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ODAY'S WEATHER-Generally fair and

ORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1900

Until now, it has been supposed that . Daly, Fusion nominee for Congress the First district, was too conscienous a citizen and too intelligent a se of sliver. Many have been disd to view his candidacy with equanity under the impression that he id be depended upon, if elected, to tand for honest finance and to resist idiation proposals. His declaration principles, given in an interview in terday's issue of The Oregenian, ws, however, that any such hope ncern must be abandoned. Dr. lly is for free coinage of sliver at 16 6 1 by the United States alone. If the vanites carry the Fifty-seventh Const, he will join hands with Tillman and Altgeld to send us to the silver No man who has the hardihood talk free silver at this late day aid be trusted to represent Oregon n Congress. No man who has any inest in stable business conditions values for crops and wages, confi ce for capital and steady employit for labor can afford to vote for Duly. The First district should ect Representative Tongue by 5000

The exposure of tariff exactions at Manila, made in our Philippine corre dence a week ago, is followed up ils morning with a description of the cessionaire abuse there, which is, if tal to trade than the extertionate dulevied under the mixed Spanish and ngley tariff regime. These revelaas are simply awful, and The Orenian is assured of their exact truth waln we would enjoin upon the busicommunities of the Pacific Coast e necessity of bringing these facts to attention of potent commercial political influences at the East at Congress or the Administration n do in the matter is uncertain, but at is absolutely certain is that noth will be done until influential public on is enlightened as to the true e of the burdens under which merican trade with the Philippines is w staggering. Marked conten of this er should be sent to every person Influence who is interested in the sign of American trade in the

In another column will be found a tatistical comparison of local condif 1896 would continue, the Bryanites ured us, unless we took 16 to 1. But took the gold standard, and the ice must stand or fall by the rec That record shows that the deits in Portland's National banks ve increased in the four years by arly \$3,000,000, a gain of more than per cent. Postoffice receipts have sed 42 per cent. Bank clearings three months have increased by Everybody knows the inuse in population has been in noth nearly so large a proportion. The our people has improved. Perhans Ill be safest to let the gold standard ie. Perhaps the Bryanites didn't what they were talking about haps they don't know now. Peraps the safest way to treat their ecies and their proposals is to old them.

or Buen Camino, the member of he Filipino cabinet who has come out an advocate of American sovernty, has simply taken the position imed long ago by the most intellint of the mestizo class in Manila. nino has belonged to the conserva class of the insurrectionary leadand has always been considered of the ablest and most sensible those constituting the Filipino Gov His classification of the sent hostile forces as "bandits who tinue depredations in the name of pendence," must give a shock to Americans who view them ough rose-tinted glasses and can see patriots struggling for liberty Camino, being a Filipino himself. intelligent man and a leader in the prectionary government, ought to to what status the movement has reduced and the character and guerrilla warfare, murdering eable men who do not happen to with them, and plundering both se with them, and plundering both and and foe slike. If Camino can his plundered countrymen to on against these bandits and aid the icans to suppress them, the reign f terror may soon be ended and the de be permitted to settle down in purity to the pursuits of peace

The demand of the Filipinos for the dusion of friars from the administion of the parishes is one of more orcance and difficulty than appears the surface. This has been one of greatest grievances of the natives one that has been made prominent every attempt at negotiations for ers of all civil power, the dema weastly be complied with and doubtwill be, but our regard for reifgtoleration and freedom of individmovement would prevent the full dification of the Fillpines' desires. y want the friars absolutely exed from their churches. If the

Catholic Church authorities should continue the friars in charge of churches throughout the provinces, it is not clear how the civil government could prevent it. On the contrary, it would be the duty of the Government to protect them in the exercise of this right, and prevent violence to their persons and property. =

THEIR PLATFORM A MERE PRE-TEXT.

The "Citizens" Legislative nominees have promuigated a platform. It professes to enunciate the principles they represent, and to define the issues upon which they stand for election. It does neither. It is a distinct avoidance of the real policies and projects for which these gentlemen have banded together -a pitiful and cowardly evasion in its failure to set forth the adventure upon which they have joined their ortunes. Their actual platform is defeat for the Republican party; their reason being that it is the Republican party, and that its candidates were regularly nominated by the recognized party machinery. Certain Democrats have therefore made a combination with certain disgruntled Republicans for what is to them the common good the common personal good,
The platform is deliciously ingenu

