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TODAY'S WEATHER .- Occasional showers;

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1900.

The Atlantic Monthly is not doing Mr. Nelson and Mr. Sedgwick and shallow heroics like those of Mr. Moody. We treated of this matter at some

It ought to have impressed the Atlantic editor as incongruous that Mr. Sedgwick should view a stay-at-home we are honest men, in terms of arrant selfishness. I ask you, he says, to support anti-imperialism, for the trans-parent reason that it is a synonym for the Decalogue, but as regards expanlight, even for common honesty, to recognize at once, candidly and contritely, that expansion has for its sole purpose and inspiration all that is unworthy and shameless.

Two extracts will show the essayist's basis of operations:

Basis of operations:

Back of these little causes which conspire to gether to keet a nation from the path of the Ten Commandments, there is a great, vague, powerful force, that seems to move among the affairs of nations like a current through the waters. It is recognized by all, but it is known to men by different names. Some form this idea of it, some that, Frofessor Washburn Hoykins calls it, in its relation to Great Britain, the "higher morality." Senator Beveridge calls it, in its relation to the United States, "raccial tendency."

me must be rent asunder, no matter ho Shame must be rent asunder, so matter how high the motives which support them. States-men must speak out straight from the heart. If is in this that Senator Reverdee and Colone, Deaby have rendered so salutary service. Whatever may be the justice of their views on trent policy, they have epened the attack amen sham. Let there be plain speech, and American people-among when the great Affectican people-among whom the great social experiments are to be tried—shall have the frost place in the ranks of nations, to say whether the partisans of the National belly or the partisans of the National on-science shall private, and what America, will do to make straight the way for Christendom.

If you are for expansion, be hones and say that you know no higher law of conduct than such as is derived from the belly. If you are for anti-imperialism, the National conscience is in your custody and you are the true apostle of Christendom. Erving Winslow, with his myriad ears listening and his myriad eyes watching to see what the American people are going to do with the church universal and the allpervading body politic of anti-imperialism, could not match this Sedgwick assumption in sublime arrogance. What rights, anyhow, has a pitiful minority of 75,000,000 people to question of criticise the overwhelming majority of 100 of the strictly exclusive men en and children of Boston's antiimperialist circles? Does the National conscience, in fact, insanely imagine itself as existing otherwise than in and through Nelson and Sedgwick, Winslow and Atkinson, Mason and Pettigrew Does the whole presume to be greater than a part? Since Denby and Beveridge have entered a plea of guilty for the entire country, how shall the remainder of American citizens have the hardihood longer to profess allegiance the Decalogue or the tenets of Christendom?

THE PIANO IN POLITICS.

An indication of the advance of universal prosperity that cannot be mis leading is seen in the increased sale of erticles of luxury. While in 1897 but \$5,000,000 worth of diamonds were imported, the importation in 1899 reached value of \$12,000,000. Last year twice many top-buggles were sold in the United States as in any year in the history of that industry, while the inase in the value of millinery imported last year was more than half a lion dellars in excess of that of 1897.

These circumstances, says the Kansas City Star, have a certain bearing, "but the question of real and acknowledged prosperity was settled by the that in the great wheatgrowing tates of the Northwest as many planes ere sold last year as had been dised of in the same territory in the vious six years." So it seems that it not diamonds or top-buggies or milnery that aftest the average prosperty of the country, but planes. Specifically, diamonds show the willingness of persons of wealth to part with their mey, but planes speak for the

mes. planes in the wheatgrowing states may can that farmers have forgotten too soon the sharp lessons of adversity which were but now forced upon them. The expenditure may be wise or unwise, as the subsequent cutlay for lesms, for music, for conservatories, etc., may be within the farmer's meansnot taking possibility of ruising money by mortgage on the farm into consideration. But it certainly means that farmers have more money than formerly; that they are not looking for a re of calamitous times, but are anticipating a season of leisure for themwes and the women of their families when the plane may be played, listened

to and enjoyed. Even the pessimist, who retreats prelintely before the melting notes of

patriotism in the stirring notes of the purpose of gentality and good cheer in households and in neighborhoods, these sounds are a vast improvement over the crack of hard times so long heard in the land, and the howl of calamity that for years "brayed harsh discordance on the air." Of course, there will be a day of reckoning, but while planes are selling freely, either for cash or on the installment plan, we are justified in accepting the verdict of the Kansas City Star, that "the country is not only safe, but comfortable."

