, Siam, Tonga Turkey and Zanzibar, and up to July

17, 1899, we had such courts in Japan in these Consular Courts men are tried without indictment by grand jury and by Assessors instead of by petit jury Murder cases are tried by the Consul and four Assessors. Other cases, feld nies and misdemeanors, are tried by the Consul and two Assessors, Civil cases are tried by the Consul, if he pleases, or he may call two Assessors so that there is at no time either gran jury or petit jury. In framing of the statutes giving jurisdiction to the Consular Courts, the Constitution is ignored. The Ministers in most of the countries named are Appellate Judges, but they are removable at the will of the Executive, which is contrary to the Constitution in case of Federal Judges for the states. The right of legislatio as exercised by us in foreign countries is not created by treatles. It is inher ent in government, and is exercised in many cases in countries where there are no treatles granting the right to do Judge Denby cites the case of Ross, charged with committing murdet on board of an American ship lying in the harbor of Yokohama. He was tried by the Consul-General and four Assesors, sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted to impris-

onment for life and he was confined in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y. After ten years had elapsed, he brought writ of habeas corpus before the United States Circuit Court. Appeal was had to the Supreme Court, which held that the "Constitution can have no operation in another country."

The facts cited by Judge Denby show onclusively that the Constitution does ot go with the flag always and everywhere. The ordinance of 1787 is quoted as another fact in support of this position. If the rights guaranteed to the people of the states by the articles of infederation accrued to the people of the Northwest Territory simply by the ransfer of that territory to the conaderation, then the provisions of the were useless and unneces rdinance sary. By the second section of the act of October 31, 1803, authorizing the oc upation of Louisiana territory, the President is authorized to name officers for "all the military, civil and judicial powers exercised by the offi-cers of the existing government." The system of Spain was continued; many curious laws remained in force; the United States Commissioner became a Governor-General, with almost regal authority. This was a case clearly where the Constitution did not go with the flag. In March, 1804, Congress en-

acted that the government of Louisiana territory should be administered by the Governor, Secretary and Judges of Indiana Territory. The laws were to be

new National policy of expansion has homes of the Pacific Northwest. As it ative Congress will always be disposed to refuse to pass such resolutions. The resolutions of Congress carry with them a weight, a significance and a

responsibility that do not attach to the lutions of popular mass meetings, and resolutions bearing upon our foreign relations should be passed very rarely and under only the most excep tional circumstances.

The Populists of Kansas struggled with the disconcerting preallantly. perity of the country, and evolved the following: "The mission of Populism is to restore the country to certain conlitions, from which it has departedsuch as low taxation, greater liberty and more widely distributed prosperity." Here are a few solid facts from the "statistical abstract" covering thirty years, just issued from Wash ington:

In 1800 the amount of money in the co In 1980 the amount of money in the country was \$15 05 for each finhalitant; now it is \$36 12. In 1960 the amount in actual circula-tion was \$17 60; now it is \$25 13. In 1860 the debt for each person was \$94 48; how it is \$15 20. In 1860 per capita interest charges on the public debt amounted to \$3 52; now they are but \$21 cents. In 1860 the Government took from each person in revenue \$9 \$2; now it takes but \$1 78. In 1860 the furiff collected was \$4 68 per capita, now it is but \$2 06. In as \$4 68 per capita; now it is but \$2 66. I 500 we sold to foreign countries \$7 29 fo sch inhabitant; now we sell \$15 \$4.

Prosperity will never be distributed ridely enough, and taxation will never be low enough, to satisfy a Populist. When a Populist is satisfied, he ceases to be a Populist.

The nomination of Judge Yates for Governor of Illinois by the Peoria convention is a square-toed defeat for the Republican machine, which is run by overnor Tanner and Congressman Lorimer. The Tanner candidate was Judge Handey, of Chicago, who carried the Cook County primaries against Judge Carter last week, and whose friends then loudly claimed that he would be chosen on the first ballot. There were four candidates for Governor-Hanecy, Carter, Reeves and Yates -and the three latter combined to control the convention, and succeeded by a narrow majority in putting Controller Dawes in as temporary chairman. The ombination had the active support of Senator Cullom, who is opposed by Governor Tanner, himself a candidate for the Senatorship. Yates is a lawyer of reputation, a speaker of ability, and a son of Richard Yates, one of the faous Governors of Illinois. Regrets over Tanner's defeat will be confined to his own immediate personal and political circle.