It makes for eighteen several candidates-twelve Democrats and five or six bolting Republicans-the solemn avowal that they are "entirely un-pledged" for any candidate for Senator, and in casting their vote will not be "influenced by any selfish consideration," but "will vote for such person as individually, in our opinion, will best represent the interests of Oregon." That is, they declare that they have no politics, and will cast their whole eighteen votes for a Democrat, or a Republican, or a Populist, as to each respective voter seems desirable from his own independent and unblased standpoint. They are to be influenced by no considerations of National policy or National welfare whatever. The great questions upon which parties divide and the destiny of the country hinges are of no moment. They will try to pick out the man who can exercise the longest pull in behalf of Oregon. If he is a Democrat, all right; if he is a Republican, so be it; if he is a Populist, let it go at that. No matter. This is wholly a state ques-tion. It is none of the Nation's business whom we send to Washington to take part in its councils. And it is none of the Republican party's business, nor the Democratic, nor the Pop-

All this is shabby dissembling, cheap and diaphanous pretense. We all know better. We know that the aleged Republicans on the ticket are under the most binding obligation, express or implied, to vote for that Senatorial candidate upon whom the choice of the Mitchell-McBride machine falls. It may be McBride. It may be Mitchell. It may be a Silver ocrat, in the not impossible event that there is a Democratic Legislature or that these five or six "Republicans" hold the balance of power in the Legislature, between Democrats who are Democrats, and Republicans who are Republicans. Why should they not vote for a Democrat? They say that the politics of a Senatorial candidate is no matter. The Democrats on the Pusion ticket will vote for a Democrat if there is a chance to elect him; or, if there is not, they will, under the persuasive Mitchell-McBride influence ote for a Republican; that is to say, a Mitchell Republican.

This poor, tottering excuse for a plat-

form has made the discovery that a suffering public is in vital need of three things, viz: (1) A primary law, (2) a new method of collecting taxes, and (8) a new city charter. The first all parties favor; the second is simply a question of procedure, wherein the practice of every state widely differs, and there is a conflict of expert opinion as to what best; and the last we have always with us. We have needed a new charter every two years, and have usually secured it. Doubtless we can get another next Winter from an obliging Legislature, whatever party is in control. The taxpayers are doing pretty well in matters that most concern them just now, and are not lying awake at nights trying to devise some novel and untried scheme to change the system. We are doing reasonably well. too, in our progress toward primary reform. It requires a wide stretch of the magination to fancy that a Democratic Legislature will make haste to engraft primary election reform upon the statutes, or that a Republican Legislature will give it any more quickly because lot of nondescript politicians, who have no party, propose to enact a law by which a party shall regulate its own affairs and determine its own contests and select its own candidates. The things which these quasi-Mitchell-Mc-Bride nominees, masquerading as "Citideclare to be issues are not issues. They are giving the public no concern. They are scarcely in the pub-

THE SALMON OUTLOOK.

According to the report of the Har riman expedition to investigate the fisheries of Alaska, from which extracts are given elsewhere, the end of salmon-packing in that country is almost in sight. The greed of packers has practically exterminated the fizh in many localities, and no efforts are seing made to prevent it or to renew the supply through artificial propagation. The outlook is that the Alaska pack will dwindle to almost othing in a few years.

In contrast with this is the wonderful increase of the pack on Puget Sound, where new canneries are building, and where the state is providing for a permanent supply of fish through maintenance of hatcheries for that purpose. On the Columbia River also the promise of an increased pack of the best quality of fish is good. No less than seven hatcheries are maintained on the waters of this stream by Oregon, Washington and the United States, which will this year put into the water from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 young salmon. We are already rean ing the benefit of the work done by hatcheries on the Columbia on a much smaller scale in former years, and when the effect of the more extensive work of last year, and the still greater output of this and future seasons, is felt, as it will be in 1902 and continuously thereafter, the salmon-fiching industry on the Columbia will advance materially in the quantity and value of

its output. The superior quality of Columbia River salmen has always given it a special standing and quotation in the market. The dumend for adjunct is to distant markets In a fresh state, and only just, but expedient, and it was due

for cold storage for local use and shipment during close seasons, has so in-creased of late as to make prices rule higher this season than ever before. Nothing but the superior quality of the fish, thus giving it a higher rating in the market, enables packers to pay the ruling prices, which are much higher than elsewhere. With a great increase in the number of fish running in the river, such as the extensive work of the hatcherles may reasonably be expected to produce in the next three or four years, the price of fresh fish on the Columbia is likely so to be reduced to the packers as to permit them to compete with inferior salmon from other localities at the same mar-

When that time comes the Columbia River will again take the lead in the quantity of its pack it held in former years, while still retaining the reputation for superior quality it has never

AMERICAN MARINERS' HANDICAP.