NEED OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION. Notwithstanding the proposed ap-pointment at large of 100 cadets to the West Point Military Academy, there will probably be at least 150 vacancies four years from now, when the men thus appointed are assigned to regiments, unless many appointments are made from civil life. Some of the best fficers in the Army were civil apcointees, yet the political features of that method of selecting officers. The Philippines seems to show that volunteer officers handled their commands in the field as well as regulars, and that the enlisted volunteer was at least as good as the regular, but the appearance is deceptive if it is to be applied as a general proposition. Almost to a man the officers of the Eighth Army Corps THE EFFRONTERY OF SEDGWICK. had enjoyed the advantages of a semimilitary training in the National itself credit by abandoning the vig-Guard. They had acquired the habit of orous attitude originally taken toward command and the instinct for enforceproblems growing out of the Spanish ment of discipline. They had become war for specious reasoning like that of as well qualified as regulars to maneuver troops in as large bodies as regiments. They had acquired considera-ble knowledge of camp life from experilength the other day, and recur to it ence. They had drilled in fire discipline again now merely in order to point out and battle tactics. Only in the techthe very dishonest method employed in | nical knowledge of gunnery, engineer-Mr. Sedgwick's article in the May num-ber. ing, military law, etc.; in theoretical knowledge of military strategy, and, in a somewhat wider practical experience of garrison routine and field duties, was the regular superior to the volunteer, isolation policy as the incarnation of and in the campaign in the Philippines high and holy morality, while a policy of expansion can only be expressed, if little advantage, and were fully offset by the superior zeal, freedom from traditional restraints and the general "get there" spirit of the volunteer. To the qualifications possessed at the time of enlistment were added nearly a year sion, it is great gain for sweetness and of drill, discipline and practical experience before the insurrection took the volunteers into actual conflict. The same general conditions applied to the enlisted men also. Fully 60 per cent had received considerable military training and partial discipline in the National Guard. Not so large a per cent, but enough to supply non-commissioned officers and to leaven the whole mass, had enjoyed the benefits of military encampments and considerable target practice. Associated with them, the new men enlisted for the war developed into soldiers rapidly, and all had the benefit of a year of practical military life and discipline before tak-

> These were the conditions under which the splendid volunteer Army in the Philippines was developed. would be folly to generalize from this one experience that a large volunteer army could at any time be put into the field at all comparable with the volunteers who did so gallant service in Luzon or to the regulars who fought with them there and in Cuba. The number of men possessing the training of these volunteer officers is limited, and the number of men with even partial training in the ranks is far short of the demands of a large army. In another war there is no probability that the volunteer Army would enjoy the advantages of a year of actual service training before taking the field for genuine campaigning. Were there an emergency calling for the enrollment of a million men, such as might well be needed should those people have their way who decry militarism on one hand and seek to push the Government Into offensive interference with the affairs of other nations on the other, the Army would be essentially one of untrained volunteers, officered by men, the majority of whom would fall far short of the qualifications possessed by the officers of our recent small volunteer

ing the field.

This lack of competent officers for a large volunteer Army and of partially trained men to fill up its ranks might in a large measure be met through a proper and comprehensive militia system, one National in its character and uniform throughout the entire country This force should be organized, armed equipped and drilled exactly the same as the regular Army, with only the modifications as to time and discipline necessary, in a militia organization. There is, however, little hope that Congress will adopt so sensible a plan for supplying the foundation for a large and effective Army for sudden call to

If we are not to have a satisfactory militia system, the next best thing is to give our young men at schools and colleges and in the state militia organizations as much military training as possible, in order that when an Army is needed we shall have enough at least partially trained men to leaven the mass of recruits, and especially that there shall be officers competent to handle them and complete their training and transformation into effective soldiers. The rapidity with which vo unteers become effective troops depends upon the degree of their previous experience, and especially upon the quality of their officers. At present there are not competent officers enough for even a small Army, and the Government might well turn its attention to supplying this deficiency. The school at West Point might graduate five times as many officers annually as it does now, with benefit to the country. They could all be used in military in struction throughout the country and constitute a reserve supply of educated fficers for a large Army when needed. Schools for the benefit of National Guard officers might be established in every state, with regular Army officers of experience for instructors, the ounger officers graduated from the Mulitary Academy going into the line for a few years of practical military

Though he was born since the war, the name of Richard Yntes, Republican nominee for Governor of Illinois, will carry with it a certain weight in the state of Abraham Lincoln and of "Dick" Yates, who, as war Governor, so valiantly held up the hands of the great war President in the days of the republic's peril. Of course, among the tens of thousands of votes cast for him in November, relatively very few will "The Maiden's Prayer" or refuses to represent men whose feelings will be. a shin shell, unable to withstand even

life.

