The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER - Increasing clouds

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 14.

Thomas A. Jordan was Chief of the Portland paid fire department from January, 1883, to July, 1884; Sheriff of Multnomah County from July, 1884, to July, 1888; Inspector of Customs from July, 1892, to June, 1893; superintendent Stark-Street ferry in the Summer of 1895; Deputy Sheriff from 1896 to April 10, 1900. Mr. Jordan's long and arduous labors in the public service entitle him to the dignity and repose of private life.

Dr. Daly's platform demands: that the volume of circulating medispeedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business population of this country, and to restore the just level of priors of labor and production.

It becomes a serious question how far surrency inflation should proceed in the direction of raising prices. Prices may be too low to afford just return to the producer. They may also be so high as to lay insupportable burdens on If we compare present prices with those prevailing the day Mr. Bryan was nominated for President in July, 1896, we shall see:

How much more does Dr. Daly want us to pay for mest and provisions?

Mr. Armstrong's retirement from the race for the County Superintendency of Schools closes for the present the officonscientious public servant, and sets an example that might be followed by several other "independent" candidates with credit to themselves.

In a New York paper of high standing and great influence we encounter this Daragraph:

Mr. J. J. Hill is reported to have reached the conclusion that with an unlimited amount of lumber to bring East from Washington he can carry freight to and from Asia at rates that have not yet been approached, and which he believes the Celifornia lines cannot ap-proach, because they cannot earn mything like as much on fruits shipped Fastward. The predest attributed to Mr. Hill involves carry-ing the freight to Pupet Sound at a little less than cost, the profit being drived from the than cost, the profit being derived from the returning shiptoneuts of lumber. From Paget Sound to Asiatic poets goods will be carried in extremely large and rather slow steamers, he reduced below the present charges from Paul to the Pacific Coast. The trade of

The information and comment would of much greater interest to Oregonians if the Union Pacific's name were substituted for Mr. Hill's, and the transportation arrangement applied to the Columbia River instead of Puget Bound. The support this section gives to the Union Pacific through the O. R. & N, entities it to some such programme. Will not Mr. Daniels provide an announcement of this sort as a sequel to his recent visit?

The Gold Democrats who hope to support Bryan on a straddling platform must reckon without Mr. J. Sterling Morton, at any rate, who finds the anti-Imperialist blanket too short to cover nakedness of financial dishonor. The New York World asked him where stands politically in 1900, and learns that he stands where he stood in 1896. "Bryan," he said, "is is to 1; silver at 16 to 1 is Bryanism. A majority at Kansas City for either is an indorsement of both." The ex-Secretary of Agriculture insists that there can be no requited Democracy with either, and he declares of the Gold Democrats that not one of them in all the Republic is prepared to renounce honest money and accept Bryan and his vagaries instead." Mr. Morton is probably wrong If he thinks the Gold Democrats will not join, many of them, in renominating Bryan and ratifying the Chicago platform. In this way they will reha bilitate themselves as Democrats. But he may be entirely correct in his view that they will vote for McKinley on election day. That is a horse of a different color.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer deted several columns in a recent issue a large-typed bioviation of itself as the greatest Pacific Const newspaper. The quantity of advertising matter and number of pages leaved were the test. But there are other tests: the volume, quality and timeliness of news, editorin! and miscellaneous matter, for ex-The Oregonian prints every day ten to twelve columns more read-Ing matter than any other paper in the Northwest, as it always has, and it thinks that in importance and value it is all up to standard. It pays two or three times as much for its special telegraphic and news features as any of its competitors, and it does very little blowing about it. Still, the Post-Inselligencer is a very good newspaper, considering its obvious limitations. It managed to publish an imperfect synonals of the important Alaska code within two weeks after The Oregonian which was quite a notable achievement, in view of the loud claims of Seattle newspapers that Alaska is their special | dee means the evacuation of Natal by | ily fallen into discredit during the last

field and its interests are always promptly and zealously festered, Withal-The Oregonian is pleased that its Seattle contemporary is printing more columns of advertising than it did a year ago; and it is likewise pleased to observe that it is printing nearly as much news matter of nearly as good quality.

THE INESCAPABLE RESPONSIBILITY Every ballot cast in Oregon June 4 is a vote for or against the development of the Pacific Coast. It is a responsibility one might well wish to evade, but there is no help for it. A sweeping Republican victory will declare for retention of the Philippines and Pacific expansion. A Fusion victory or a reduced Republican majority will declare against expansion and for abandonment of our foothold in Asia.