The advantages of the British, Germans, Italians, French or most any other nation on earth that is engaged the maritime business over the United States is strikingly illustrated in the case of the Iolani, sunk in col-lision off the California coast a few days ago. The Iolani is not exactly an American bark, but as there is no onger a Hawalian Government, she was in a sense under the protection of the American flag. The Hawaiian Islands are very short on tonnage with which to move their sugar crop, and the loss of even a single vessel at the present time is severely felt. This loss affects not only the sugar-growers and fruit-shippers of the Hawalian Islands, but it also adds to the expense and hampers the trade of the men who are shipping lumber, hay, oats, flour and other Pacific Coast products to the islands.

"Look at the maritime greatness of England; witness the marvelous growth of Germany's merchant marine," cry the advocates of the ship-ping-subsidy graft, endeavoring by an entirely false line of reasoning to con-vey the impression that subsidies have been the great factor in giving these countries the maritime prestige they now enjoy. Let us take Great Britain, for instance. Her fleets "have fed the seas for a thousand years," and she certainly knows something about the business. Had the Iolani still been flying the British flag, and met her fate while carrying cargo from one of the dependencies of that country, would the loss of the ship have any pereffect on the general carrying trade of the island from which she was proceeding? Would her British owner be obliged to sit in idleness until the overcrowded yards of the shipbuilding trust could turn out another vessel to take her place a year or two hence? Well, hardly. He would collect his insurance, take the money and go out into the open market and buy the first craft he found that was suitable for the place of the lost vessel, no matter what flag she was salling under. By this method there would be no disarrangement of business, the products of the farmer, planter, lumberman and manufacturer would move unhampered to the world's markets, and the prestige of the flag would be

maintained. The absorption of the Hawalian Islands by the United States has left quite a fleet of ships without a flag, and a bill is now before Congress asking that this fleet be Americanized along with the rest of the Hawalian appurtenances. In the memorial to Congress, the owners of these ships state that the trade of the islands will suffer greatly if American registry is not given these ships. This may be true-in fact, is true-but why should the Hawalian producer he per-mitted to have his products carried to market in foreign-built free ships, while this privilege is denied the Amercan farmer? This is a question Chief Promoter Smith, of the shipping-subsidy graft, has not discussed very fully in the syndicate stuff which he is sending out to the newspapers to run in big type, top column, next pure reading matter,

TAKING SCHOOLS OUT OF POLITICS.

The New York Legislature recently nacted a bill, which has just become a law by the signature of the Governor, taking schools out of politics. There are employed today in New York City school-teachers enough to make eleven army regiments. Hitherto, by reason of their absolute dependence on the Board of Education and the other board, which appropriates salaries, the teachers have been obliged to submit to whatever political pressure these poards saw fit to exert, even to the extent of appearing to oppose measures which the Legislature was asked to adopt for their relief from dependence upon political influences. The 11,000 school-teachers of New York City, it is estimated can control from 12,000 to 20,000 votes, and this political power both parties have not hesitated to secure through adroit handling of the Board of Education and the subordinate boards, and especially through pressure brought to bear upon the teachers and their friends. These teachers have received from the city in salaries about \$12,000,000 annually and it is through the hourds that had control of the appropriation for salaries that these teachers have been made to feel their absolute dependence and subsection to the ruling political party. It has in the past sometimes cost a teacher his place to say a word in op position to the methods of the Board of Education, the Controller or board that appropriated the public

But the friends of consistent and emplete civil service reform finally took up the cause of the teachers and urged the enactment of legislation which would make them as independent of the appointing power, so far as salaries are concerned or permanence of employment, as are the subordinate suployes in the city government. The bill providing for this enlarged reform in the civil service was bitterly opsed by the city government, by Board of Education, by the Board of Appropriation, and by the Controller, son various pretexts, but the regi ound of opposition was the fact that if the bill became a law it would ablutely remove the 11,000 teachers, with all their family and social influence, from under the thumb of political pressure. Fortunately for the fate of this most important enlargement of eform in the civil service, the Superin terdent of Schools, Mr. Maxwell, despite the fact that his own appointment is subject to the control of the Board of Education, supported the bill as not

to his earnest advocacy that Governor Roosevelt was finally persuaded to

The fundamental principle of the bill is that it takes away the power of discrimination from the board that appropriates public money, and leaves that board with nothing but cierical responsibility. The state, through the Legislature, takes the responsibility, fixes the rate and gives the Board of Appropriation no other duty than to set apart from the total tax or aggregate m available for public purposes 4 mills on the dollar, and the whole sum thus raised is to be turned over to the Board of Education for salary pay-ments. The amount for this year will be about \$14,000,000, making an average payment for the 11,000 teachers of from \$1200 to \$1400 a year, but the law compels the Board of Education to add ach year a certain increment, so that after a given time of service it will be for a male teacher to earn as much as \$3400 a year, or, if he be a principal or assistant, as much as \$3000 a year. No teacher is to receive less