If Scott Brooke is elected Treasurer e will not seek to divide his time be tween his private interests, his banking interests and the county's interests. he County Treasurership should not be regarded as a lucrative makeshift a "graft" for the cashier of any bank

ing institution, to which he gives small personal attention. Mr. Hoyt has been county Treasurer for four years. He has retained his important position in local National bank all that time, and actively discharged its manifold duties It is time that he was released from the responsibilities of public office, and that a Treasurer be selected who will devote his whole time to the county affairs.

The pension law which provides that vidows of soldiers having no means of upport except manual labor may reeive \$8 a month, is all right, provided these widows were the wives of soldiers while the latter were in the service. To the extent, however, that it places upon the pension rolls the names of women who were married to men who were at the time ex-soldiers, or who themselves perhaps were born after the close of the Civil War, it is a fraud upon the taxpaying public and a dishonor to the pension idea.

A very appropriate gift to the peo ple of Alaska was that of Francis L. Loring of a bust of Hon. William H. The part of Mr. Seward in the Seward. ent with the Constitution of th conisition of Alaska is one of the acts United States, If the Constitution, that will cause him to be remembered proprio vigore, was in force in the teras a sagacious, far-seeing statesman ritory, the extension to it by act of of the expansionist order. The bust is Congress was unnecessary. The territo be placed in the rotunda of the statetory of Orleans was organized in the house at Sitka as a testimonial to his same manner, and in both territories part in adding, for a trifling considerafull powers were given to officers not tion, a mighty region of vast resources to the domain of the United States. These are the facts.) As to the law t remains for the Supreme Court to Just a hint is given of one of the decide whether the Constitution, by its features of Government ownership of own force, extends itself over all the raliroads in the threat of the letter-carterritory that we acquire and without any Congressional action takes with it riers to defeat for re-election members of Congress who did not vote to suit to the people living there all the guarthem on the postal bill. If a few let-ter-carriers feel strong enough to inantees of human rights which exist in the United States. If Judge Lochran is timidate members of Congress, what right, then Calhoun was right, and Webster was wrong, as to whether might not a million railway employes ccomplish?

will be more general. But it is highly GOSSIP OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL probable that, if such new issues were to probable that, if such new issues were to grow really large, retirement of notes in the greater cities would be accelerated. WASHINGTON, May 2.-The Secretary

of War and the Chief of Engineers to day recommended to Congress that an ap-propriation of \$2,971,300 be made immedi-CASE OF DR. ANDREWS. Unfortunate, Apparently, in Always ately for providing a 25-foot channel from

Being in a Row. Portland to the sea. This recommendation was based upon the report of Captain W. C. Langfitt, the local engineer, who has just completed an examination of the

Chicago Tribune. E. Benjamin Andrews has vistually sev-ered his connection with the public schools of Chicago, his resignation having been accepted by the Beard of Education. His term dues not expire until the close of the school year, but the board generously gives him a vacation with full new until Lower Willamette and Columbia, in ac cordance with the provision in the last river and harbor bill. The contemplated gives him a vacation with full pay unt project, in brief, is to concentrate the gives nim a vacation with full pay until that time. Pending his entering upon his duties as Chancellor of the University of Nebraska next Fall, it is understood he will spend a part of the time in travel for the benefit of his thealth. Notwith-standing Dr. Andrews has antagonised many members of the beard, and kept the school business in a stirred up con-dition ever since he has here the waters of these rivers as much as pos sible, and by constructing successive : lating dikes and revetments, throw the water into the main channel and prevent its spreading over large areas, marshes and lagoons. When confined to one course, it is thought the very force dition over since he has been here, the good wishes of the board and the public will accompany him to his new position, which he will undoubtedy find much more of the water will tend to maintain the 25-foot depth. It has been determined to procure a channel practically 300 feet wide agreeable than trying to run a school system independent of the School Board or the one hand and City Hall politics on the from Portland to the sea, in order to prevent groundings and to acco commerce that is expected on the Colum bla in the near future, and, moreover, i

