# The Oregonian.

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s or discussion intended for publication in regonian should be addressed invariably a The Oregonian." not to the name of dividual. Letters relating to advertising pitions or to any husiness matter should reased simply "The Oregonian."

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Tactma posighes. Tactma posighes. Tactma posighes. Tactar Business Office-The Tribure build-tig. New Tork city: "The Booker," "Chicasos the E. C. Beckwith special agency, New York. Per sale in Bun Francisco by J. R. Cooper, 166 Market street, near the Palace bolei, and si Goldamith Broa., 256 Sutter street. Per sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street.

TODAT'S WEATHER .- Partly cloudy, with al light showers; warmer during the n; westerly winds. afternoon; worth

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 12.

The Pendleton East Oregonian remarks that an utterance unfavorable to Senator Hanna, in the columns of the Portland Telegram, was "probamade "for the purpose of creating the impression that it is an independent sheet." The editor of the East Ore gonian is too intelligent a man not to know that when he implies that The Oregonian does not criticise Hanna and supports his political methods, he an implication which every reader of The Oregonian knows to be untrue. He cannot plead ignorance. He knows it is untrue. Is the neces-sity for barking at 'The Oregonian's heels so imperative that a paper professing intelligence and respectability nust descend to such palpable misrepresentation?

There is clearly a strong and reputable element at Forest Grove that is not at all satisfied with the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the Hatch case, and with what is considered the arbitrary action of the Coroner in refusing or neglecting, as non-essential, to make a more searching investigation of the relations between the deceased and the man who last saw her alive. There appears to be some grounds for this disnatisfaction, which thus far the Coroner has failed to clear away. The ends of justice and the guarantee for sacredness of human life are to be served by thorough probing of so-called mysteries, and not by tempering the law to a man because he is eminently respectable and worth \$40,000.

Lord Roberts has crossed the Zand and reached Venterburg Road, which is but 22 miles distant from constad, the Boer headquarters, so that he has moved his whole army re than seventy-five miles since he

d from Bloemfontein, on the 2d This is a remarkable week's work. Thus far his advance progresses favorably, so that, if his transport does not break down, he should be in front of Pretoria by the middle of June. The Boers show no signs of being able to make a resolute stand this side of Pretoria. If the report be true that the Boers are retiring from their position in the Biggarsberg mountains in Natal, followed by the advance of General Buller's army, then it is probable there will be no stand of consequence made this side of the Vanl River. Once the Boers concentrate in the Transvaal the

beginning of the end will be in sight. The campaign is now entering on its last and most critical stage. General Hunter on his way to Mafeking, and General Buller before Biggarsberg will soon find their front relieved from the presence of the enemy, for in order to ist the pressure of Lord Roberts' main army the Boers will be obliged to call in all their outlying forces and concentrate on the Vaal to stop, if possible, the advance to Pretoria

chickens for the table have been corre-spondingly high. Now even old hens have been withdrawn from the market for setting, and the supply of roosters of last Fall's hatching is not large. From these facts, it is evident that there is no danger of a glut in the poultry market of this city, and that if there is not money in the poultry business, it is because those who engage in it do not know how to manage it.

### THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

Gold is going abroad in considerable volume, and incidentally the Treasury's holdings are suffering impairment. On March 13 the gold reserve in the Treasbounty on it. ury stood at \$243,000,000. The reform bill of March 14 withdrew \$150,000,000 of this for a constant reserve, leaving \$93,000,000 or thereabouts on hand in free gold holdings. From that time on the daily statement shows these gold holdings, exclusive of the fixed reserve of \$150,000,000. At first there was an increase in the free gold, which amounted to nearly \$100,000,000 at one time, but for seven weeks there has

been a decline. Its progress is shown in the table: Free gold April 5 April 10 April 14 April 29 ay 11 The near approach of a Presidential

election, and the practical certainty that Bryan and free coinage of silver will make one of the two alternatives put before voters, may account for a very small part of this phenomena. The prospect of Bryan's election is remote, and it is doubtful what he could do to overthrow the standard; but such effect as that prospect and that contingency have upon the financial situation are in no other direction than toward the expulsion of gold from circulation through domestic hoarding and export abroad. The election of a free-sliver President could not fail to exert a very profound deleterious effect upon confidence, both in Europe and here at home. Everybody who owned a dollar, whether millionaire or laborer

with a slender savings bank deposit. would feel that perhaps his money would be safer out of the bank than in, and every foreign investor in American securities would begin to wonder whether he ought not to sell while he could sell to advantage. It is not fair, however, to ascribe