This is a long step forward in true civil service reform, for hereafter, through this law, the 11,000 teachers of New York City are not only sure of their pay the day it becomes due, but know exactly what that pay is to be and how much it will be increased each year until the maximum is reached. Herstofore, in some of the boroughs, the teachers were compelled to go with out salaries for six months, be quarrels between the different boards; and in other boroughs salaries were held up two and three months, a very great hardship, of course, to the teach ers and their dependent families. No more hopeful step in true civil service reform legislation has been taken by the great State of New York in recent years, and the passage of the bill in face of most powerful opposition from the politicians of both parties, and its approval by the Governor, are cheering signs of broader and higher poll-

Wharton Barker, the nominee of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists for President, comes of stock of excellent ability in business with a flaw of political eccentricity in it. The grandfather of Wharton Barker was Jacob Barker, a man of distinguished ability in business, who was the intimate friend and financial adviser of President Madison in the war of 1812-14. He was instru mental in raising the war loan of \$10,-000,600, in which he and his friends inrested \$3,000,000. He sustained severe business reverses in 1819; was indicted for insurance fraud in 1834, but defended himself so ably that the indictment was quashed. He went to New Orwhere he rapidly rose to the front rank of business men, and acquired another large fortune, which, lowever, he lost through the breaking out of the Civil War. At New Orleans. when nearly 60 years of age, he studied aw and was admitted to the bur. His political radicalism was shown by the fact that, while living in New Orleans, in a slave state, from 1835 to 1861, he was an ardent anti-slavery man, an agent of the "Under Ground Railroad." He died in 1871 at the great age of 92. It will be seen from this description of his famous grandfather that Wharton Barker's curious mixture of business alent and political eccentricity is an hereditary trait. Mr. Barker was fornerly an independent Republican an advocate of civil service reform legislation, a warm supporter of Garfield. and as early as 1884 favored his intimate friend, Benjamin Harrison, for President, In 1881 Mr. Barker headed the independent Republican which resulted in the election of Pattison, a Democrat, as Governor of Pennsylvania. He is a "bimetalist" and something of a socialist. He belongs to the same tribe of men of business ability but erratic politics that was once brilliantly represented by George Francis Train in the days of his intellectual

After some years of freedom from trichinae, during which, presumably, cople have cooked their pork before eating it, and kept their hogs from eating animal refuse, a case of trichinae poisoning is reported from Baker City. Medical science scored in the case by saving the lives of the two children who partook of raw or insufficiently cooked ham-an advance over the time when every patient attacked by this most disgusting disease sucumbed to its ravages. A distinctly preventable disease, it is to the credit of our civilization that cases of trichinae are so exceedingly rare.

The interest in the soldiers' monument, as shown by the sale of the souvenir buttons, is extremely gratifying. Memorial day will soon be here, and for the first time Oregon will decorate the graves of her new soldier dead at the same time flowers are laid upon the well-remembered graves of those of the old soldiers. It would be a fitting tribute if every one wore on that day one of these memorial buttons. If this were done throughout the state, the fund would be increased sufficiently to insure the speedy erection of a splendid monument to Oregon's soldier dead.

Tanner is not to be Mason's colleague n the Senate. Illinois has much to be thankful for. Soon Mason will cease to be Cullom's colleague. Then the obli-gation of gratitude will be doubled.

Hanns pays high tribute to the stability of the Administration and the statesmanship of McKinley. Right. Both have survived the burden of

Everybody should wear a monument button on Memorial day.

Captain of the Oregon.

New York Times Two years ago the country was ringing with the praise of Clark's grand work in the Oregon. He raced her all the way from San Francisco to Cuba, without a break, a wonderful achievement. The ponderous but delicate 12,000-ton ship, with the great rifles, the massive armor, the 50 separate engines, the torpedoes, and the 500 men, came flying through the seas in storm and caim alike, by day and by night, her engines throbbing incessant as the heart of the one man who impelled and unified all. It was almost a miracle question if in all the world's navies nother ship could have been found that ould have done it. The Oregon was a uperh vessel, built en honor by the Painc Coast: but it was not enough to have perfect ship. It needed the man who ould get her rendy and then inspire the (0) to the unremitting and terrible labor. o you not remember how the officers, order to save time and hearten threary men, took hold and trundled in coal with their own hands? Or how it was the effort of the men not to go on the sick list from exhauston? It was good work, and we knew it—then. At Santiago the Oregon, though not