Without custing any slurs upon Dr. An channel of this width is really necessar; drows' abilities as an educator, it unques-lionably is for the best that he has de-cided to leave-best for himself and best for the interests of the schools. Dr. Anto accommodate the long vessels in the many twists and turns of the river. The estimate seems large, but compared with sums expended for other large rivers of the same length is moderate. "The channel demanded," says the report. for the interests of the schools. Dr. An-drews came here straight from the Presi-dency of an important collegiate institu-tion, where he had had great personal power and where his schemes for the educational advancement of the college were not called into question until he had championed a visionary theory, not immediately related to the curriculum, but which, if it had ever been adopted, would have been ruinous to the financial prospects of the college as well as of the country. Dr. Andrews came to Chicago "The channel demanded," says the report, "Is a large one as a river improvement, but being intended for deep-sea ships, it must be suitable to accommodate them, and, compared to she cost of grounding and successive blockings of the channel, is a moderate sum. The Columbia River is certainly the natural outlet for the large section drained by it, and Portland is the natural shipping-point reached both by water and rail. This improvement should be undertaken as soon as possible, if it is undertaken at all, as delay will certainly make the cost higher and the work more difficult." untry. Dr. Andrews came to Chicag country. Dr. Andrews came to Chicage and accepted the Superintendency of schools with the idea that he would have the same powers which he had extended in the collegiate Presidency. He assert ed them at once and at once net with re-alstance, and from that time to this he has been in almost constant conflict with the President of the board and the ma-burity of its members as well as with difficult." Colonel Manafield, the department englcolone anathened, the department engi-neer, favors reducing the width of the river, where it is excessive, partially clos-ing the outlet, concentrating the currents, forcing large bodies of water through the channel, and systematic dredging. He, with General Wilson, considers the river worthy of immediate immediate body. jority of its members, as well as with some of the District superintendents, th ablest one in the list resigning her pe sition rather than submit to a schem th of government which made her only a figurohead. This continuous antagonism between the superintendent and the board has already unfavorably affected the schools, and if it had been continued worthy of immediate improvement by the mates

and within reason. Although an imme-diate improvement is recommended, it will not be possible to secure anything at this session, but the Oregon delegation will concentrate their combined efforts to se-curing this appropriation along with an appropriation for the mouth of the Co-lumbia, at the next session. schools, and if it had been continued through another school year might have worked positive injury. Unquestionably Dr. Andrews has many excellent ideas in the science of pedagogy and he has hald down a code of rules for school government many of which are practical and businessilike, but he made practical and biasnossike, but he made his fatal mistake in assuming that he was at the helm and that any one man can run the schools of Ohleago, and in persisting in that assumption even after he was convinced of its futility. The Ne-braska offer is a relief to both sides un-doubtedly, and the doctor will leave be-hind him a distinctly friendly feeling, for even his hitterest encourse in the board Although the work of establishing the new military Department of Alaska has just begun, thousands of doilars have already been expended in the work, and the extensive preparations now, being made contemplate a much larger outlay. Five companies of militia have been dered to the new department, a part of them having already sailed for Valdes. The remainder, with General Randall, in command of the department, are expected to leave about the middle of June. The Quartermaster's and Commissary depart-ments have been busy for some time making arrangements property is detine. even his bitterest opponents in the board have been conciliated of late, and he un-doubtedly would have been re-elected. It is impossible for the leopard to change his spots, however. The old conflict would 10 making arrangements properly to clothe, quarter and feed the troops that will make up the Department of Alaska.

his spots, however. The old conflict would have been renewed sconer or later, fo the doctor is not a man who would con-sent to remain a mere figurehead. It should not be a difficult task to fi-his place. So long as the board is or ganized in its present improper and un wieldly style and is dominated by politic it is useless to expect that it will consen-te bave a superinterdent in the litter to have a superintendent in the literal sense of the word. All that it proposes to have is a clerk, and it will reserve to itself the absolute right of initiative and of final decision in all matters pertain o education, unfitted as it may be to ex-reise such powers. But so long as th courd remains as it is-a "ling of pubolitics and patronage-it is a matter of litie consequence who is superintendent, f he only has cierical fitness for the polittle co