acknowledge a quickened impulse of deeply stirred by the memory of those times, yet political opinions descend from father to son in a way that will "Battle of Prague," vigorousty pound-ed out, must still admit that for all awaken much enthusiasm for the name of Yates in the coming contest, regardless of present political strife from which his nomination was evolved.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF SKIN. United States Senator Tillman, of outh Carolina, in a recent address before the Good Government League of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, on "The Race Question in the South," said in presence of a negro student, who was an attendant upon the lecture, that "scratch one of these colored gradnates under the skin and you will find the savage. His education is like a coat of paint, like his skin." This was a brutal speech from a Southern man who is no fair representative of Southern gentlemen, and yet its brutal frankness rests on a very large body of popular opinion, not only at the South, but at the North. The brutal aristocracy of skin rules in some of the public schools of New York, New Jersey and Illinois. It rules even in Bossuch appointments do not recommend | ton to such an extent that an able, well-educated, refined negro, bishop of history of the volunteer Army in the the African Methodist Church, could not three years ago obtain rooms and piace at the public table of a first-class hotel. George H. Nixon, a New Hampshire lad of mixed Spanish and Irish blood, went to a preparatory school at Highland Palls, N. Y., to prepare to enter West Point. The thirty-five other candidates for the Military Academy. assuming because of his dark skin that he was of negro descent, proceeded to visit him with systematic abuse and persecution. They "cut him dead." they abused the widow he boarded with until Nixon, to spare her trouble, went to another lodging, but the insults were so incessant that Nixon decided to go home, for he knows what reception awaits him should he obtain admission to West Point. He could go to Harvard or Yale and be secure of courteous treatment from his fellow-students during his course. He might, as at least one negro student has done, secure class-day honors; but after he graduated he would find it very difficult to secure any employment on level with his acquirements and intellect, because of the all-pervasive dull aristocracy of

skin. The Southern whites apply strict democratic principles among themselves, recognizing in a most complete and practical way the doctrine of political equality, and yet they utterly reject those principles when the color of a man's skin is concerned, and this they do where there is not the slightest threat of any negro supremacy, far or near. The Southern whites exempt the ignorant whites from the educational qualification employed to disfranchise the illiterate blacks, and this they do apparently because of a natural repulsion between white and black great enough to ignore any thought of logi-cal consistency. But the Southern whites are not peculiar in this respect. The whites of South Africa, British as well as Dutch, are said to view the question exactly in the same light. At present in Cape Colony the franchise is given to the few educated blacks, but It is notorious that the Afrikander sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of keeping the negroes down. J. A. Hobon, in his book on South Africa, says: here is virtual unanimity among white ith Africans that the natives must be kept down. Nine-tenths of the British colonists are prepared to remove the Kaffir franchise should pregared to remove the Kaffir franchise sound if ever become a potent factor in election and Kaffirs showed any capacity for politics organization on a race basis. . . Educate algerra are no more popular with the Britis in South Africa than they are with the Britis in South Africa than they are with the Britis

Kipling's stories of Indian life describe the children of intermarriages of Englishmen and natives as "niggers." Our American soldiers stigma-tize the Filipinos as "niggers." The average man of English blood, wherever he goes, has a personal antipathy and open, coarse contempt for any race but his own, and for this reason men hated foreign traders in all the ports of the world, in South America, China, Japan, Turkey, because they are arrogant, domineering and contemptuous in their treatment of other races than their own.

We Anglo-Saxons are self-satisfied, liable to violent prejudices, intolerant and overbearing in our treatment of other races. Outside of English-speaking people of white ancestry, we treat en of other races as if they were all "blanket Indians," or would soon become "blanket Indians" under seducing environment. The Southern negro is perhaps the most notable illustration of er race antipathies, but in our treatment of Chinese, Japanese, Italians, all peoples outside our own, the insular Anglo-Saxon, arrogant contempt for everybody as our "inferiors" is plainly visible. It is a deplorable trait; it is a survival of barbarism, and yet it is an ugly fact that the brutal gospel of Tillmanism has a good many disciples at the North as well as the South The South is franker than the North is. Northern colleges. So he is; but as a rule the North won't give him any work after he gets out of school, no matter how capable of intelligent employment he may be. If the negro today were as acute and successful in money-making as a Jew, he would still have to wait long years, as the Jew did, to obtain anything like the full civic justice in practice that, under both law and gospel, is theoretically his right.