this gold movement to the menace of Bryanism, so long as other explana-tions are more natural. The most attractive theory is that we are lending gold abroad because we have more than we need, and because Europe will pay more hire for its use than it can sarn at home. Money is high in rope and easy in New York. We have had more gold than we absolutely required. The circulation being denied relief through profitable bank issues, course has been had to gold, both

through mining operations and through imports. The reform bill has supplied a moderate volume of bank notes, based on gold, and the gold is released for more profitable employment. It is one of the incidental benefits of the gold-standard bill that it releases

gold from inordinate accumulation in the Treasury and enables it to go out into the world to earn something, while bank notes do its work with perfect facility. For its enactment the Republican party deserves support. Every man has the choice to tender that support or to aid the party whose triumph will send the gold into hiding and withdraw foreign investment from American enterprises. Gratitude, perhaps, cannot be looked for, but men may at least be expected to consult their selfinterest.

A REMOTE EMERGENCY. buyers from the exhausted forests of the East, and numerous sales of immense tracts of timber land in the Northwest, are causing some concern as to the ultimate depletion of our own forest reserves. In California, a state which, except for redwood, does not cut much figure in the world's supply of timber, the papers are advising us to place a heavy export bounty on lumer. In the light of past experience, this seems hardly necessary at present. for in spite of the great activity in the timber and lumber business, the manufactured product is cheaper today than it was twenty-five years ago, when all of the logs needed could be felled within a few feet of the waterourses by which they were floated to the mills. In Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, which have supplied building material for thousands of cities of marvelous growth within a comparatively short space of time, heavy drafts have been made on the supply of standing timber. The settler's ax and brush fires have also assisted materially in reducing the standing timber in that section, the clearings of the farmers growing with greater rapidity there than they ever will in the more rugged lands of the Pacific Northwest With all of our wealth of timber, on which as yet but scanty inroads have een made, the Pacific Northwest cannot yet meet the competition of the Atlantic and Gulf timber districts in the big lumber trade of the east coast of South America, Over a generation ago, in fact, half a century ago, the "deer-haunted forests of Maine' supplying cargoes for these ports, and they are still doing the same business, very few Pacific Coast cargoes ever getting round the Horn to South America's Atlantic ports. The lumber trade with Europe from the Pacific Northwest is increasing, but it is still largely confined to special stock, such as cannot be secured in any other local-Ity. A singular anomaly is presented in the lumber situation in the Pacific Northwest today. As previously stated, lumber is cheaper than it was twenty-five years ago, and at the same time logs are higher proportionately than they were in the early days of the industry. This condition of affairs is a tribute to the marvelous genius of the awmill-builders. The steady introduction of modern machinery in the mills has gradually increased the amount of merchantable product that could be obtained from a log, and at the same time has reduced the cost of placing this product on car or ship. In the woods a proportionate reduction could hardly e made, as the cost under old methods increased very rapidly as soon as loggers were obliged to go back from the banks of the streams for their logs. The days of the hand-logger are over. wever, and even the bull team is being crowded aside by the donkey engine, the tram road and flume, which THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATUFDAY, MAY 12, 1900.

retail, in this market this Spring, and bring logs from the recesses of the forest many miles from water, and dump them where the towboats or railroads can reach them. With such facilities for reaching our timber and placing it on the market, vast tracts which iwen-a division of opinion in the British ty-five years ago were deemed inaccen-sible are now available, and they are so great in extent that none of the present generation will live to witness their complete depletion. Oregon, Washington and British Columbia have no timber to waste, but they can supply the world for many years, and good, merchantable lumber will be obliged to sell for more than \$10 per thousand in the Portland market before thousand in the Portland market before were today represented in the British It will be necessary to place an export Parilament they would practically have

## TOWNE.

Towne's nomination for the Vice-Presidency by the Populists presages similar action by both the Democrats and Silver Republicans. The Sloux Falls Populist convention was a mere Democratic side-show, a formal cur-tain-raiser to the main event scheduled for July 4, at Kansas City. It was engineered from first to last by the Demcratic machine, directed by the masterful hand of Bryan. Towne was made his co-nominee because Bryan di-rected it. The Democratic convention

will yield to the imperial Bryan dictum because it has no choice but to think as Bryan thinks and do as Bryan says it shall do. The Silver Republicans will follow suit because that is what they are there for. Towne is a noisy echo of Bryan. He mitates the Bryan methods, adopts the Bryan arguments, and is a statesman out of a job, but diligently hunting for one, just as his Nebraska prototype is. Towne is an orator of the flashy sort.