Buy the Danish Islands.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. But the matter of strategic advantage

tion against the rigid Winters. One of the precautionary measures that will be taken to ward off the cold will be a thin covering of asbestos board, which is to line the inside of the rooma. not the only consideration. The as quisition by Germany or any other power of a foot of West Indian soil would be in direct contravention not only of the letter of the Monroe doctrine, but of its spirit and purpose. Yet with Denmark anxious to rid herself of the islands and demanding for them only a few million dollars, this country cannot with dignity heir sale to Germany. Such a dog-In-the nanger policy would receive little mora support. Whether Germany wanted the islands or not, they would in themselves be worth much to this country. With Germany after them and the necessity of supporting the Monroe doctrine confront-ing us, there should be no laggling over the price. For if delay in closing the bargain means that the doctrine has to 100 horses and mules will accompany th troops, together with an equipment of wagons, and enough forage is to be sen-along to last for two years, together with a bountiful supply of veterinary medi-cines, harness and equipments. Coal wil also be shipped to the posts, to be used as Winter fuel instead of wood. Clothing enough to hast 15 months wil be assorted against Germany, and the assortion backed by a show of force, the consequent strain upon the relations of the two countries would be costly. If by promptness in accepting Denmark's terr o disagreeable a necessity can be avoided promptness, even at the cost of a mil-lon or two more, is desirable. Nor unde go up when the department is established go up when the department is established, which, along with other similar supplies, will make quite a consignment. Among the supplies to go are 3000 blankets, 1000 iron bedsteads, 9000 pairs of shoes, 12,000 cotton and 6000 woolen socks, 5000 woolen suits of underwear, 1000 mattresses, 2000 southwester hats, the same number of oil-skin coats, trousers, moccasins, seven-ers and other articles that will come in handy in time of need. any circumstances can the United State permit any territory in the Carribbean, and particularly the Danish Islands, to pass into the hands of a European na-

odate the

A good many political contractors are ow eager to bid on the Republican platform.

> Bogus counts are likely to be found in good many mushroom towns this Summer.

> What right has a wheelman who has not haid his blycle tax to run down and maim anybody, even a little child?

The police of New York ought to sue he management of "Bapho" for about \$100,000 worth of advertising.

Whatever else may be said of Bryan, no me can accuse him of trying to be a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Aguinaldo is about the only man who was not delighted with the obituary noloes that were written about him.

You may scold, you may censure. A man if you will, But his views on a question Will stay with him still.

Corbett and Jeffries ought to know beter than to fight on such an unlucky day as Friday. One of them is sure to get licked.

Bryan says he is going to keep slience for two months, but Democrats are always promising things it is impossible for them to perform.

It is not definitely known what pealm President Kruger is consoling himself with now, but the favorite evening hymn of the Boer army is: "One Day Neares Home."

At a recent wedding in New York, the cake was 22 years old. In early days the brides used to be able to make their own cakes. Now it seems they have to get them in boarding-houses.

The propent Governor of Indiana is a farmer. The man whom the Republicans have just nominated to fill the office during the next term-William T. Durbin-is business man and banker of large wealth and interests in the gas belt of General Government, and says the esti-mates submitted are very conservative the state and the Indiana member of the Republican National Committee,

> A pecultar question was brought up yesterday at the registration office, namely, the validity of an oath sworn with the hat on. In court a man must remove his hat before taking an oath, but in the registration office where the work is done so quickly, this is not required. Judge Bellinger said the oath is valid, not only if the man has his hat on, but also if he does not raise his hand, or if he even does not say "yes" to the oath, but simply gives assent with a nod of the head.

"Though you may not have guassed it. I'm very

Though you may not have guessed it, I in very much It; The Democrats can't hold a candle to me; I've run Independent, and made a big hit, And now I have got them afraid of me, see? They said to me, "Storey, you don't cut much toe:

We think we can do very well without you'; I didn't say much, but I thought once or twice, For I am a fellow who knows what to do.