The Oregonian has obtained opinions from three men whose judgment on the matter cannot be impeached. Senator Lodge, who is to be the permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention, and who is now chairman of the Senate committee on the Philippines, asked what the effect would be in the Philippines should Oregon go Democratic this time, says:

It would encourage the opposition to the American Army in those islands. The Filipinos would accept it as the first gun of victory in the United States for them, and it would be halled everywhere as an indication that the sentiment of this country is against the policy we have been pursuing in the Philippines. It would simply encourage the insur-rection which has almost been stamped out

Senator Carter, of Montana, who was once chairman of the Republican Na-tional Committee, speaking of this phase of the question, says:

A republican reverse in Oregon on the platforms adopted would fan the finnes of rebellion in the Philippines, cost the lives of many more brave soldiers and would no doubt necessitate a large increase of the Armythere at a still greater expense than before. The Tagala would hall a Democratic victory anywhere as an indorsement of their opposition and resistance to the United States.

Senator Speener, of Wisconsin, one of the most conservative and ablest men in the Senate, a man who opposed the Spanish War until the country was in it, and then supported it with all the strength he had, but a man who has not yet fully arrived at the conclusion that permanent retention of the Philippines is best for the American people, SB.VS:

Democratic success in Oregon means encouragement to the Fili-pinos. And that is something great-ly to be deplored. The United States cannot enter upon any scheme to organize and form a stable govern-ment in the Philippine Islands until the insurrection has been put down and peace prevails. Even the Dem-ocrats in the Senate recognize this, and we all know that Democratic success anywhere in a Republican state will be used in the Philippine Islands to encourage the Filipinos to further acts of insurrection.

The State of Oregon must elect a Republican Legislature. The First Congressional District must re-elect Representative Tongue, and the Second District must re-elect Representative Moody. Multnomah County must elect a Republican Sheriff, and Portland must elect a Republican Mayor.

EVERY VOTE FOR A FISION, "CITIZENS" OR "INDEPENDENT" CANDIDATE IS A VOTE TO SHUT AMERICAN TRADE OUT OF ASIA AND STIFLE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE LIVESTOCK BUSINESS.

The livestock business has attained normous proportions in the great centers of this trade in the Middle West. That at the Chicago stockyards, whence the markets of many Eastern cities is supplied, was never larger than at pres-The Tribune's report of the in try for April showed a total of 467,682 head of cattle received at the four leading Western markets during the month ing Western markets during the month one-half in New York, to 16,652 in 1896, —an increase of 55,360 over the number 19,553 in 1897, and 18,283 in 1898. seived for the corresponding of last year. Of this increase, Chicago is credited with nearly 40,000.

To realize something of the enormous

ovement of livestock from Western ranges to the stockyards of the Middle West and thence to Eastern markets in refrigerator cars and packing cases is difficult, even when the figures are given. Its magnitude is expressed figures showing that receipts for the first four months of the current year were 1,770,434-a net increase of 137,278 over the same period of 1899. Of this crease, Chicago claims nearly one half. Within the same period a total of 5,420,000 hogs were received at stockvards of Chicago, Kansaa City, St. Louis and Omaha, being the largest receipts on record as compared with the first four months of any previous year. Two-thirds of these were received at Chicago. The receipt of calves and sheep were correspondingly large in their totals, showing a marked degree of prosperity in the meat-packing industry, as well as in that of raising

livestock for the market. In the meantime, the natural increasin sheep has been, so far as reported, 100 per cent upon the ranges, while that of cattle has been satisfactory to an unusual degree. There is great wastage in the business, as shown through the very large number of calves sent to the slaughter pens, the high price of veal tempting stockmen to sell closely. It is thought, however, that prudence will put a timely check upon this feature of the livestock trade, and enable the ranges not only to keep up the sup ply, but to respond to the growing de-

mand from year to year. The industry has in it many details that shock the humanities, but one feature of cruelty has been eliminated from it by the certain profits which make it pay to gather the herds and flocks in off of the bleak ranges in the Fall and feed and shelter them during the Winter. The sufferings of the creatures in former years, from neglect during the rigorous weather that prevails upon the great ranges in Winter, were pitiful in the extreme, but the demand for meat products being no ionger limited, and good prices being assured, this great source of suffering and wastage has practically ceased to