superficial, plausible, sophistical, and exceedingly fluent. He affects the argumentative, and makes showy pretense of a mastery of logic and of a familiarity with sociology and political onomy. He is energetic, self-confident, and combative, and he seeks to nvince by a copious shower of words. He falls short of Bryan in ease, unctuousness and personal attractiveness. but he is withal a fair understudy and a faithful imitator of his great princi-

nal. Candidate Towne was once a Republican. He was elected to Congress from the Duluth district, Minnesota, in 1894, and made a notable silver speech that was effectually answered by Representative McCienry, of the same state. Towne was the originator of the wheatsilver chart, afterwards adopted by W. C. ("Wheat-Chart") Jones in Washing-

ton, its purpose being to show the Si-amese-twin-like relation of the two ommodities. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1896, walked out with Teller, and besame chairman of the National Silver Republican Committee, and an ardent supporter of Bryan. Becoming the Bryanite candidate for Congress, in his Duluth district, he was defeated by Page Morris in 1896 and 1888, and he therefore retired from public life at the lose of his first and only term, and ecame peripatetic silver propagandist and orator-at-large. He came to the Northwest about two years ago, and sprung his more or less well-known trick questions. He has been pretty much everywhere else about the country since that time.

Orator Towne has always proclaimed himself a "Silver" Republican-a term he has recently made cheap effort to transpose to "Lincoln" Republic Now he is a Populist. Two months hence he will be a Democrat. Explain-ing his varied positions to an interviewer in Chicago last week, he said: I am at one with Mr. Bryan, not only on the liver question, but I believe in the Chicago platform. On the protection issue I have al-ways been a Republican in the Abraham Linways been a Hepublican in the Abraham Lin-coln sense; that is, that if you are raising hun-dreds of millions by customs duties you should look out for the effect on your own people. But I am not a protectioniat in the latter-day Republican sense, which means the making of trusts and monopolles by tariff.

public sentiment of Canada is always likely to favor their present actual au-tonomy, which includes the right of option to participation in England's wars. With such autonomy and right of option retained, the Brilish colonies pos-cess something of substantial value which might be used to exact preference for their food products of grain, flour and meat in the English markets. It is, of course, entirely unlikely that any political party in England at present would consent to grant the colonies a preference so marked that it would bar out the grain, flour and meat prod-ucts of the United States, because such a concession would be imposing a serious burden upon the British workingman, because it would, by cutting down our power of selling to England, cut down our power of buying from England. The United States is the best customer of the British manufacturer and his dependent operatives, and Eng-

land could not afford to curtail the United States market for British manufactures to meet the wishes of her colonies. But a far more serious consequence to England's industrial population would be the rise in the price of food, which would surely follow the concession of a decided preference to colonial products in the English market. England, therefore, will never grant, in return for the aid of small

colonial contingents, concessions which will increase the price of the necessaries of life. It is not easy to predict with accuracy the fate of the impending scheme of Imperial federation, but it is highly improbable that either of the British colonies would surrender their present situation of autonomy, including the right of option to render military as-sistance to England in her foreign wars. for anything less than concessions which England could not afford to grant.

The height of the late Porto Rico tariff agitation was perhaps in Indi-ana. There a Republican Congressional Convention or two took decided ground against the bill, and the party was generally understood to be strongly opposed to it. Predictions' were nurous that the state would be lost to the Republicans; but there are now evidences that the Porto Rico excitement is a forgotten incident. All the Republican Congressmen who voted for the bill were renominated, and the Republican State Convention indorsed all legislation enacted for the insular possessions. Last week there were local elections throughout the state. The returns show Republican gains in eleven towns and Democratic in four. It is not likely that the action of Congress and the President will cut a figure in Indiana or anywhere else.

While the continuance of cold, rainy weather is depressing in many ways, it reduces the probability of a flood in the Columbia and a dreaded "back-up" of water above the docks in this city to the minimum. Crops along the Columbia bottoms are said to be unusually promising, and the postponement of the rise in waters for a few weeks, even if it comes later, means many thousand dollars in hay to dairymen and in early vegetables to market gardeners. Re-

deas of political science and international statesmanship which would have been laughed down except that the great body of his feilow-citizens, enemies and friends had cruder notions than himself. The men portation of commodities from the United States, against which the Canadian tariff discriminates, has been had cruder notions than himself. The men who lead the Senate today are sounder students of government, wiser political economists and patriots of equal honesty. Probably when they are dead they will not fill so large a place on the horizon as their predescessors. Senators of 50 years ago memed greater to their contemporar-ies than our Senators do to us, because it was an are of elongence and recording a division of opinion in the British colonies, but the weight of public sentiment lies probably with those who have no desire to be represented in the British Parilament, because such represen tation would be as worthless for them as it has proved for Ireland. Today the British colonies can offer or withit was an age of eloquence and reporting of eloquence, while today newspapers give comparatively little attention to debates. The public was more impressionable by hold military assistance to England in her foreign wars, such as she is now The public was more impressionable by leaders then than now. The whole coun-ity was like some back rural districts and parts of the South now. Politics formed its principal amusement and intellectual waging in South Africa, but if they no more voice in the matter than Ire-land, which is always outvoted. The exercise. Interests are more varied today. czercise. Interests are more varied today. Business and society occupy more atten-tion, and the greatest of men subtends a much smaller angle than he would have done half a century ago. Politics to us is a much smaller part of life than to our fathers, and we should not take even a Webster as seriously as they did. Per-haps we are none the better for that, but the fast explains why as we look over the fact explains why as we look over their accounts of the statesmen they hon-ored we wonder how it happens that we ought not to blame our statesmen because we have changed with them and learned to apply different standards in our judg-ments of men.