"I've talked to the workingmen all over town, Told 'em the things I would do for their

good; Told 'em how heavily I got throwed down; Asked 'em to vote for me; all said they

Asked 'em to vote for mo; all said ' would. Wells isn't in the game, not for a day. All of the Democrai gang's on the run, Everything's coming like blazes my way; No work about it, it's only just fun. At the old stations at Fort Egbert, Eagle and Fort Gibbon, quarters have been con-structed by the troops who went up un-der the command of Major Ray. It is expected that about 60 huildings in all will be erected this Summer, and most of them will be made of lumber shipped from the States. The officers are to have frame buildings sheathed and papered, with adequate protection against the cold, with double floors and windows. The

"Ellected? You bet! I will get there hands

down, Ncbody lives who dares vote against me; I'd get every vote in all parts of the town. 'Don't hollows it,' you cay; well, you just wait and see.

My name is Storey; I'm Mayor of this place, And that's what I know I'll continue t I had the thing won when I went in the race; They can't heat the home of the bunch, which is Me."

These cold-blooded sidewalk scorchers, with

their devastating wheels, Who keep on destroying people, heeding not their loud appeals. Who are building up the death rate in a most

alarming style, While the surgeons all are busy, and the un-dertakers smile. They should all be herded on the street, and

NOTE AND COMMENT.

time in the future, it would be all right. We are in favor of the canal at any time but the time when it is the time it actually is.

Our precious statesmen at Washington, who have sworn to serve their country loyally and then go on serving the railroads, are for the Nicaragua Canal at all times but now, at all places but where it can be built. They will give it all possible resources except appropriations, all imaginable support votes. Pass resolutions and they will sign them, ask speeches and they will make them, suggest pledges and they will plight them. They will pro-pose, urge, favor, advocate, support, and, promise the Nicaragua Canal, appoint commissions, negotiate treaties, everything and anything-except build it. What more could reasonable men ask?

Gentlemen of the transcontinental milroads, you have the country by the roat. And when the masses rise up nome day to smash your property and throw your children into the street, you will rage at the harvest demagogues have gathered from the soil you are lowing deep and sowing with careful hands.

OREGON THE FIRST TO SPEAK.

This is a Presidential year. Oregon n the first state to hold an election and the first to speak for the great Wrest in support of, or opposition to, the important and far-reaching new policles of the Republican party, Two years ago, when the country had searcely emerged from the troubles and dangers of a successful war, Oregon gave to the Nation two Republican resentatives and a Republican Senr to uphold the hands of a Repub-Government and to nid in the ect settlement of the mighty quesms arising from that conflict. That done because it appeared to be the state's patriotic duty. Now the state again called upon for two Republican resentatives and for a Republican nator, and it should give them beause it is the part of real patriotism and because it will be the best thing for Nation at large, and by all odds the best thing for itself. The splendid message of Oregon in

1996 was an inspiration for a Republican President to pursue the course he had outlined for himself and for the country. The message of 1900 will be construed as a verdict of approval or disapproval. It will have weighty ef-tect upon an Administration keenly to the drift of public opinion; and t may do much to determine the comon of the next House of Represtatives and to shape the future pol of the Government. If Oregon is two Republican Representatives a Republican Legislature, a signfor President.

will have been erected on the a that the National Republican Conan is soon to travel. Shall we in the that specific proclamation of the tial place for itself, in the Methodist from a practical standpoint a conserv-

advertisement to give it considerable He knew that every inaccurate, ignorant, credulous, visionary person, who dearly loves the exceptional, the

sensational, incredible, impossible thing

needs only large, energetic and loud

arrogantly assumptive to the point of absurdity, finds more comfort in fairy ooks and ghost stories than in the cold conclusions of science and impartial history. The average man doesn't elected by the people. care to be instructed beyond the knowledge that helps him to make one dollar two; the average man would rather swallow a miracle, read a wonder book, be amused or astonished than anything else in the world, except to make money and eat a good dinner every day at somebody else's expense The incredible, the extravagant, the absurd, "goes" easily if it only be presented with tact, skill and cunning for consideration.

slavery did not by virtue of the Con-Donnelly knew that the Baconian stitution go to the territories. theory of the authorship of Shakespeare's plays was unmitigated histor-