Again the Pacific Ocean has proved too small for a couple of sailing vesself, and one of them is down in the depths, while the other, in a damaged ondition, is in port, a subject for the underwriters and the maritime lawyers. Fortunately, no loss of life resulted in the Argus-Iolani collision, but there is a property loss of about \$200,000 which must be faced by some one, and from the reports at hand the fixture of this liability will probably not be accomplished until a new precedent in maritime law has been established on the statute books. The coming together of the two ships was apparently unavoidable, for it is a well-known fact that vessels lying within a mile or so of each other in a calm will gradually be drawn together. The strange feature of the accident lies in the fact that a vessel in light ballast trim having "stern way" only could do such damage as was suffered by the Iolani. The explanation of the ease with which the lost bark succumbed to the two light blows she received undoubtedly lies in her age. A quarter of a century of heating in the tropics and freezing in the northern latitudes, together with the havec wrought by rust, had seem-ingly extracted all the life from the iron hull of the Iolani, and left it but

the moderately light blows inflicted by the Argus. The effect, so far as the loiant is concerned, would probably have been the same had she received the blow from a derelict or a good-sized log. In such a case, the single word "missing" on the maritime rec-ords would have offered the only explanation of the lost ship.

The marriage of His Imperial Highness, Crown Prince Yoshihito, of Japan, and Princess Sada Ko, daughter of Prince Kujo, took place in the imperial palace at Tokio yesterday. The affair as scheduled presented a curious ture of old and new Oriental and Occidental. The state of transition which the cratwhile Hermit Kingdom is undergoing is peculiarly marked in the ceremonial which makes the Prince a sultor instead of an autocrat in securing his engagement to marry, and in the adoption of the honeymoon idea, in accordance with which the imperial couple proceeded in a special railway carriage to Kyoto, the ancient capital, where they will remain in bridal seclusion for a month. From what we have recently been told in this city by a woman who has spent many years in educational work in Japan, that nation's first permanent advance toward Wetesrn civilization must come through a modification in its estimate and treatment of its women. Slaves such as she described the women of Japan to be can never mother a race of just and honorable men, the quality whose patriotism is measured by their love of home in the domestic and protective sense which is characteristic of Western manhood.

have been coming into the country so freely this Spring are being largely utilized in rallroad work. The difficulty railroads have always experienced in procuring reliable white labor for construction work is greater than ever this year, because of the general industrial activity, and it is no wonder the more reliable Japanese labor is in demand. Speaking of the portage road above The Dalles, an employe recently said the road would have been completed some time ago, had it been possible to get men enough. The wages were \$2 a day, and the board good, and the same price as in town. 'The average men were a "cultus set, working only till they got a few dollars ahead, and then went to The Dalles to go on a big drunk, and would not show up for a week or not at all." Mondays it was almost impossible to get a crew to work, and it was generally Tuesday before the camp was in shape for active operations. Con-tractors can scarcely be blamed for seeking reilef from such labor, even at the alternative of hiring Japanese. An exclusion law alone can prevent it, for the sober, industrious and reliable Japanese laborer is too strong a competitor for the class of white men with whom he comes into competition.

It appears that the Japanese who

The great activity of many persons in behalf of Captain Charles E. Mc-Donell for County Assessor is a practical guaranty of his success-a success that, by unremitting effort, may be made overwhelming. Numerous things commend McDonell's candidacy. He is young, active, popular, capable, and modest, and he has a most creditable record as a volunteer soldier in the Philippines. He is one of those rare persons whose personality inspires warm friendships and general respect and confidence. No one who knows Captain McDonell doubts that he will make a most efficient Assessor, entirely fair and impartial in his attitude toward all taxpayers, large and small. It would appear, too, that his gallant service with the Second Oregon should be recognized in this manner, for by honoring him every member of the regiment will feel that he is honored. His defeat would be an especial source of chagrin to his fellow-soldiers.

The old pendulum argument is praccrats have for carrying New York this year. New York went Republican for Lincoln in 1864, Democratic for Seyur in 1868, Republican for Grant in 1872. Democratic for Tilden in 1876. Republican for Garfield in 1880, Democratic for Cleveland in 1884, Republican for Harrison in 1888, Democratic for Cleveland in 1892, and Republican for McKinley in 1896. But the clock bids fair to stop short this year.

Bryan, it is hinted, will object to James Hamilton Lewis as a running mate because he is too young. A Presidential ticket where both candidates have barely passed the Constitutional limit, and not yet attained the age of discretion, would obviously not appeal to the mature judgment of the country What is the matter with Pennoyer? He is not too young.

The Associated Press correspondent at Sioux Falls seemed to think that it was necessary to assure the public that the Populist convention was "well dressed, good mannered, and thorough-The North hypocritically boasts that a ly well behaved, and with only occanegro is fairly treated at some of the sional whiskers." The burden of proof

The Sloux Falls Populists want to stop a little war and begin a big one, and as preparation for it they suggest a reduction of the Army.

Either Denmark's or Ours

New York Times.

The project of selling the Dunish West Indies to the United States has been abandoned. There a strong opposition to the idea, and the King himself is against it.—Copenhagen dispatch to he London Times.