# ORIGIN OF THE INDIAN.

Difference of the second secon olitary mounds to prove or disprove the Asiatic theory. It is an uncommonl lively time for Indian skulls and skele

One of the expeditions is that of Har-Une of the expensions is that of mar-lan L. Smith, of the American Museum of Natural History, whose field of operations is in British Columbia, and we find a re-port of his first season's work in the new and interesting periodical. Monumental and interesting periodical, Monumental Records. The investigations were carried ou at a burial place and village site be-tween the chargons of the Fraser and Thompson Rivers, near Lytton, where there was a great abundance of prehis-toric material, and the results so far, we should say, are not very favorable to the Asiatic connection. There is, apparently, much difficulty in determining even ap-proximately the age of the relics, but from the earliest to the latest they denote a continuity of race, manners and cus-toms. Indeed, it is probable that the na-tives of today are much as their earliest predecessors were. "One of the strongest evidences for the identity of culture is the ability of the modern Indians to in-terpret the conventional designs found on prehistoric remains." The influence of the Coast tribes is seen in continue content and the termine the other

The influence of the Const tribes is seen In certain carvings and utenality but there is nothing to indicate that the origin of the people was among these tribes. "On the whole, the prehistoric culture of the interior of British Columbia shows greater affinity to that of the western plateaus than to that of the North Pacific Coast." The permanence of the type substan-tially as it is now, would, of course, dispose of the idea of a higher civilization which is so fascinating to the student of Indian remains further southward. Those first Columbians were apparently a very crude lot, not much advanced beyond the Stone age. We notice several references to copper ornaments and one reference to a copper warclub, but it is clear that the people were not workers in metal, and that they lived on berries and roots and fish like the other animals. Probably they are much more agreeable in their ancient graves than they would have been in life, and it is good for the white man that his burden consists in digging them up in-stead of knocking them down.

#### WHEAT PRODUCTION. Demand Constantly Keeps Pace

With Added Supply. New York Journal of Commerce The statistician of the Department of Agriculture computes the wheat crops of

world for the past five years as fol-

lows: Bushels. try by hundreds of millions every Bushels, 1 100 In spite of fluctuations, the upper

### THIRTY-FOUR YEARS OF DEMOCRACY What it Has Done, and Not Done, for Got any 'lection cards?

### the Country Since Buchanan. Pendleton Tribune

It is an axiomatic fact that from the organ'zation of the Republican party in 1856 down to the present time the American people have enjoyed the greatest measure of prosperity under lican rule. Under Buchanan the Treasury was depleted. On January 8, 1961, in a special message to Congress, President Buchanan said:

The public distriss becomes more and more aggravated. As an evidence of this it is only necessary to say that the Treasury notes thorized by act of December 17 last were vertised according to law, and no response bidder offered to take any considerable sum par at a lower rate of interest than 12

Despite the trying times which followed the War of the Rebellion, the country gradually prospered under Republican con-irol until we were confronted with an overflowing Treasury and a credit second to no country on earth. On the accession of Democracy in 1884 the leaders of that do not honor our statesmen in the same party found themselves embarrassed from degree. Times have changed, and we too large a surplus in the Treasurr. Threatened radical changes in the fiscal law and the possibility of resort to the free coinage of silver soon dissipated the surplus.