The announcement that General Bul ler started to attack the Boer position at Biggarsberg, in Natal, on the lid inst., the day that Lord Roberts crossed the Zond River, shows that Lord Rob-erts' success has again opened the way for Buller to victory, as it did when Lord Roberts' turning movement in winted an exhaustive summary of it, March forced the Boers to let go of Ladysmith. The retirement of the tion something abate the drink evil, Boers from before Giencoe and Dun- while Prohibition has slowly but stead-

the enemy, and the speedy retreat of the whole Boer army to their defenses before Pretoria. Evacuation of Natal will place all its railways soon in possession of General Buller, who Glencoe will be only seventy miles from Laing's Nek, where the railway crosses the Drakensberg range into the Trans-vanl. From Ladysmith General Buller is but sixty miles distant by rail from Harrismith, in the Orange Free State, when Van Reenan's Pass is hnd cleared General Buller and Lord Robrts can establish rallway come tion as far as Bethlehem, in the Orange Free State. But the natural line advance for General Buller will be along the line of the rallway from Glensee to Laing's Nek tunnel, for Lord Roberts' next forward movement with his main army will be along the railway from Kroonstad to Elandsfontein, where it joins the railway from Laing's Nek. Marching along the railway from Kroonstad, Roberts will soon give the hand to Buller moving along the rall-way from Laing's Nek, which will, of course, be untenable by the Boers be-fore the advance of Roberts into the Transvaal. It is clear from these facts that Lord Roberts' movement of 128 miles from Bloemfentein to Kroonstad, measured by its fruits, is even a more splendid success than that which captured Cronje and occupied Bloemfon-tein, for it has really left nothing for the Boers to do but to fall back to Preoria as their last ditch. The same blow which has practically cleared the Orange Free State has cleared Natal, too. Lord Roberts shakes the tree while Buller picks up fruit.

APPROVE THE SERMON, BUT NOT THE STATUTE.

Big Prohibitionist meetings are report ed throughout the state, but no matter low large these meetings may be, the prohibition vote will not be increased, ecause while the great body of the copie approve of sermons exhorting men to temperance, they do not believe n prohibitory liquor laws. The figures in all the states for the last twenty years show that while there is far less intemperance than there was twenty years ago, prohibition is a slowly dying

There are between 73,000,000 and 75,-00,000 of people in the United States; there are about 25,000,000 of church members. There were nearly 14,000,000 of votes cast at the Presidential election of 1896. Of these votes, there were cast 145,976 for the National Prohibition tickets. In 1892 there were cast for the Prohibition ticket 264.131 votes. In 1888 the National Prohibition vote was 249,907. If it be said that the falling off in the Prohibition vote in 1896 was due to the peculiar stress of the campaign, it will not be unfair to judge Prohibition by its vote in the state elections of 1898. In Connecticut there were 1460 Prohibition votes out of a total vote of nearly 150,000. In Illinois in a total vote of 878,587 there were cast 11,753 votes for the Prohibition ticket. In Indiana, out of a total vote of 573,211, there were 9961 Prohibition votes. In Iowa, in 1896, in a total vote of 433,439, the Prohibition vote was 7650. In Massachusetts in 1899 Jin a total vote of 299,166 there were 7402 rotes cast for the Prohibition ticket. In Michigan in 1898 there were cast but 7006 Prohibition votes out of a total vote of 421,164. In Minnesota in 1898 the total Prohibition vote was 5299 out of a total vote of 252,562. In New York in 1898 there were 18,383 votes cast for Prohibition out of a total vote of 1,349, 974. In Ohio in 1899 there were 5825 Prohibition votes out of a total of 920,-872. In Pennsylvania in 1899 the Pro-hibition vote was 18,072 out of a total vote of 790,488. In Rhode Island in 1899 there were but 1200 Prohibition votes in a total vote of 74,024. In Wisconsin in 1838 the Prohibition vote was 8078 out of a total vote of 329,429. In 1892 the Prohibition vote in New York State was 38,000. This was the highest vote ever obtained by that party in Empire State. Since that date the Prohibition vote has declined more than

This is the record of Probibition during the more than fifty years of life since its first enactment in Maine. During that time Prohibition has been given a fair and thorough trial by the great and enlightened State of Massachusetts at the East, and by Iowa at the West, and has been abandoned. In Massachusetts it was assaulted by a great statesman, a philanthropist, and most accomplished furist, John A. Andrew, the great War Governor of that state. Since 1874 Massachusetts

has had local option. It is but a few years since the leadng clergyman of Portland, Me., confessed in a public speech that Prohibi tion was a costly farce in Bangor, Portland, Lewiston, and all the large towns of the state. The United States licenses for retail liquor dealers are quite equal in number, measured by population, to those taken out in the non-Prohibition states. The Portland (Me.) Press reports that Prohibition in Maine does not prohibit, and that the people "are beginning to get very tired of paying the bills of the farcical process known as suppressing the liquor traffic," The Auburn (Me.) correspondent of the Boston Herald, writing under date of May 2, says that in Auburn and Lewiston and elsewhere in Androscoggir County the business of liquor-selling is not restricted; the number of places where liquor is sold has not fiminished, but increased the past year; that liquor-selling is done openly, and bars with their glasses and bottles may be seen from the street; that there are fifty liquor-sellers in Lewiston; that "local officers, after making raids and securing in some cases large quantities of liquor, have found the grand jury under some circumstances unwilling to grant an indictment; and the case, after passing through the Municipal Court, has been dropped and the liquors returned." Men of influence in the county, politically, socially and religlously, are opposed to the law.