built for speed, was the racer of the day, and it was she who really captured the swift Colon after that heart-breaking chase of 60 miles, with the men working in a sealed for the color of the color o sealed fireroom at a temperature of 140. Did we not think well of modest, brilliant "Charlie" Clark then? Everyody feit that he would receive some special reward. It was such a matter of course that no one made it his business

o attend to it. How has it worked out? His sole re-ward was a leave of absence on reduced pay, given that he might restore his health, ruined by his exertions and ex-posure. Just now he is second in com-mand at the League island yard. But if he got no reward he did set some sunbe got no reward, he did get some pun-ishment. As a result of the promotions after Manila and of the personnel bill, he now stands relatively lower on the list than before the war. He now finds four men above him whom he used to rank. it is a damnable shame

"Charile" Clark will never go begging and whining to Congress to do him Jus-ice; he is too modest and too proud. He will continue to be the same simple, sweet nearted man, always jolly and always beloved, and he will quiety go on doing its duty without compaint until he dies. But this uncommon man has got some thing out of it in spite of fate, some-thing that no forgetfulness or neglect can take away. He has "self-approval, which is the best after all." I quote his own words about another man, written after his fine work had been done and when he lay waiting in cheerful pain for strength to do more work.

A SUPERFLUOUS OFFICE. Vice-Presidency the Goal of Ambi-

tions Mediocrity. Chicago Tribune, When the amendment to the Constitu-ion changing the method of electing the resident and Vice-President was being ebated in Congress, nearly a century ago, some persons were in favor of the abolition of the latter office. Roger Gris-wold and John Randolph agreed that it was not needed. Perhaps it would have been better had that "fifth wheel of the coach" been done away with. On some occasions the dismal prophecies made when the Constitutional amendment was being considered have been realized. Roger Griswold said: "The man voted for as Vice-President will be selected without any decisive view as to his qualifications to administer the Government The momentary views of party may per-haps be promoted, but the permanent interests of the country are sacrificed."

John Tyler and Andrew Johnson are Illus

trations of Griswold's foresight.
"The question will not be asked," said Senator White, "is the candidate for Vice-President capable? Is he honest? But can he, by his name, by his connections, by his wealth, by his local situation, by his influence or his intrigues, best promote the election of a President?" The office of Vice-President, said another Senator, "would be hawked about at market" and used as a "gudgeon to catch the vote of a state." The Democratic nominee for Vice-President in 1890 was selected be-cause he had wealth and because he came from a close state. The Republicans nom-inated Mr. Wheeler in 1876, and General Arthur in 1890, not because of their pre-eminent abilities, but because they were citizens of the important State of New

The Vice-President is a well-paid presiding officer. He remains a dignified fig-urchead throughout his term, except in the contingency of the President's death. This is an unpleasant contingency, which probably never had any influence with candidates for Vice-Fresidential nominations. The position has become so unimportant that every accond-rate man sees no impropriety in his seeking it, especially if he comes from an important state, and no first-rate man cares to accept it, and by doing so probably end his polit-

It is not to be wondered at that Governor Roosevelt should be disinclined to shut himself up for four years in the Vice-Presidency. They would be four wasted years of his life. It is not to be wondered at that Senator Allison should prefer to continue being an active, useful and most influential Senator to surrendering influence and usefulness by becoming merely the moderator of the Senate. There is much about the Vice-Presidency to tempt mediocre men, and an infinite number of them have their eyes on the position. It is becoming exceedingly diffi-cult to find an able, ambitious man who cares for the place once filled by John Adams, Jefferson and Calhoun. The office is a superfluous one

A NEEDLESS COMMISSION. Business Men Must Rustle Oriental Trade for Themselves.

Chicago Tribune. There is before Congress a bill to auorize the President to appoint a mission to study commercial and indus-trial conditions in China, Japan and ad-jacent countries in Eastern Asia, to find out what products of American farms and workshops may be sold there, and how they should be manufactured, nacked and shipped. The bill carries an appro-priation of 475,000 to pay the salaries and traveling expenses of the members of the

This bill is said to be the result of many communications from Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, urging the importance of finding out how best to develop American commerce in the markets of the Orient. This is a praiseworthy object, but the measure was criticised sharply when under dis-cussion in the House last week. The fact was brought out that a year ago 200,000 was appropriated for the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, and that of that sum \$70,000 was spent in sending agents to China to get the information it is to China to get the information it is proposed this commission shall get. Furthermore, there is a bill pending to appropriate \$200,000 more for that commercial museum, which is doing a good deal to fosier Amorican trade interests.