Very good. We shall be well content to let Denmark keep the islands if public southment and her King oppose their sale. Denmark is a good neighbor. She has no schemes or squadrons to menace our in-terests or disturb our tranquillity. But we home King (Dytsilan and his

But we hope King Christian and his advisers are sufficiently familiar with our traditional policy to understand well that the transfer of title and possession to any of the great powers of Europe would not be countenanced by the Government of the United States. An examination of our diplomatic correspondence and instructions to our Ministers will make this quite clear to them. This principle of our permanent policy was concludy stated by Henry Clay, Secretary of State, in 1825:

You will now add that we could not consent to the occupation of those inlands (Cuba and Porto Rico) by any other European power than Spain under any contingency whatever. In 1852 Secretary of State Edward Everti wrote to Mr. Rives, our Minister at

It has, however, been the steady rule of ou It has, however, been the steady rule of our policy to avoid, as far as possible, all disturb-ance of the existing political relations of the West Indies. We have folt that any attempts on the part of any of the great maritime pow-ers to obtain exclusive advantages in any of the latends where such an attempt was likely to be made would be apt to be followed by others, and end in converting the architecture others, and end in converting the architecture

Muny passages of like import might be moral support,

cited from the papers of our State De-partment and the messages of our Prosi-dents. These two will amply suffice to establish the fact that the sale of the Danish islands in the West Indies to any of the great European powers would be inadmissible. The islands must be and remain Denmark's or ours. If Denmark understands this abe may be spared the emberrassment of impracticable committees the considerate and respectful attention of the public. They are the Republican and Democratic. The only issues in this understands this abe may be spared the emberrassment of impracticable commitnents.

WHY AMERICANS EXCRI-Manufacturers More Enterprising. Workmen More Intelligent.

was once least disputed. This expert rates the manufacturers and

This expert rates the manufacturers and workmen of this country above those of England. The American employers excell "In scientific organization, in economy of effort, in the use of machinery, and in training workmen." The difference between the workmen of the two countries is, he says, "the difference between the mechanical discipline of our soldiers and the reliance upon individual training and intelligence, which is now recognized as necessary in other armies." According to this expert English workmen who go to America often find themselves uncomfortable there. "They are required to show a mental alertness to which they are quite unused, and find it necessary to do their best, instead of conforming to the restrictive rules of the trades union, to the restrictive rules of the trades union, which require them to do no better than the average of incompetency."
This observer says, as other have said before him, that "the Americans are never

content while anything is done by manual labor which can possibly be done by ma-chinery." To this, primarily, he ascribes the fact that the trades union system is not so troublesome in the United States as it is in England. That the manufacturers of this country are less hampered by trades union regulations and restric-tions than are those of England cannot be denied. To that comparative fraccion. be denied. To that comparative fre oupled with their own energy and skill. the American manufacturers of iron and stleel products owe their ability to com-pete successfully anywhere with foreign

Whether the rules of British building trades unions are any more restrictive than those of Chicago unions, and limit to a greater degree the amount of work which a man is allowed to do, is extremely loubtful. If they are equally restrictive, even, British contractors must be more patient and long-suffering than those in Chicago. In the building trades there is far less opportunity for substituting machinery for manual labor than there is in the manufacturing industries. A machine way be invented to the rate. thine may be invented to do the work of a dozen men in a steel mill, but not of a dozen plumbers or steamfitters. To this may be due the insistence of the building trades unions on their restrictive rules. It is doubtful whether all the advice which may be given to English manufac-turers or workmen will have any effect on them. Both are conservative in their ways to a degree which never has been known here. The British manufacturers, as a rule, think they "know it all," and the British workmen have the same cheerful belief. The only danger is the decline of American workmen in the manufacturing ndustries into that "monotony of medioc-ity encouraged by the English trades mions." There is nothing to give rise to fear that that will happen.

Judge Lochren's Predilections

New York Tribune.

New York Tribune.

That Judge Lochren should hold the opinions reported about the extension of the Constitution to the island ex propria vigore is not surprising. Anybody acquainted with him would have predicted that such would be his views. Judge Lochren is a Democrat, by association and training loyal to the Constitutional doctrines of Calhoun and Taney. Moreover, he is a son of the Northwest Territory, a country which, even while unorover, he is a son of the Northwest terri-tory, a country which, even while unor-ganized into states, had equivalent to Constitutional rights under the ordinance of 1287—a country, moreover, peopled large-ly by citizens of the old states, taking with them into territories ideas of their relation to the Federal Government acquired in places where they had a voice in its conduct. This tradition of partner-ship along with citizens of states in the in its conduct. This tradition of partnership along with citizens of states in the United States Government exercised a powerful influence on the people. Out of it arose the "popular-sovereignty" doctrine of Cass and Douglas, and, curiously enough, it is teday in the Middle West ents are superior to both the personal descents of his arongest disposition has been settled. cally the sole dependence the Demo- that the strongest disposition has been sound and political deserts of his manifested, even among Republicans, to opponents, in other words, it will consider the inhabitants of newly acquired territory as entitled to all the guarantees of the Constitution without regard to Congress — an idea that was ridiculed by Webster and Benton, repeatedly rejected by Congress, with the acquiescence for half a century not only of our own people, but of those in the territories thus held but of those in the territories thus held in subjection. It is only natural that Judge Lochren should take the view he does.