On the other hand, the present liquor tax law has diminished the number of saloons and decreased drinking in New York State. The number of liquor sa loons in New York State of all kinds eight years ago was 40,259, but on October 1, 1899, the number of saloons was 27,739, a reduction of 13,000, or nearly one-third of the whole number. in eight years, although the population of the state has been increased steadily and is now estimated as 600,000 greater than it was at that time. The omparison between results in Maine, the cradle of Prohibition, and New York, where the law really decreases the number of saloons, is instructive. New York does not attempt what is impracticable, and does through regula-

much temperance, but there is always a choice of methods when you resort to legal remedies for social evils.

We have refrained from reply to a recent complaint of the Eugene Guard, in order that we might do so advisedly. Incensed at The Oregonian's ognition of Abdul Hamid as the "Prince Populists" because "he pays in promises to pay," the Guard remonstrates:

The effice of The Oregonian well knows there is no other mode by which National debts can be paid than by "promises to pay." . . Anyor The Oregonian sneers at Populists as dealing in promises to pay. It is only another sample of Oregonian syste and malignity.

If Populists are in favor of paying in anything besides promises to pay, The Oregonian has falled to observe it. Fortunately, the National conventions of the Populists have just been held, and we are enabled to speak by the card. The Sloux Falls convention, being a Bryan sideshow, was under obligation to treat silver cautiously, though silver, having some value in itself, is only a little less despicable in the Populist regard than gold, which is worth its full face value. But even this Bryan convention denounces the Republicans for making bonds payable in gold, and for "strik-ing down the greenbacks." The desire for greenbacks as the sole money is very thinly veiled under the necessary show of friendship for silver. The Cincinnati convention was subject to no such embarrassment. Thither we must look, therefore, for Populism the genu-ine article, and if there is anything in this utterance leaning to payment of debts in anything but promises to pay, The Oregonian must admit that its "spite and malignity" prevent it from finding it:

Fourth—A scientific and absolute paper money, based upon the entire wealth and popu-lation of the Nation, not redeemable in any specific commodity, but made a full legal ten-der for all debts and receivable for all taxes and public dues, and issued by the Government only, without the intervention of banks, and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of commission, is the best currency that can be

Upon the heels of the criticism of the British Navy for its lack of modern guns in its equipment comes an article in Engineering from the pen of a British writer, D. B. Morrison, which says the navy is so short of competent engineers that it would be almost useless in the event of a war that brought it into conflict with another navy of even the strength of the United States. It has less commissioned engineer officers today, with its great number of steel armored vessels, than it had for its wooden vessels forty years ago. It supplies the place of skilled engineers by using "engine-room artificers," who are merely enlisted mechanics, and has so few of this poor substitute that stokers are also utilized. The passenger steamer Lucania has twenty-two engineers, while the great battle-ship Terrible has but seven. Here certainly is a great weakness in that navy, which appears so powerful on paper. The importance of the engineer is shown by the comparative efficiency of maneu-vering of the vessels and condition of the engines in the American and Span-ish fleets, both at Manila and Santiago. If the British Navy is so sadly deficient in this respect, and if many of the vessels are of an antiquated type, slow, and armed with old and much nferior guns, its efficiency in actual war would certainly fall far below the paper rating given it, based upon the imber of vessels and guns. The Spanish War proved that actual condition, and not theoretical rating, is what counts in battle.

The St. Louis proposal to annul the street-car franchises because of failure of the companies to run cars is deli-ciously cool. The stoppage of traffic is due to the failure of the city to suppress mob violence. It is the duty of the city to prevent disorder and protect the companies in their right to operate their lines, or any other corporation or citizen in the exercise of his legitimate business. It is one of the best-known gal maxims that no one can take ad vantage of his own wrong. The city, eing at fault for not preserving order and protecting the men operating lines, is in no position to forfeit the franchises. On the contrary, it is more likely to be in a position to pay a bill of damages for property destroyed.

The equal suffragists make an appeal voters in the earnest hope that the Constitutional amendment to be voted on at the June election will not be overlooked. A full and fair expression on the question is all anybody can ask. General understanding of a similar amendment and its merits led to its defeat in Washington a year ago last November by something like 16,000

The Democracy of Washington has split wide open. It had not been suspected that there was enough of it left o split but then the late Fusionists of our northern neighbor are artists. They an make two blades of trouble grow where one grew before.