If this bill passes, it will be possible to give some estimable gentlemen pleasant employment for a year or more. Nothing that they may do, however, will be likely to add much to the volume of American traffic. No reports they may

American traffic. No reports they may make will add anything of value to information being supplied from other quarters. A series of special Consular reports for China and Japan is to be issued soon.

The American Consuls in China and Japan, most of whom have been there for two or three years, ought to be able to do better service than a commission which will have to spend much time in finding out matters the Consuls have aiready found out. There are some men in the field, however, in Eastern Asia who are able to do better work than commissioners or Consults. They are the intelligent representatives of some of the great American manufacturing corpora tions. They unite technical skill and com-

mercial energy.

These concerns which have sent their agents to Asia, Europe and other parts of the world are of the opinion that the way to get business is to go out and hunt for it. They do not wait for Con-suls or commissions to tell them what to do. Those who wait for information from those sources will be likely to find the field pretty well occupied. The commercial interests of the country will not be harmed if this commission bill fails, and harmed if this commission bill fails, a

Going Back on 16 to 1.

New York Journal of Commerce. General Warner was an apostle of the mystic ratio when Mr. Bryan was still playing marbles, and his capacity for talking about free colonge and the wees inflicted upon the world by the gold standard were never surpassed by any man, unless it were Senator Stewart, of

son, who said that the ratio was a commercial question altogether. The sites have instated that it was not a mercial question at all; it was a question altogether. And now Ge Warner, who was the colleague of Warner, who was the colleague of the late Mr. Bland as a champion of the latter osition, confesses that it has been pletely defeated.

EFFECT OF PUBLICITY.

National Banks Show What Might Be Done With Trusts. New York Times.

The suggestion that the true correctly for such abuses as may arise in connec-tion with "truste" ites in a reasonable publicity enforced by law has been me by the objection that it is imp to secure such publicity without invading private business rights and injuring cor-porate interests entitled to protection. We invite the attention of those to whom this objection seems conclusive to the statements of banks published in our advertising columns. They are very numer-ous, and come not only from our own city but from other cities in the state and from those in other states. Most of them are the statements of National banks, and are in the form prescribed by law, but others are either the statements of state banks or of National banks in a form different from that imposed by statute.

In the cases of these latter it is plain that the publications made obligatory by law for other banks or other state. law for other banks are made as a matte of advantage. They are simply advertise-ments, and contain the truthful accounts of the condition of the banks which, in the opinion of the officers, are calculated to awaken confidence and increased prosperity. In other words, these advertisements are a proof that publicity of this extended character is helpful, and not harmful to the banks as to which it is practiced. It will hardly be desired that practiced. It will hardly be denied that the business of banks is at least as deli-cate and as likely to suffer from unwar-ranted intrusion on the part of the public as is the business of any other class of

as is the business of any other class of corporations. In the early days of the National system there was a very strong prejudice against it on the part of men engaged in state banking, precisely on the ground that the provisions of the Federal law were inquisitorial and sure, if compiled with, to be injurious. The President of a strong bankinthe interior of this state remarked of the Pederal law: "You might as well ask me to throw open my books to all my rivals and have done with ooks to all my rivals and have do it." And he predicted that the whole sys-tem would fall from the operation of the requirements as to publicity, but he lived to become the head of a National bank more successful than his old one. It is true that publicity helps only the ound concerns, but that is not exactly

ment against its application to WEESTER DAVIS, ORATOR.

Chant of Percration. r sympathizers were disappointed in the attendance at the recent Webster Davis pro-Boer meeting in New York. At the opening there were fewer than 100 ersons by actual count on the main floor, where there was an admission charge of 6 cepts and \$1. So the admission fee was abandoned, and the galleries, which were pretty closely packed, overflowed into the lower regions, and the house was ventually filled.

The Blur of Gesturing Hands and

reentually filled.

The New York Sun, in its report of the neeting, says: "Mr. Davis' oratorical methods were remarkable. Beginning in a low, plaintive, almost walling voice, Mr. Davis leaped in successive hops, skips and bounds to such heights of oratorical passion that the audience for a few moments seemed in doubt just what it ought to do about it. The speaker threw his head back until his face was turned straight up nack until his face was turned straight up toward the zenith. His hands, held up to the level of each side of his head, shook with a curious gesture until they were mere blurs, while his head swung from side to side with a rapidity and force that it seemed must result in some phys-ical damage.

"He becam his peroration with the up-

ical damage.