Grover Cleveland's first administration

Grover Cleveland's first administration was preceded by the four years of Presi-dents Garfield and Arthur, during which the business of the country was so pros-perous and the income of the Govern-ment so large that the public debt was reduced \$457,629,550, being a yearly reduc-tion of \$124,857,512. The interest on the debt was at the same time reduced \$23,-30,543, a yearly reduction of \$7,252,857. The Morrill tariff bill was then in full operation, and our currency was on a gold standard. In the year 1853 Congress passed an act

operation, and our currency was on a gold standard. In the year 1883 Congress passed an act to reduce the duties on foreign imports, and important reductions were made on a large number of articles. As a result of this reduction, together with the de-moral'zation attendant upon the election of a tariff reformer as President and a Congress that was in favor of lowering the duties still more, the revenues were so reduced that during Mr. Cleveland's administration, from 1884 to 1888, the pay-ments on the public debt amounted to only \$276,041,250, an average of \$69,010,357 per year, but a little more than half that per year, but a little more than half that pald by the previous Administration. During the administration of Presidents Garfield and Arthur every kind of busi-ness was active, prices of all products were good, the industries were all in a state of great prosperity, our irade with foreign countries was larger than in any previous period in the history of the coun-try, and our currency was increasing both In volume and in value. President Cleveland's message to the

President Cleveland's message to the 50th Congress, dated December 5, 1857, was devoted almost exclusively to the discussion of the surplus revenue in the Treasury and to suggesting means of getting rid of that surplus. President Harrison found no difficulty in disposing of the surplus in the Treas-ury, for during his administration the public debt was reduced \$955,453,170, a year-iv reduction of 541 3273. These formers

public dect was reduced \$50,40,10, a year-by reduction of \$51,373,224. These figures show that during Mr. Harrison's admin-istration there was \$83,461,820 more paid on the public debt than there was dur-ing Mr. Cleveland's administration, an annual average of \$22,562,855. This occurred while the McKinley tariff bill took the dules off from sugar and pinced on the free list a large number of articles which are not produced in this country, thus reduc-ing the revenues about \$40,000,000 a year. During the first three years of Mr. Cleveland's second administration the public debt, instead of being decreased at public dens, instead of being decreased at the rate of \$93,173,000 a year, as it aver-aged during the last three years of Mr. Harrison's administration, had actually been increased over \$272,377,000, an annual average of mearly \$87,000,000. This increase of the public debt was due solely to Mr. Cleveland's tariff reform policy, which cut down the revenue to such an extent that there were not funds enough to pay the current expenses of the Government, and bonds had to be sold to get money to most the dollars.

to meet the deficiency. During the last two years of Mr. Har-

son's administration, under the McKinley tariff, no country on this planet ever flourished as did this. All of our indus-

tries were active, our exports and im-ports were the largest ever known, our crops were abundant, prices were good, foreign capital was coming into the coun-

pass the crow. Mr. Rudyard Kipling is not a candidate for Vice-President.

Mr. Corbett to Mr. Fitzsimmons-Please

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Why don't you register today?

Chadwick has given out no intimation that he is even sorry he spoke.

The most expensive cigars made cost \$2 ach. Ask your candidate for one

Even the man who is sure he will win in a walk always runs for an office.

A nomination in Philadelphia is worth two in Sloux Falls and Kansas City.

Aguinaldo had no idea that McKinley would go to the length of recalling Otis

It is said that Colorado Republicans have deserted the silver cause. What sil-VOT CAUSE?

McKinley is so strong that he has no difficulty in carrying the heaviest Republican states.

A Japanese poet was executed in Yokohama the other day. The Japanere are

a peace-loving people. If Corbett's finish you would heed, The lesson taught is plain; If at first you don't succeed, Don't try again.

It is safe to say that the Populist ticket will not be supported by the woman They are always running down Towne.

It is said that since Bryan announced his intention of preserving silence for two months, he has received such flattering offers from museum managers that he is thinking of retiring from politics.

> You Are out, Corbett, Way out. You have lived To see yourself a dead one, That is what. The lobster is a giant In intellect and Savy alongside Of you. Didn't you, you clam, Know that Jeff Would play with you A while, A while, And then compose Your features on The sawdust-covered floor, As one who meets The Wintry wind from off The Chilcoot Pass, And straight becomes, In fact, The ice man? Old John L. Was not a man of culture: He could not Translate from Sanskrit What the ancients wrote, Nor yet could he Solve problems by the means Caculus. He even said "I done it," and "See ?" But he knew When he was Licked. That's more than You do. You are a has-been, An also-ran. Maybe If you will trend the boards If you will trend the boards With industry You can make Dick Mansfield jealous, And can seare Nat Goodwin Of the stage;

### A CHANCE FOR BRYAN. Him Go to Brazil, Where His

But you can't

Fight, See7

Services are Needed. Chicago Times-Herald.