Altgeld gives Charley Towne a cerical and literary nonsense to any hontificate of character as a desirable est scholar, but he also knew that any Democratic candidate for Vice-Presitheory or assertion, radically absurd or incredible, is sure of attracting popdent, "Towne was a Republican," said Altgeld in a recent interview, "but he ular attention, if not acceptance, with us on every important question. smartly presented and skillfully advertized. Donnelly in literature and poli-Politics is a practical game. It never does to sacrifice principles, but it never tics has always been nothing but the does to overlook opportunities. We need Minnesota." In his advocacy of street faker with a worthless ranor, which, on the strength of its glittering Towne, Altgeld has the disadvantage promise, he expects to sell, and not selof being merely a prospective onlooker dom does sell, to people who don't know at Kansas City, being somewhat out of that the ranor is a very old blade, that when new it would not shave, and was harmony with the dominant Harrison faction in Illinois; but all the same he only made to sell. Donnelly harvested is in touch with Bryan. The Altgeld a good dividend from the transient hall-mark on anybody's Democracy popularity of his absurd books, and means that it is the real thing. Bryan's loubtless today laughs in his sleeve Chicago mentor seems, however, to over his successful cunning in putting have been misinformed as to Charley dead folly into a new dress and selling it to the public as an original dis-Towne's wonderful popularity in Minnesota. When he was a Republican he covery, as new and authentic as Newhad no trouble in being elected to Conton's discoveries in mathematics and gress from the Duluth district; then he Darwin's origin of the species. This is came out as a Fusion Silver candidate and was twice defeated. Towne will Ignatius Donnelly, who would be an ideal Populist candidate, for he has the bring to the ticket the prestige of being voice and the pen of a political and literary quack of remarkable fluency, if not force, of endurance, if not eloquence. He has made money enough

> is an argument in its behalf. What would Senator Teller have thought of the British Parliament, had it passed a resolution of sympathy for the Confedcrates during their gallant struggle of four years for independence? He would have stigmatized it as a wanton attack upon a friendly power. Of course, Sen-ator Teller could attempt to argue that the line drawn between the legislative and executive functions makes the

not observed, the business effort of President responsible to other nations whatever nature is barren of re-suits and incapable of growth. It that the independence of Congress relieves the President of any responsibility for such sympathy as that body may express in concurrent resolution. Advocate might, upon the basis of But this plea is altogether too technical for human nature's daily food, and merit, have long ago made a substan-

Ten or more Democratic State Con centions have been held, and have in every instance instructed for Bryan. But strangely enough not all have specifically declared for free coinage of silver. The Democracy of the East finds it necessary to be effusively enthuslastic for Bryan, but it reserves the right to be mighty cool towards

Bryanism. The work of filling up the broken

ranks and inducing new candidates to come forward goes merrily on. If there are not too many casualties, the Dem Popo-Citizens ticket may yet present a solid front by election day.

The troubles a platform makes ought to be an instructive lesson to Demo crats. The "Citizens" Legislative nom Inces were infinitely wiser. They are bothered by neither platform, pledges nor principles.

will surprise people not familiar with the history of the system. The inference rather commonly drawn, when the act of March 14 passed into law, was that new National hanks, springing up through-out the country, would at once expand the hank-note currency to huge dimen-sions. No sign of such a process is visi-ble. In March only 25,000 circulation was celed by banks reducing circulation, and in April \$2,333,000. No doubt, when demand by older banks for the extra 10 per cent in circulation sinckens, and the Centroli-er's office is able to overtake its accu-mulated business, note issues to new banks

Russian Sect That Honors Judas.

Six regular steamers are to be put on the service for carrying all these sup-plies to Alaska, and it is expected that London Globe. In his latest report to the Czar, the Procurator of the Holy Synod tells of a new sect discovered in the Government of Takutak, Eastern Siberia, and originated plies to Anaka, and it is expected inter this line will be kept bury for some little time. The Rosserans has already been put on, and the old hospital ship Missouri is to be converted into a freighter for the Alaskan service. The Lawton, Athenian by a peasant, Filip Likhacheff, who was by a poissing, this transcent, who was exiled to this remote region from the Ufimakaya Government for belonging to the sect of the Skopetzl. The Anglo-Rus-sian says that the doctrines of the now sect and explains in a MSS. headed, "My Destruction " and its alter alter alter. and Seward have also been added to th list, and it is guite probable that other and smaller vessels or launches may be pressed into the service before the senson gets well under . way.