but as independent candidates. But there are. Take the County Treasurership, for example: Mr. Hoyt has twice measured

State Banking in Maine In the May number of Sound Currency, Mr. E. Birney Stackpole presents an elabo-rate history of banking in Maine, from the establishment of the Bank of Portand in 1799 down to the inauguration of the National banking system about 1866. His sketch of the Suffolk Bank redemp-tion system and its influence as a regula-

tor of the currency is particularly interother interesting point brought out by Mr. Stackpole's paper is that the bank notes of that early period were not secured by United States bonds, but by the general commercial assets of the banks. One result of this was to make the currency responsive to commercial needs; another was to give the inhabitants of Maine the benefit of more liberal loans and lower rates of interest than they could have had if the banks had been obliged to invest largely in 2 per cent bonds, as re-quired by our present Nutional banking law. The article deserves careful perusal by all interested in the early financial history of this country, or in the cur-rency question generally. Copies can be had for 5 cents each by addressing the Reform Club, 52 William street, New

The President's Wise Choice.

New York Evening Post. The President's appointment of Mr. Dole is first American Governor of the Hawalian Islands is eminently fit. There is start and hot-headed faction am the Hawalians which has taken offense at President Dole's conservative ways, and would have been glad to see repinced by a man more after its own heart. It is said to have maintained a lobby at Washington to prevent the nomination of Mr. Dole. But President Mc-Kinley has wisely decided to respect the wishes of the more intelligent and state. elements of the population and to continue at the head of affairs a man who, both as Judge and as President, has shown himself steady and safe. The real difficul-ties of Hawaiian self-government lie fur-ther on; but in the preliminary step of selecting a Governor no mistake has been made

> Well, Don't They! Elgin Recorder.

There is not much similarity between the editorials in The Oregonian and those of the Republican country publications of the state on the Porto Rican tariff ques-tion. The former possesses sufficient in-dependence to condemn a policy which it knows to be both wrong and vicious; but the small fry is lacking in the moral cour-age to oppose an Administration measure, though they realize it is contrary to the Constitution of our country. The pub-lication that has the courage to stand up be made would be apt to be followed by consideration and each pelago of a great theater of national competition for what is right meen man and man, like except that he wants the office. That exclusives which might become fatal to the soo of the world.

The transfer all the transfer at the courage to stand up has any reason for being before the public except that he wants the office. That is regardless of political considerations, is not sufficient. Office-hunting should be something more than an opportunity for a personal livelihood at the public expense.

CLAIMS OF PERSONS AND PARTY

Two tickets before the people in the election in this city and county deserve the considerate and respectful attention resents a principle-a code of principlesand each has put forward candidates in themselves representative and of good character. They are, besides, men of average intelligence and business capacity, and The Oregonian does not doubt that Chicago Tribune.

The London Times is publishing a series of articles upon American engineering competition. That paper sent an expert investigator to this country, and he is now warning English manufacturers that they must bestir themselves or they will lose their supremacy in departments where the more least disputed. of the candidates, the better deserving of public support; but, as between the two parties, it urges the election of the publicans on broader grounds. The county and city election are intimately and vitally related to the state and Congressional election; and the latter is a link in a great chain that if broken might lead to defeat of the Republican National ticket, and overthrow of the policies for which the party stands. Republican dieaster in this county, and Democratic success, almost certainly involve Republican defeat in this Congressional district, and probably in the state at large No Republican can afford to take the chances; no citizen interested in the welfare of Portland and Oregon should shirk his individual responsibility of deciding what shall be their destiny. The voter at the ballot box is the judge who renders that very important decision. Oregon has a partic ular interest in the National destiny, as it is concerned in Oriental expansion; and it has the same duty that every other state has to maintain a sound and stable currency. For these the Republican party