The Republic of Brazil is now in a con-tion very similar to that of many Ameri-The Re can actors and actresses-it is in immediate need of the assistance of a bankruptcy act. When the Brazilian Empire was over-thrown in 1889 the claims of foreign bondholders amounted to \$\$131,340,995. This foreign debt has since been increased to \$209,-172,362, and the internal debt is reported to have swelled even more rapidly The revenue, which in 1890 was \$122,078,415, has year. inted to less than \$49,000,000, ning expenses more than \$12,000,000 in excess of receipts. Now it is proposed by the official finan-ciers of Brazil to strike a balance by suspending the payment of interest on the foreign debt, but even if that can be done It is going to be troublesome for the Bra-milians to keep out of hot water. A concern that does a business amounting to \$45,000,000 a year can't afford to run behind \$12,000,000 per annum for any great length of time, even with the most lenient of creditors. We can see only one way out of it for Brazil. She must secure the services of Mr. Bryan. If Brazil can induce the great apoetle of silver to transfer his sacred ratio to that country, thus making each of the dollars in circulation there as good as two under existing conditions, the danger that threatens may be averted. It will perhaps be contended that even with Mr. Bryan's system in operation the doubling process would have to be ex-tended to the money paid out as well as applied to that taken in by the govern-ment, but let us not argue over this point. The important thing now is to get Mr. Bryan interested in Brazil. That coun-try needs him and his theory. He may be unable to do Brazil any real good. It may not be any easier for a man to lift himself by the straps of his boots in Brazil than in this country but so matdoubling process would have to be Brasil than in this country, but no mat-ter. Let him go down there and try if anyway. Brasil will be a good country for him to practice on. There would be no danger of hurting it much, whatever happened.

# them by the Canadian tariff, the im-

From the urging which it takes to induce voters to register as a necessary preliminary to the exercise of the free man's right on election day, one naturally suppose that this right is held lightly or at best is regarded as a disagreeable duty, to be shirked if possible rather than a glorious privilege be enjoyed. This, however, is not, to

considerable extent, the case. Men careless about registration who, if ey supposed that their right to vote on election day would be questioned. would be found on the fighting line ady to do battle in support of their claims to the ballot as free born or duly naturalized American citizens. This matter of putting off until the last minute what one fully intends to do in good time is a fault in the training of American youth. A' go-ns-you-please citizenship is a part of a go-as-youplease life that insists upon choosing its own time and place. Dilatoriness In paying taxes is supposed to reprepent a repugnance to taxpaying and a desire to avoid it. May not the dilatoriness of voters in registering plas the supposed tax-shirkers in the light morely of the independent American en, who prides himself upon never doing anything on compulsion?

uberculosis continues to lead in the ses of death in this city, as in most of the country. Science has de many discoveries in regard to disease and its nature within the that few years, but it stands power-

in the great sea of investigation litrally nothing for the restoration to health of those whose lungs have been invaded by the deadly bacillus of the alady. Beyond the warning, "Resist its beginnings," science has little to suggest to those who dwell under the menace of the relentless stourge.

The report a year ago that a large aber of persons in the suburbs of the city and at various points easy of ans to this market were going into the poultry business in a small way and the prediction of an oversupply poultry products that would run ces down to figures that would leave producer no margin for profit. The instake in this estimate is shown in the et that fresh eggs are 15 to 17 cents a donen, while broilers, about the size, when dressed, of good, plump robins, are 35 cents apiece. Fresh eggs have not been less than 15% cents a dozen.

The Chicago-platform Popocrat masquerading as the Abraham Lincoln Republican is a somewhat original polit-ical phenomenon, though we have lately seen and heard much of him.

If Mr. Towne is so firm and enthusiastic a fellow of the advanced Bryan Democracy, the question may fairly be asked why he has hesitated so long to "go the whole hog" and embrace the faith. The answer probably is that he hoped to railroad himself through the Populist and Silver Republican convenins into the Democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency-an empty honor that men like Bryan and Towne ington. seem somehow to make profitable.

ASPECTS OF BRITISH FEDERATION.

It is clear that the Boer war is to have a far-reaching influence beyond what was anticipated at the outset, because of the military assistance which Great Britain has received from the colonies. The discussion of this ques-tion by the Canadian press and by her leading statesmen has already begun, and there is the same division of opinion as to its consequences in Canada as there is in Great Britain. The London Times thinks that the colonies were

actuated by patriotic generosity in prompt tender of military assistance to the mother country, without any intention of ever demanding a commercial quid pro quo in shape of a preference for their products in the markets of the mother country. The British Government would hardly have accepted the tender of military assistance from Canada upon such implied condition, for the Salisbury Ministry considered it had done enough for the colonies when it consented to cancel the commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium which was done in spite of the argument of Lord Ripon, who, when Secre-tary for the Colonies, always insisted that England's trade with these two foreign countries was of much more

value to her than her trade with the colonies. Nevertheless, these treatles were denounced on the plea that some sacrifice should be made for the pur ose of encouraging the growth of imperfalistic sentiment, and that England would be considerably compensated for the loss of traffic with Germany and Belgium by the preference which her manufacturers would obtain in the coionial markets. The treaties were therefore abrogated, and Germany and Belgium can no longer send their products to the British colonies on terms identical with those on which similar English commodities are received.