sect and explains in a MSS. headed, "My Frofession," and its chief points are: (1) The first real disciple of Christ was Judas, for he repented of his sin and hanged himself. The same method of death is recommended to the members of the sect who wish to part from this sinful life. (3) Reverence is due only to God, that show to any man is idelatry (3) Man being sinful in his very nature and inclined to induce others to sin, he and maintenant to induce others to sin, he must not have any authority over his fellow-man. (4) Hence no obedience must be shown to any secular or ecclestastical authority. (5) The powers that be are from the devil, officials of the state, as well as priests of the church. (6) Property is a sin, as the result of the greed, like wise family ties as the result of the lust

Likhacheff, on being arrested, openly ac knowledged himself to be the author of "My Profession." The heresy was spreading among workingmen, especially amon "Skoptzis" exiled to Siberia from Euro

The Sultan's Method.

New York Commercial Advertiser, The Sultan is the cleverest bankrupt the world. He has solved the process living without paying his debis more suc-cessfully than any chevalier d'industre of faction or tradition. His answer to our demand for the Armenian indemnity is the editor of a country newspaper to earn a living for one person, and he must work mearly twice as hard to earn a living for two. The amount of vegetables required to pay a subscription must either he doubled, or the number of subscrihers must be doubled. As to advertising, hachelor country editors often receive ar-ticles, such as sewing machlies, in ex-change for their space that are not of great use to them. One editor in Illinois reported some months ago that he had agreed to accept a bicycle in exchange for advertising, and that, to his disgust, the manufacturer had sent him a "drop frame." The editor of the Larchwood Leader would not be embarrassed here-after if he received a "drop-frame" biartistic. He will settle our claims"on th same basis as those of the other powers. What could seem fairer? But he dan not paid the other powers, and does not mear to pay them. They dare not pres-him violently for fear of political compli-entions among themselves. We nave a such fear, and might shows warships un-such fear, and might shows warships up They dare not press der his nose with a nund at ease. But how can we do this, he reflects, no doubt, after if he received a "drop-frame" cycle.

which is to line the inside of the rooma. This is a fire-proof wood that acts as a preventive of fire from the inside. Dur-ing the Summer the troops going to Alas-ka will be quartered in tents until their Winter quarters are completed, they, of course, doing much of the work of con-struction. The material for these quart-ers is estimated to cost about \$140,000, while the total cost will be nearer \$250,000. Equipment and Supplies.

riage and watch its course. It must be admitted that the editor will have to work hard. It is sometimes hard enough for the editor of a country newspaper to earn

bi

submitted are very conservat within reason. Although an im-

The Troops in Alaska.

One of the important questions that has been considered is the securing of suitable and adequate quarters for the

and Fort Gibbon, quarters have been con

with double floors and windows. The quarters for the men will also be built in a manner sure to afford ample protec-

roops. New buildings are to be co

ed at St. Michael, Valdes and Cape

And taught to know what law is-after next election day. Gents who have the pleasing habit of imbihing Some attention has been given to the porses that will be sent to Alaska. Nearly too much hoose

herded there to stay,

Who their self-control and balance are inclined anch day to loss

each day to rows. Who hurrah for Deway loudly when they hap-pen in a church. And request the praying parson to come off has lotty perch.

They should be abated sternly and should jail-

ward wend their way, There to learn to mend their manners-after next election day.

These disgraceful painted banners that are hung across the street, Setting forth the many virtues of some fascy

place to eat, Which the Winter winds have tattered till they hang in ragged shreds,

hang in ragged ancean, Flaping genity, like Spring sephyrs, on the passing people's heads: All of these should be abolished, and should be turn down to 'stay. And no more should be permitted-after next

election day.

All the sad-eyed, weary Willies, who hold up

All the and syster, weary white, and note up the passer-by, And relate their hard-luck stories, that would make a statue cry. All the damsels who array them in the cos-turnes known as tights, And who trip the light fantastic in the dance

halls Summer nights;

All of these, and other evils which are prone to be too gay.