The dangerous element in this campaign is the independent candidacies of several persons for county and city offices, and of a vagrant ticket for the Legislature. The former are, or have been, Republicans; the latter are recruited from pretty much all the parties. As between the Republican and Democratic parties, candidates and policies, the votor should be able castly and clearly to determine. But the issue is beclouded, and the result made less certain, through the interjection of personal ambitions and personal candidacles by individuals who have no purposes to further except their own, and are in no sense whatever the representatives of any principle except spoils-hunting. Their success promotes no cause but their own, means nothing to anybody but themelves, except in so far as it menuces the establishment of Republican policies, discourages Republican organization and declares the principle that party is not worth while to maintain, and individual self-meking is everything. Such methods are a denial of the elementary rule of our Government-administration of public affairs through the machinery of party. The practice of running independent in

fultnomah is largely the outgrowth of ast demoralization in the Republican arty. Four years ago and two years ago, there were two factions and organizations bitterly contending for su-premacy. One of these deserved to be considered the Ropublican party, and has now clearly established its title; but its position was not then so clear to the wholepublic. No wonder, then, that in the widespread confusion small regard was paid by many Republicans for the legitimate claims of party, and that several independent candidates, supported for the most part by the Mitchell-McBride organization, were successful. Now none of these candidates has any sort of claim to the vote of any Republican as such. They are indorsed by no party organization which has the faintest color of right to be deemed a Republican party, or by any political organization at all. They are running as independent candidates, be because he deems the individual success of the independent candidate more important than the sucand Republican policies. All this is sesuming that there are no

his personal popularity against the reg-ular Republican nominee, and has been successful. He stands high in the regard of many friends; and The Oregonian does not at all question that he deserves all the many pleasant things they have to say for him. Nevertheless, it esserts that it would, from the standpoint of sound public policy, be a mistake longer to retain him in this responsible position. Most states place a limit upon the time which their Treasurers shall ærve, because they think it imprudent long to entrust their finances and their money with any one man, no matter who he is. The State of Washington limits the incumbency of one person in its Treasurership to one term, the State of Oregon to two. Counties might with propriety do the same. But there are still more serious reasons for reciring the present Treasurer. He is and has been during the entire four years of his incumbency cashier of a local National bank. No bank should be permitted to hold that questionable relation-ship to the public treasury; no bank officer should be placed in position where he may, if he likes, dispose of the public funds by way of de-posit for the benefit of any private institution, much less his own. There should be no such exclusive offi-cial avenue between a bank and the coun-ty treasury. Mr. Hoyt has such small appreciation of the ambiguity and impropriety of his own position that he has the rare presumption to ask the public, for his own sake alone, to continue this queer arrangement; and the public will have little appreciation of the viciousness, not to say real danger, of this practice if it is allowed to be continued.

Another independent cardidacy is that of ex-Polkeman Austin for City Engiof ex-Policeman Austin for City Engineer. Here is an office that demands both good common sense and technical skill. The city charter requires that the City Engineer must be a civil engineer, but unfortunately does not define the qualifications of a civil engineer. But the charter evidently meant to require that he should have thorough training and experience in the engineering profession. No perience in the engineering profession. No one questions that Mr. Chase, the present Engineer and Regublean candidate for re-election, is a competent officer. He record shows it. It may be doubted, on the contrary, if ex-Policeman Austin has any particular skill as engineer or surveyor, or any meritorious record in that branch of human endeavor. He does seem to have been reasonably successful in the noble art of office-hunting. So has Tom Jordan. But it looks as if Jordan would now have an opportunity for a va-cation of a couple of years. There is no prospect that at the next election he will fall to bob up seranely for something else.

the independent cames son for being before the pub-nat he wants the office. That hunting should be Not one of the independent candidates

NOTE AND COMMENT.

If your vote is worth anything to you

Mrs. Mildred McLean Hazen Dewey is low out of politics. Missouri mules are now worth 1150

piece, and still they are kloking. Uncle Sam will now proceed to see if the unspeakable Turk is also the unbluffable

Senator Clark is contemplating matrimeny. He evidently has no hope of ever being President.

Perhaps if the Boer Generals put in their nsuring one another they wouldn't be able to do quite so much fighting.

The Middle-of-the-Road Pops seem to cealize that their cause has gone to the dogs. They have nominated a man named Barker for President,

Philippine Guide-This is the great Agui-

naido, the leader of the Filipinos, hamplon of oppressed liberty, and the intimate friend of Senator Hoar. Tourist-Is-is he dead? Rev. Mr. Jeffries, father of the pugilist,

efends prizefighting as an occupation. The church militant has in Jeffries, Sr., a bright and shining example of what a preacher ought not to be.

The movement for the perpetuation of the great Dewey Arch in New York languishes. Too bad. No reason why subscriptions should not be generous. The title can be kept in the city's name, and Mrs. Dewey easily circumvented.