But England has profited very little by the preference given in the markets of the colonies, and it begins to look as if the colonies would soon or late demand concessions which would involve England's surrender of the prin-

bering this, we should be able to keep up the unreasonable fires in our grates, and prepare for showers upon going out, cheerfully.

The Mitchell-McBride "push" is busy sending emissaries all over the state to "fix" Republican candidates for the Legislature. Reports are that they are accomplishing little or nothing. No Republican can afford to tie himself up to the little Senator in advance, be-cause of the certain embarrasements to follow in his campaign, growing out of the general desire and purpose to have another than McBride at Wash-

Captain Greenleaf is in mighty poor ess when he personally attacks Captain McDonell's military record. Just another break or two like that and the incumbent Assessor will be out of the running. The public has an oldfashioned notion that courtesy and common decency are necessary qualifications in a candidate.

Sheep husbandry was never more rosperous in Oregon than at the present time. Heavy fleeces and good prices for wool, and a net increase of 100 per cent in flocks should, it would seem, put the sheepowner in condition to scalp the festive coyote and thus protect his flocks without the aid of a scalp-bounty law.

Before the Methodist weeklies retire from business they might try the experiment of calling on the inspired Edior Sheldon to run them as they should Obviously, they must have be run. departed from the straight and narrow path.

After all, the much-feared wind did ot blow down the Populist tent at Sloux Falls, A very potent counterirritant was spouting beneath the ample dimensions of the canvag.

## DECLINE OF THE SENATE.

#### Be Taken Into Consideration.

e alleged decadence of the Senate. The other half may be attributed to envy and partisanship. Webster, Clay, Calhoun and Benton are dend and a tradition. Hoar, Frys, Davis, Cullom and Allison are livrd. But it cannot fairly be said that here is not as much statesmanship dis-layed in public measures and as much billity and patriotiam devoted to their

study as in the days of golden memory. Anybody who reads the debates of the earlier times can hardly fail to be im-pressed with the fact that for the most

part their wonderful ability is largely a matter of tradition. Many of the speeches were shallow and ignorant. There was more huncombe and less accurate knowlvolve England's surrender of the prin-ciple of free trade. While the impor-tation of British goods into the Damin-ion of Canada has been but slightly increased by the preference given te

lency of production is plain. The crop of 1898 was much the largest in the series, but the crop of 1899 was larger than any of the three crops before 1885. The aver-age of the first two crops is 2.517,421,500, and of the last two crops 2.523,226,000 bushels. This is an increase of 36.504,500 bush-els in an average period of three years. Some of the European authorities have been in the habit of estimating the normal increase in the demand for wheat at 2,000,000 quarters (15,000,000 bushels) per annum. This would make the increased demand in three years 45,000,000 bushels, against an increased production of more six times that.

But the domand for wheat is elastic, and It increases not only with the increase population, with the increased ability the population to supply itself wi with abundant food, in the first place, and with the more paintable or nutritious kinds of food, in the second place. The estimate that the demand grows 15,000,009 bunkels a year is based upon the increase of population in the wheat-enting coun-tries, but this leaves out of view two oth-er factors: one is the increase and the

er factors; one is the increase and the other is the improvement of the dietary of the missees of population in the civil-ized world. Whether the farm and industrial population of the United States has much changed its eating habits in the last few years may be open to doubt, but last few years may be open the early part that it has changed since the early part of the cartury is certain. We have staof the century is certain. We have sta-tistics from England, France, Germany and Belgium showing, during the last 35 and 50 years, a substantial increase in the amount of food consumed and in the

quality of it, increased quantities of meat, milk, butter and wheat, and decreases, mini, butter and wheat, and decreases, relative or absolute, of rye and potatoes. The population of the civilized world is increasing its consumption of wheat not only in proportion to its increase in num-hers, but also in proportion to its increase in buying ability. The estimates of the annual increment in the demand for wheat will have to be revised upwards.