Captain Dreyfus, late of Devil's sland, is again in Paris. The Captain has unequaled drawing powers as a show attraction, but he ought to retire and give the exposition a chance. President Steyn's capital will be in

his hat till further notice. Evidently he fears that the English will have use One independent candidate is out of

the race; and the others are not in it. Register today. You cannot tomor-

The Statistician and Economist stands

Register. McCarty's Statistician.

alone among books of reference. It con-tains all of the past that must be pre-served for daily use, together with more of the present than all other year-books and almanacs combined. Within its cov-ers are thousands of curious and valu-able facts never before chronicled in abiding form under a systematic classificatio It contains over 400 new and corrected pages, included in which will be found the result of elections in every state and territory; acts of the 55th Congress; different kinds of internal revenue; special taxpayers; cigars and cigarettes manu-factured; manufacturers' statistics; sai-mon fisheries; liquors and liquor-dealers; wool production; corn, cotton, hay, oats wheat, potatoes, fruit, produced both for the United States and the world; domes-tic animals of all countries; products of the dairy; nomestic fowl and eggs; min-

erals and mineral substances; distances

States; shipping owned by each nation; forest reservations and military posts; customs duties and war tax of the United States: imports, exports, revenue, expenditive and public debt of every country; statistics of production, banking and money circulation; population of foreign countries and cities, corrected to date; domestic and foreign chronology and necrology; commerce and population of every principal port in the world; religions, armies, navies, crime and sporting intelligence, and corrected tables of everything produced, manufactured, bought and sold, and a thousand other subjects too numerous to mention. Louis P. McCarty, of San Francisco, is publisher and proprietor of this admirable work, tates; imports, exports, revenue, expen

THE "PER CAPITA." Four Years Have Shown Up the Erro of Populist Notions.

New York Evening Post.

Time was when the adequacy or fnaduacy of the Nation's "per capita" moniculation appeared as a burning que pour la politica. When the Popullist par on in politics. When the Populist par in 1982 made its entry into the arena of Presidential politics, its Omaha conver-tion platform demanded that the circular ing medium "be speedily increased to no less than \$50 per capita." The Treasury estimate of the mopey then in circulation on which the figures of the Populist demand were doubtiers based, reckone fit if as the average per citizen. The Populist plank obviously contemplated therefore, the doubling of our circulation medium—a proposition made more laying the base of the contemplation of the contemplat ling by the "per capita" phraseology, be cause the average Populist constituen inferred at once that the money in hi pocket was to be promptly doubled. The Populist platform of 1856 modified its proposals to some extent, demanding out that money circulation "be speedily in creased to an amount sufficient to meet the demanding of the proposals to the demanding of the demanding o the domands of business and population, and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production." These platforms are somewhat interesting to recall now, in view of the very rapid increase which has actually occurred, both in absolute and "per cantiat" of evilation and expeand "per capita" circulation, and expe-cially in view of the fact that gold exports, often a sign that a currency is in excess of present needs, have begun again.

in July, 1896, the Treasury estimated the "per capita" circulation at a trifle over \$21. The monthly report just issued, as of May 1, 1800, places the figure at \$35 58. This is not very near to the \$50 per head demanded at Omaha in 1892, but the gain is material. In fact, the actual addition to the currency cuttifies actual addition to the currency, outside the Treasury's reserve, during the last four years, foots up \$45,000,000. This guin will probably be admitted, in any quarter of trade, to have been "sufficient to meet the demands of business and population." At all events, money rates have declined in the face of a \$3,000,000 export gold engagement. This being true, it is somewhat interesting to observe that, of the \$459,000,000 increase in circulation since July, 1896, \$315,000,000 came in the shape of gold, and that of the increase in gold \$200,000,000 is directly attributable to the excess of gold imports over experts in the period, the rest coming directly from new gold production in this country, which has reached, in the three past years, to nearly \$200,000,000. Not only, in short, were nearly \$290,000,000. Not only, in short, were our mines exceptionally active, but as soon as our internal and foreign trade, which was dull for numerous very obvious reasons prior to 1896, started up into vigorous activity, our circulating medium responded automatically to the call, as it always will if left unhampered. It is true today, as the Popullet of 1892 imagined, that money in the pocket of the average citizen has increased—rather more rapidly in fact, than the net increase would have been if the silver-purchase law had never in fact, than the net increase would have been if the eliver-purchase law had never been revoked. But the reason why his pocket money has increased is perfectly plain. In the bounty of nature, he has had more than before to offer in exchange for it. It may be doubted whether, under the circumstances, much use will be made of the "per capita" argument in this year's political campaign.