Should be st mly punished-that is, after next tion day

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Effect of Marriage on a Newspaper Chicago Tribune. If a country editor marries, does that make him get out a hetter newspaper? The editor of the Leader, published at Larchwood, Ia., thinks so. In taking his "How do you know he is a labor leader?" "Well, I saw a union card in his possession." "Well, I saw a union card in his possession. That shows he's a union man, doesn't it?" "Tes." "And I happen to know he never works. That proves him to be a leader."-Chicago Evening Post.

readers into his confidence on the eve of his marriage, he tells them that it will be for their benefit. "To the writer," he says, "the assuming of the marriage vows Evil Communications .-- Alice-I do wish Edgar wouldn't associate with doctors. Mamma-Why, daughter? Allee-Oh, some doctor he knows has told him where his appondix is; and now he thinks he's got a pain in it.--Effo. says, "the assuming of the marriage vows seems to be an incentive to greater ambi-tion, for greater deceds and nobler achievements, furnishing the noblest pur-pose for living and working, and a bet-ter and more fixed purpose in ilfe." Hence he declares: "We believe that the step we have taken will benefit not only our-selves, but our patrons and our friends ag well. For if we have before had reason to take pride in our chosen work, those reasons are now multiplied tenfold." If will be interesting to note whether this belief on the editor's part is justified. Other country editors who are contem-plating matrimony will do well to get a copy of the Leader before and after mar-riage and watch its course. It must be and now he thinks he's got a pain in it.-Life. Would Lack Some Conveniences.-I'm densed glad.--'' Thus cautionsity observed an English officer as he withdress his men under over of night, from an untenable kopie, ''-that these conformed Boers haven't got a territory that the sum never sets on.''-Puck. In Old Kontucky.-Coroner-Why are you so positive that decreased was accidentally killed? Perhaps it was a case of suicide. Colond Bourion-Touh seem to folget, sah, that a qualt bottle full of liquor-full, I repeat, sah-was found in his overcoat pocket, sah.-Chi-cago News.

"Gee whint" exclaimed the pirate chief; "the's whis" exclaimed us price chert "that's what I got for lexing off my chest protector." "What's the matter?" asked his Heutemant: "you don't seem to have a cold or anything." "Cold? No! I've been robbed. I gorgot to put the padiock on my strong-box." Philadelphia Record.

--- Philadeiphis Record. They Used Him.-- "Bpare me!" oried the cap-tive, "and I will be your slave for life. I am a sook by trade, and I can make any dish you destre." "Well," replied the Cambal King. "you do look as if you would make a good hash. I think we can use you." This reply, herrs somewhat ambiguous, left the captive la doubt, but, alas! not for long.--Philadeiphia

Press. Is This Possible?--Tabsley--What would you do if you had a million dollars a year? Mudge --The assessor, of course. From the foregoing the causal reafer may learn that in America, where even the lowest has a chance to rise, the great middle class is fully alive to and able to assume the plain duites inherent in the possession of wealth --Indianapolis Journal.

Limits on Inflation. New York Evening Post. Some of the facts disclosed by the Treasury's monthly bank-note statement of the flesh pean Russia.

ble. In March only 266,000 circulation was issued to new banks; but March was too early for a test. Now comes the April statement, showing the very mol-erate addition to the currency, on this account of \$15,000. In other words, the \$25,000,000 added to bank currency dur-ing April came almost wholly from the demand of existing National banks, which the law permitted to increase their cir-culation 10 per cent on security of bonds already pledged. But to this process of expansion there is a necessary limit. By expansion there is a necessary limit. By no means all of the older banks are takng advantage of the 19 per cent pro-rision. The Controller's statements show hat in March \$1,45,000 notes were can

hopelessly weak in his own state; not so much can be said against Bryan. Senator Teller's resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers ought not to pass. None of the precedents quoted

by his books to live without politics. He doesn't need to be elected, so he would be an ideal Populist candidate The troubles of the Pacific Christian Advocate, of this city, before the Gen-eral Conference seem to be the result of transposing the law of demand and

supply. When demand takes precedence, whether in the publication of a newspaper or in any other line of business, the supply follows without the nid of subsidy. If the regular order is

is possible that but for the "help" given it, and which has so long irked the General Conference, the