## A Typical Beer Spy.

Scribner's Monthly. One man in particular, a German called Muller, lived out beyond the Guards' camp on the way to Jacobsdal. He was a very useful person, because he supplied us each morning with milk and eggs, and we should have been very sorry to loss him. But that he was a thoroughpaced scoundrel who gave information to the Boers at the same time he was selling forage to the British Government and eggs to the correspondents at equally exorbitant rates. I have not the slightes: doubt. A few days after the battle of Magerafontein four Boers were seen riding away from his farm in the morning, and weep to cover our advance, we certain took no mean advantage of the Boer b concealing our movements in other ways

Extremes in Dress. Cleveland Plain Dealer. "That pretty Miss Reckless is an ecces

1 to Britely

and foreign emigrants most weekly. After a session of Congress which insted

for nearly one year-a session which for the first time since the war the Demo-cratic party had under its control both houses of Congress and the executiveonly two bills of any importance were passed. The Wilson tariff bill was passed passed. The whom tarint out was passed and a bill to repeal the Federal election laws was also passed. The first Monday in September war made a legal holiday. All bills for the benefit of the veterans with few exceptions were promptly killed, notwithstanding the outrageous course of the Pension Office in depriving old vel-erans of their rights under the law. No No appropriation was made for public im-provements excepting in the river and harbor bill. Not a deliar had been appro-priated for the further increase of the Navy. That was the work of the first

Mary. That was the work of the him Democratic Congress since the war: a Congress in which the Democrats had a majority of nearly 100 in the House and a clear working majority without the Pop-ulists in the Senate, and had all branches of the computer senate.

of the executive department. The legislation that was passed during the session was characterized by Grover Cleveland as standing for "party perildy and party dishonor," and in the language of the Democratic chairman of the House committee of ways and means stood f a "corrupt sale to the sugar trust." After carefully reviewing the history od for

the two partles, is it not necessary, then, that every patriotic citizen should take sober thought of the situation, and deter-mine solemnly in his own mind whethet it is not his imperative duty to vote for the men and the party whose names are the synonyms of prosperity for Oregon and for the entire country? It has been well said that behind McKinley are the thrift, the providence, the industry, the brains, the intelligence and the honor of the country. Behind Bryan are the disthe two parties, is it not necessary, th the country. Behind Bryan are the dis-content, the unthrift, the improvidence, the paternalism, socialism, the anarchism and the dishonor of the country. Can any man who has his own best in-

terests at heart afford to vote to take the Government out of the hands of the unly party through whose management the country has found prosperity? A wote for any man on the Democratic ticket at the forthcoming election is a step in that direction. First of all consider your duty as an American eltizen.

## Irish Tribute to the Queen.

London Daily News. The unconscious humor of the Irishm The unconscious humor of the Irishman atill lives. Last week, mays a correspond-ent, a friend of mine was slitting in Phoe-nix Park, when to him appeared a ragged old chap, most gloriously intoxicated. "God save the Queen, sor!" said he to my friend. "Certainly," was the reply. "God ave Queen Victoris!" relterated the old fellow. "By all means. Send her vic-torious, happy and glorious!" "There. fellow. "By all means, send her vic-torious, happy and glorious!" "That's right, sor! I wish she came to Dublin every year, every mouth, every day, sor! Think of what she has done for the coun-thry; think of all the good she does to people. Why, look at me; here am I as drunk as h-l, and never paid a penny for up.

The Popular Joke.

The Popular Joke. Chicago Times-Heraid, Ind. The most popular joke of the any in Washington is like this: "Well, there is one thing that can be said in Dewey's favor. If he is President he will not be ruled by Hanna." "No, I believe that is not the lady's Christlap name."

# Electing United States Senators.

Chicago Tribune. The House joint resolution for the sub-nission of an amendment to the Constitution allowing the voters to elect Sena-tors direct, has been referred to the com-mittee on privileges and elections of the Senate. There it will slumber. But what has just happened in two Southern states shows that where favorable conditions exist the election of a Senator is practic-ally in the hands of the volers, with the Constitution as it is. The question wheth-er Senator Morgan, of Alabama, shall succeed himself or give way to Governor Johnstone, was referred for declaion to the legislative perimarkes, which have just been held. They were well attended, and the Senator carried every county. As the Legislature will be Democratic he is sure of re-election. Representative Balley of Texas desires to go to the Senate in place of Senator Chilton, who would like to stay where he is. Both gentlemen chose the legislative primaries as their battle-ground. At the primaries thus far heid, the popular will has been expressed so unmistakably in favor of Mr. Bailey that Senator Chilton has decided to give up the contest. In Texus, as in Alabama the merits of rival candidates were dis cuased fully before the people, and they picked out the man they preferred. Th The members of the Legislature will simply register the verdict of the voters. It is not surprising that Senators from such states should not believe a change in the method of electing Senators is needful. There are states, however, where an expression of the popular will cannot be had at legislative primaries so casily as in Alamaba or Texas. There are states where "the organization" bosses the pri-marken and the people do not, and the choice of a Senator is out of the reach of the latter. Those are the states whose citizens might gain by a change in the mode of electing Benators.

# Mitigating Circumstances to New York Tribune. Ex-Speaker Beed is credited with the aying that a statesman is a dead poli-ician. That is half of the philosophy of a allowed descent of the philosophy of