A few days ago a little steamboat belonging to McGowan & Son blew her whistle on landing at Reed's Island, in the Columbia, and scared two pair of horses into the river. The animals were being used in the seining grounds, and three of them swam a distance of four miles to Washougal, the fourth being drowned, Mr. McGowan paid the owner, J. C. Russell, \$100 for the horse without a quibble, and everybody connected with the affair was satisfied, according to Captain C. W. Weir, who was in the vicinity at the time. The three horses which had survived the long swim, were trying to climb up a steep bank when found and were pretty well exhausted.

There are so many candidates these days of so many parties and complexions and of such diverse appearances that the boys find it necessary to ask all they meet for election cards, no matter whether they look like politicians, preachers or gamblers, or plain, ordinary American citi-zens. The object of the boye is to let no guilty man escape, and, to make certain of this, it is, of course, absolutely necessary to strike all they meet. It is somewhat of a nuisance to honest people who are not running for office, but they have to bear it for the general good. The boys who get the cards use them for trading and cometimes gamble or play ducks and drakes for them, as some of the candidates will with the public welfare, if elected.

Mayor Storey yesterday dashed off the following touching poem, after seeking mental stimulus in the perusal of the works of the erring, but brilliant, Edgar Allan Poet

Oht the awful nerve of Wells, Dector Wells, How a simple nomination this physician's head-pico swells! What a world of gulf and glamour

n the things he has to say Hear his clamer, clamer, clamer, While each beejer, with his hammer,

While each hosier, with his hammer,
Knocks him softly every day.
Oh! this Wells, Wells, Wells,
How he tells, tells, tells
The voters of his prospects in a way that doubt
dispels,
Does this Wells, Wells, Wells, Wells,
Walls, Wells,
Does this week-sure old physician Doubter. Does this cock-sure old physician, Doctor Wells.

a question could scarcely arise court official would require the hat removed as a mark of respect to himself. and notaries, etc., would require it out of respect to the Bible. Many people have never seen an oath administered by a man, nor even heard of such a thing, but there are a considerable number of female notaries in this city who administer onths as legally and satisfactorily as men. In many offices where female stenographers are employed they are commissioned as notaries public for the convenience of their employers, who are thus saved the trouble of hunting up a notary when one is needed.

Times have changed as regards chimney sweeps within the last 40 or 50 years, as well as in regard to others. Now chimney sweeps go to their business on bleycles, carrying their full equipment and wearing plug hats. Years ago chimneys were swept by small boys, whose principal clothing was the soot bag they carried. and who, armed with scraper and broom, climbed up the fluce of chimneys in the morning before the fires were started, and whose cheery cry of "Sweep, Oh!" as their heads appeared above the top of the chimneys was a common sound in cities. The poor little wretches were mostly orphans, bound out to hard taskmasters, and were to be pitied, but as they swaggered along the streets they had the right of way from all, for contact with them or a swipe from the soot sack was as much dreaded then as the messenger boy on a bicycle is these days, though he did not inflict fatal injuries,

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS A Question of Livelihood.-"Sure, Tere yes go to the front, kape at the back, or ye be kilt. Of know ut?" Terence-Faith, s

be kilt. Ol know ut?" Terence Faith, a lsn't that the way Ol get my llvin'?-Punch. Find Mother-You say Mr. Willies objects to my presence in the parior when he calls? Daughter-Yes, mamma. Foud Mother-I won-der why? Daughter-I'm sure I don't know-

nless it is because he loves me for myself lone.—Chicago News. The Last Straw.-Judson thought he might pull through without maxing an assignment, but just as he was about arranging satisfactorily with his creditors—"What happened?" "The hill for his wife's Easter hat came in."—Philadelphia Builetin.

Her Strategic Move .- "Yes," said Mrs. Min

Her Strategi: Move.—"Yes," said Mrs. Miningcamp, "I induced my husband to go to
Monte Carlo, and he lost half his fortune.
I'm very thankful." "Thankful?" "Yes, He
was bent on having himself elected Senator;
Why, he wouldn't have had a dollar left!"—
Puck.
"There is a man whose vote in a Presidential election could not be bought," remarked
Senator Sorghum. "Are you sure of it?" "Absolutely," "Well, your faith in human nature has increased considerably," "Faith in
human nature has nothing to do with it. He
is a resident of the District of Columbia."—
Washington Star.

Agrott.—This missionary made a very adrott

Adroit.-This missionary made a very appeal to the sympathies of the savages

appeal to the sympathies of the savages. "Jou should suffer yourselves to be converted," he urged, "in pity for the civilized poor. For if you remain obdurate, you are likely to be the cause of illuminating cell being pushed up a point or two in price." Hereupon the savages yielded, for they were not unacquainted with the industrial conditions which obtain among us calightened people.—Detroit Journal.