"He began his peroration with the uplifted face, the flercely shaking hands and head of the other impassioned passages, but as he went on and on it developed into a sort of general invocation and then into a queer, walling sort of prayer, prolonged through quivering centence after sentence. Then it became a sing-song sound of chant, which gradually took on more and more of rhyme and rhythm, until it dawned upon the hearers that Mr. Davis was not reciting verses to close with, but was singing them to a tune. It was not a joily tune, rather a melancholy one, but it was a tune clearly defined and unmistakable. The words were not understandable.

not understandable. "At last the orator, in a kind of running tagger, reached his chair and collapsed ato it, his face pale and his breast heaving. It was cratery, and the audience knew it, and howled itself hourse in apoarse in approval of Kaness City's ex-Mayor.

The Unnssnilable Aristocra New York Tribune

The modern democratic spirit has done nuch for the uplifting of humanity. It has asserted and made good the oneness of the race against the false claims of kingeraft and priesteraft. It has taught the humblest human being to think and act for himself, and has shown him that he can make and unmake those who as-pire to rule over him. But even a democ-racy has its limitations. It cannot make or unmake a thinker, an investigator, philosopher. It could not by any expres-sion of opinion either advance or retard the work done by a Spencer, a Darwin, or a Huxley. The world of truth discovered by the thinker could not have been dis-covered by popular vote, nor would its value to mankind be lessened in the slightest degree by the adverse opinior of the populace. Thrones have crumbled mitres have fallen, and privileged orden of nobility have melted away before the blazing anger of the people. But one se-rene aristocrat still remains, and always will remain—the thinker, whose mission it is to tell the truth even to the people.

Chicago Tribune.

In his opening address as preciding officer of the Montgomery conference on the negro problem, the Hon. Hilary A. Herbert took the broad and generous grouthat education is the only efficient mea of solving that problem. He said: " oring about better relations between the races we need more education, both of the whites and the blacks. Men must be educated to broader views of the relations educated to broader views of the relati they bear to each other." He also thusiastically eulogized the system He also enndustrial education as taught at Tuske gee by Booker Washington. While he did not believe the negro could be elevated to complete equality with the white man, he recognized the duty of the whites to lift him up and improve him until he becomes a better inborer, better citizen and more useful to himself and the country. This problem, he said, is one which the South must work out, "or God only can tell what is to become of us." Mr. Herbert has gone to the very root of the question, and if the conference shall proceed upon the lines he has laid down there is hope that the problem may Mr. some day be solved.

Dogdom's Debt to McKinley.

St. Paul Ploneer Press. The dogs, too, are sharing in the benefits of McKinley prosperity. In Milwau-kee, for instance, in the hard times of 1884-94, the number of dog licenses, entitling the beneficiaries thereof to life, Nevada. The advocates of that ratio are quite right in assuming that it is the whole of the silver issue. To depart from that is to confess that Congress cannot make one article equal another in value, and the moment that is admitted the whole case of the free-collage men is gone. The issue was originally stated with exceptional clearness by Mr. Jeffer-lark for the re-election of McKinley.

The advocates of that ratio are quite right in assuming that it is the whole of the silver issue. To depart from that is to confess that Congress cannot make one article equal another in value, and the moment that is admitted the same state of affairs prevails in most of the dog world outside of Milwaukes. He must be an ungrateful dog who will not bark for the re-election of McKinley.

Philadelphia North American.

A Ratitehead—Farmer Dunk (catching them)—Ar-har? So you are tryin to clope with the break shown to have locrossed fully 50 punk—Ws-al, if you ain't the gol-vummedest feller for wanth' excitament all the time!

300 does from slaughter. Probably the same state of affairs prevails in most of the dog world outside of Milwaukes. He must be an ungrateful dog who will not bark for the re-election of McKinley. liberty and the pursuit of canine happiness without interference from dog-catchers, was only about 6000. For this year A Rattlehead.—Farmer Duits of the canon can be considered by the canon can be can be considered by the canon can be considered by the canon can be considered by the canon can be c

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It is not too late to register, but it will

Judge Thomas O'Day is not a candidate for Vice-President.

If you have a little time today, you

might put it in registering. Portland scorebers have extended the sidewalk ordinance to June 5.

Abdul Hamid is getting mighty careless of his standing with the commercial agencies.

Bryan can hardly hope to get the ear of the workingmen till he is elected and the mills all shut down.

Pennoyer is not out for anything this year. He is waiting till the candidates for seats in the Hall of Fame open their campaigns.

Kansas City has been having some more cyclones. The weather man is evidently determined to test her out thoroughly before she is subjected to the strain of a Democratic convention

"Money talks, you know," said the imerican Ambassador, persuasively. "Yes," replied Abdul Hamid, "but I beleve in a quiet reign." And he put the check-book, with which he had been toying suggestively, back into his inside

"Dewey was right," said McKinley, when he announced that the office of President was not difficult to fill. "The trouble is to empty it." And, calling the jankor, he requested him to inform the 482 people who were waiting outside the door to see him that he was suffering severely with appendicitis, and could see no one for a week.