Unexpected Results. Baltimore American, said the man with the worried

ok, "do you remember giving me a lot advice on how to conduct my love af-drs about two months ago?" "Yes," replied the man with the wise of advice

"Told me if I wanted to win the girl, I should make love to her mother!"
"Uh-huh."
"Said if I could get the old lady on my

side all I had to do was to toddle around with a ring and say, "When?" to the girl." The wise man nedded, "Said for me to compliment the mother on her youthful appearance," continued the worried man, "and give her a folly

about how sad it was that the young ladies of the present were not to be compared with those of the past?"
"Yes. Yes. You won the girl, I sup-"Yes, I did-not. The old lady has sued

her husband for diverce, and me breach of promise."

One Secret of Leadership.

Chicago Tribune, One of Governor Tanner's aults was that he could not let be bygones. The men who had for him in convention he persisted in looking on and treating as enemies. As a conse-quence, the number of his enemies in-creased, while that of his friends was strictly limited. Wiser politicians, who take broader views of life, are not vindictive. They cherish no grudges. Men like Platt or McKinley when once put in the control of the control o Platt or blokinley when once put in command of the party in state or nation do not ask about a man, whether he supported them for the nomination, but whether he worked loyally for their elec-tion after the nomination was made. To the broad-gauge politician all members of his own party look alike who have con-tributed to his election. He makes it his business to forget all unpleasantnesses which preceded the nomination.

Youth's Companion.

The spirit of love and kindliness to all, which pervaded every word and deed of Phillips Brooks, did not hinder his keen appreciation of others' fallings and shortmings, or his own. Why in the world doesn't Brown

his autobiography, and have it publish said one of the Bishop's friends, referring sant talker and most egotist man, who had been wasting an hour of th Bishop's most precious time by a rehearse of some unimportant happenings.
"Why, he'd rather tell it, of course

gaid the Bishop; and then like a flash came regret for the quickly spoken truth, and he turned on his friend with a half-humorous, half-distressed face. "What do you mean by asking me st a question as that when I'm off guard?" he demanded, reproachfully. off my

THE LAST CHANCE.

No voter can register after today. Under the law, the books in the County Clerk's office close at 5 P. M. May 15, until the next blennial elec tion, and he has no option but to obey its plain provisions. Therefore any voter whose name is not on the rolls must forfelt his right to cast a ballot June 4 and November 6, unless he goes to the GREAT LA-HOR AND TROUBLE of procuring SIX in his vote. A freeholder is a citisen who holds real estate in fee simple and it can be seen that the simple and it can be seen that the task of securing such a body to accompany a derelict voter to the polls is a formidable one. IT IS EASIER AND SIMPLER TO

REGISTER. It avoids annoyance between cities of the United States; occupations by sex in the United States; patents, how obtained; copyright law; coloinlex, dependencies and protectorates of
the world and colonies of the United

The books are closed today for two
years.

ASPECTS OF THE CAPE NOME RUSH

One thousand argonauts will take ship

at Portland before June 1 to hunt the "golden fleece" at Cape Nome. They are humanity that will sweep northward with the breaking up of the Ice fields and the opening of navigation in Behring Sea. It is impossible to estimate accurately the numbers of persons who will join the great rush, but that they will be many thousands-perhaps 25,000 or 30,000-is cer-tain. The destination of all is Nome City or some adjacent spot on the Seward Peninsula. They face the certainty that every available inch of gold-bearing land within 50 miles of the Arctic mining camp has been pre-empted, except the beach and the all but unaccessible sands under Behring Sea. What is taking this eager throng away from a land of plenty and comparative prosperity, with abund-ant opportunities for the industrious and thrifty, to an unknown realm under the Arctic circle, with at inhospitable cli-mate, with frozen soil and with all conditions of life rigorous and uncomfortable, not to say hazardous, in the extreme? It is the eager lust for gold. A multitude has taken a chance in the great lottery, with the certainty that for a portion o them-perhaps the majority-the drawing will be a blank or worse. They know it, but the spirit of adventure and the excitements of speculation control thoughts and actions of men in all other respects normal-minded. Of course, there is gold at Cape Nome

much gold. The fabulous stories that

came out from the remote north last year had a substantial basis in fact. Some of the creek claims were demonstrated to be enormously rich, while along other streams no colors at all were found. The value of the tundra claims extending from the beach back to the foothills is problematical. It appears to be a fact that the yellow stuff is found at the grass roots, but it is also a fact that no easy and profitable process of work ing these claims has yet been discovered. They offer email inducement for the individual miner and prospector of ordinary means. Their development be on a large scale by large capital, and to that end water will have to be brough from the distant foothills. On the beach are the "poor man's diggings." the public highway, and there the ordinary miner had and has just as perfec a right as the millionaire. Last seaso the whole beach was free to work, and hundreds and even thousands of broken and stranded miners made strikes that put them "on velvet" for the Winter, and enabled many of them to come back to civilization and comfortable living with more than they had when they went in-This was the exception to the rule of Alaska experience. The majority of thos who started for the Klondike, full of high hopes and golden imaginings, had as their reward bitter hardships and empty pockets. It is difficult to tell just what the hyperborean beach-combers averaged t the man, but it was observable that, the large numbers who last Fall filled the returning vessels, all seemed to have something. There was a notable absence of hard-luck stories. Undoubtedly they exaggerated the extent of their good for-tune, but they had bage of dust to back them up, at least in part. The probabilitles are that the larger portion of these graduate "cheehawkers" had a few hunfired dollars, and that those who stacked their ounces by the thousands of dollars were infrequent. The proposed new Alaska code limits

the field of free mining. The kernel to this whole much-discussed feature of the Alaska act is that it outs the beach is two nearly equal parts, one of which shall be and remain public domain and the other be subject to location under the present United States laws. In words, mean high tide is made the dividing line. Now, mean high tide is not much more than half way up the beach to the tundra. The poor man's diggings are below this line; the tundra claims, already pretty fully located, are extended down over the upper part of the beach thereto. The area of profitable beach mining, however, seems yet to remain below the high not interfere with the continuous working of the claims to the extent that might be anticipated. An undoubted advantage of the proposed new requirement is that it definitely and fully places in the hands of the miners themselves the power to regulate the exploration and develop ment of the beach sands and of the contiguous bottom of the sea out to the three-mile limit. In view of the probable value of the seabed and the proposed extensive installation of elaborate dredging machinery, this may be a conce of the highest value and importance. is to be remembered bowever that the Alaska bill is not yet a law, and probably will not be for some weeks. The early birds in the northward migration may therefore arrive at Nome in time for the exercise of their sovereign squatters rights on the sea beach, which is at pres ent public domain. It may be remarked here parenthetically that no hardship would have been imposed on the miners if Congress had let the beach strictly alone and not attempted to define its status Miner's equity settled all disputes last year without serious conflict of any kind, except early in the season with the soldiers; and that trouble originated with the Government officers and not with the citizens, who were and are law-abiding. The curse of Alaska placer mining is

the present law permitting claims to be located by power of attorney. There is abundant testimony that the major part of the Cape Nome region has been taken up in the names of people who were never there, and furthermore are not likely ever to go, or to develop their properties. Honest and deserving prospectors have been excluded by the hundreds and thousands in the interest of persons who have located claim after claim by proxy for some corporation or its officers. This colosial game of grab was engineered by corporations operating in the North, and it was done originally-if the testimony of many ersons is to be believed—through a lot of Laplanders, who were not citizens of the United States and with whom declara tion to become such was an after-thought. Citizenship with them was merely a convenience for the purpose of possessing rich properties, which they either worked themselves or profosed to sell to others It is to be hoped that some way will be deviced of having the validity of the claims tested in the new Alaska courts. The prospect is, indeed, that it will be, and that persons who in good faith go to seek and develop the mineral lands of the Government may be given full opportunity to do all the law contemplated that they should be allowed to do

Experience is the only teacher most people will take lessons of, and good na-vice is generally wasted. If you are going to Cape Nome, the wiscet advice is Punch's-Don't! But if you do, Godspeed and good luck!

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Register today, or you're out of it. The candidate and his money are soon

J. J. Kelly is not a candidate for Vice President.

There are men now living who will see Aguinaldo is alive, and, it is reported.

is again busy writing ultimati Hobson is coming home now; but it's all right. The kissing-bug is extinct. The sick man of Europe has got the right idea about how to heel hi

Prohibitionists have one big advantage They don't have to spend any money in treating.

Where are Senators Hoar and Pettigrew, that they have not introduced resolutions of sympathy with Turkey?

Now doth the sweet girl graduate, Rope in her fond adorer, To turn his fondness to account, And write an emay for her

Perhaps the reason strikes are so frequent in Spring is that the workingmen got driven to desperation by the housecleaning at home.

Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson has given the Buston public library a collection of 207 valuable letters relating to John Brown, written between 1868 and 1860 by Brown, Colonel Higginson, Frank B. Sanborn, Wendell Philips, Theodore Parker and others.

Stephen Crane, the novelist, was never remarkable for his attention to text-books and lectures at Lafayette College, On the contrary, the Center Square of Easton was his favorite post. He would stand there for hours alone and idle, except for the continuous smoking of cigarettes.