The bees have been busy among the loust blossoms during the past week, whenever the weather was fit for a selfrespecting bee to be abroad, and the humming of the busy workers sounded like a dynamo running up in the trees. Already the brief period of blooming of the locusts is about past, and the ground is whitened with their blossoms, and in a few days more the bees will have to turn their attention to some other source of honey supply. Fortunately, there is no lack of such at this season, and the bees have in prospect as rich and bounteous a harvest as the farmers.

The tiny linnets that prey on the aphis which infests rose bushes are very numerous about town, and can frequently be seen in hands of a dozen or more, hard at work on the rose bushes. When they need something more substantial than the julcy aphis they feast on the seeds of the dandelion, and thus confer another benefit on the public by helping to retard the spread of this pest. It is interesting to watch them feeding on the dandellon seed. They come flying along and alight by a sweep of their wings on the stalk of the dandellon, just below the downy head, bending it down, and then proceed to seat the seeds at their leisure. They ould not reach the seeds from the ground and it would not do to alight on the head among the seeds, so they seize the stem on one side, and their weight, trifling as it is, brings the head down to where it can be comfortably despoiled. Every one is glad to see these little birds about their

It is not an easy thing for any one to accustom himself to turning out at 4 o'clock in the morning, and especially is it difficult for a healthy boy, who has no nerves or other troubles to prevent him from sleeping like a log. Newspapers, however, must be carried out in the morning, and boys must get up to do it, and one of these lads who finds it absolutely impossible to awaken early snough has devised an ingenious plan to overcome his sluggishness. On retiring he fastens one end of a string to his great toe and casts the other end out of his bedroom window, with a vial attached by way of a handle. Several other carrier-boys pass the house on their way lown town, and are only too has pull the string till the owner is awakened, of which they are made aware by his yells of pain. They generally give a good pull extra to make certain that he will not lie down and go to sleep again. Should be do so, the next boy coming along awakens him again, and if his too holds and the string does not slip, he is very likely to get down town in time to attend to business. It is said that under the strain to which it is subjected the toe is rapidly increasing in length, and will soon be long enough to dangle out of the window, and a special box-toe shoe will have to be provided to coil it away in.

Counting Quail Before Hatched.

Some wealthy sportsmen of Bridgeport. Conn., have sent to Kansas for 63 dozen quail. As soon as the birds arrive they will be taken out in batches and liberated at various points in the surrounding country. They cost \$4 a dozen, and it is expected that, when liberated, they will be easily able to maintain themselves. Qualis mate in April and May, Each pair vill produce two broads of 10 or 12 birds ach during the Summer and early Fall. The Bridgeport men think that about @ per cent of the young will survive, so that in the Fall there will be about 5000 quall to kill when the law is off.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Her Reason.—"You seem to like his atten-tions. Why don't you marry him?" "Because I like his attentions."—Brooklyn Life. Facts in the Case .- "How did he lose his randing in the community?" "By getting runk and letting a train run over his lega."— hicago Times-Herald.

Hicks-No. I don't suppose I am up to your inne of intelligence. Fact is, I have craited since you first knew me. Wicks-Impos-sible!—Boston Transcript.

Naturally - Mayme (disconsolately)-My in-rease in salary hasn't done me a bit of good. Marie—Dear me. Why basn't it? Mayme— (more disconsolately)—It has just made my wants increase.—Life.

Impressed.-He-I have just returned from & Impressed.—He—I have just returned from a little rathread trip, and the scenery did me good. She—Nature was grand, was she? He—Yes; and I have never seen the advertisements in more gergeous colors.—Harper's Hazar.

Sure Sign.—"I am certain that Sue is engaged to Mr. Dinkey," said Miss Kittlah to Miss Fiypp. "Why, she never mentions him." "That is what convinces me. She used to make all manner of fun of him."—Detroit Free Press, Whet He Would Free I don't think," said.

what He Would Fear.—I don't think," said the Observant Boarder, "that I should care to propose to a girl addicted to photography," "And why not" asked the Cross-Eyed Board-or. "I should be afraid that she would seize the opportunity to develop a negative."—Pitts-burg Chronicle-Telegraph.

burg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Humor Lacking—"Hal ha! It's rich,"
laughed the gay American. "I wonder just
how many years it will take the British to
settle with the Boers!" "About as many as it
will take the Americans to finish up the Filipinos," replied the British, soberly. Those
British have absolutely no sense of humor.—
Contacted the North American.