A packing-case which contained a Peruvian mummy, intended for a museum in Ghent, was recently opened by mistake at an English railway station, thereby causing a great deal of trouble. Murder was at first suspected, but the Coroner's jury disposed of the case by bringing in this unique verdict: "That the woman was found dead in the railway station, and did die on some date unknown, in some foreign country, probably South America, from some cause unknown. No proofs of a violent death are found, and the body has been dried and buried in some foreign manner, and the jurors are satisfied that the body does not show any recent crime in this country, and that the deceased was unknown and about 25 years of age." We doubt if any other mummy ever got such an indorsement.

The Democrats of Florids are to hold their state convention in the City of Jackonville on June 19, for the nomination of candidates for sundry state offices, the term of which offices is four years, with the exception of the Attorney-General of the state, who serves for two years only. The Governor of Florida receives a salary of \$250, and the Licutenant-Governor receives \$2000, but one advantage which Democratic candidates for public office in Florida enjoy is the fact that a nomination is equivalent to an election. At the last contest in the Peninsular state the Democratic vote was 20,000 and the Republican vote 4000. In the Presidential ection of 1896 Bryan not only carried the state by a plurality nearly twice as great as McKinley's vote, but he had a plurality in every one of the counties of Florida as well, notwithstanding the support of the McKinley ticket by many Florida Democrats.

"Notes on the Bacon-Shaakespeare Question" is the descriptive title of a book soon to be added to the voluminous bibliography of the controversy over the authorship of the English master dramas. It is by the Hon. Charles Allen, late of the Massachusetts Supreme Bench. After collecting a formidable array of evidence from every available source, the author has given the case a review in the most impartial manner. The decision tide line, and the low Summer tides will is for Shakespeare, and is based upon a study of every important Shakespeare student, commentator and editor, and upon a minute study of the legal terms used by Shakespeare-a study which has led to the decision that Shakespeare was too poor a lawyer to be confounded with the great jurist, Bacon. One of the 16 chapters composing the book treats of Shakespeare's early life, and then deals with his probable companions, while a third gathers up the expressed opinions of his contemporaries concerning him.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS In Sulu Society .- "Is he a bachelor?" "Com-

ratively. He has only 12 wives."-Life, In the Bakery.-Jaggs-Did you ever see nkewalk? Waggs-No; but I've seen a crack-r box.-Chicago News.

An Imitative Dog — Blathy's dog is a great imitator. He can stand on his hind legs and drink from a bottle." "I suppose he has often seen his master do that."—Cloveland Plain The Downward Path .- "Brethren." said the

repentant man at the revival meeting, "mins is a sad story. I was born in Brooklyn, but some went from bad to worse." "How long did you stay in New York?" asked the long-whiskered man near the organ.—Baltimore But It Hadn't .- "Here's the clockmaker come

of fix our sitting-room clock," said the funny man's wife; "won't you go up and get it for him?" "Why, it len't upstairs, is it?" replied he, hastly. "Of course it is. Where did you think it was?" "Oh! I thought it had run lown."—Fhiladelphia Press. the inexcusable discriminative provision in Simply Hadn't Learned Yet.-The Rev. Dr

Simply Hadn't Learned fet.—The Nev. Dr. Queen, observing the junitor wabbling about uncertainly on his new wheel in the street in front of the church, called out: "George, do you ever take a header?" No. Doutah Queen," replied George, with visible indignation, "I neven take nothin' strongah 'n cawfee!"—Chicago Tribune.

Doubtful.—'These Boers are an agricultural people," said the man who wears knickerbookers and smokes a short pipe. "Yes," answered Mr. Corntossel. "I don't purtend to know much about international politics, but I must say I begin to feel kind o' skittish about them fellers' chances as soon as I found out they was a farmers' alliance."—Washington Star.

Borrowing the Baby. Josh Wink in Baltimore American.
"Good mornin'. My ma sent me
To ast you how you was,
An' hope you're well-you know 'at is
Th' way she allus does.
My ma-she sex, you're strangers,
But then she kind o' thought
She'd like to borry th' baby
'at you folkess 'as got.

"My ma sets by th' winder An' waitches you an' him,
An' kind o' smiles an' cries to wunst,
'Cause he's like haby Jim,
Who's Jim? He was our baby—
We named him after pa.
Bay, c'n we borry your baby
A little while fer ma?

"My ma she sez she wouldn't Mind if your baby cried.

She sex 't 'd be like mustcSince little Jim has died. She see she'll be good to him, An' she'd like a whole lot. 'At you folkers 'as got."

"At you folkens 'as got.