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TODAY'S WEATHER.-Fair and warmer; PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1900.

There is not in Portland a man better fitted by native talents, business training and acquaintance with the city's affairs, for the office of Mayor than Henry S. Rowe. His railroad experience taught him how large affairs need to be run, his private undertakings demonstrate his capacity and have brought him into touch with the city's business life, and his administration of the office of Fire Commissioner has constituted an epoch in the city's history that is notable for efficience and economy. Nobody can ask for a more ideal candidate for Mayor. Mr, Rowe is a clean man in every way, upright, capable, sagacious. He will bring dignity into the Mayor's office, and he will administer its growing powers and responsibilities so as to reflect credit on the city. If Portland wants the Mayor's chair filled by this sort of a man, the opportunity is now afforded. A vote against Mr. Rowe is a vote against good government and economical administration.

In the history of every community there is an era of revolt from the first severe regime of taxpaying. It usually comes as the aftermath of collapsed values and too heavy taxes. At such times the people feel a sense of injustice under the burden of unnecessarily severe taxation. The natural antipathy to the tax-gatherer is reinforced by a feeling of outrage. At such a time they are easy prey to the scheming politician, who plays upon their discontent to further ventures of his own which at another time would be stoutly resisted. Such a time seems impending in the State of Oregon today. The recent decision of the State Supreme Court, with its encouragement tax-shirkers, will lend impetus to the tendency. The Oregonian foresees this disposition now, and it sounds the warning so that all may heed it. Legislation will be offered at Salem this Winter, and perhaps for several sesns, contriving fancled ease for the taxpayer and opportunities for the taxshirker. In the hands of cunning politicians the discontent with the oppressive taxes, laid upon us by extravagant and unscrupulous officialism, will be capable of limitless mischief. The impulse will be withstood, if at all, only with the greatest difficulty.

President McKinley being a Methodist, the Methodists think he should with the Methodists stand, The Chicago rence seems to be totally unable to understand the distinction between McKinley as a church member and Mc-Kinley as the Nation's executive, in that it blames him for his failure to accept the Methodist interpretation of the anti-canteen law instead of his Attorney-General's. The Constitution and the laws of the country seem to make it imperative upon the President to neek the legal advice of his legal adviser on a given state question, and not the religious and moral advice of his church. It so happens, too, that in this particular matter the Administration has acted in accord with approved ideas of practical reform, and in its attitude toward the canteen it has the support of the great body of Army officers. They know what is best for the soldier, and they know what is not best. Among the latter is unrestrained opportunity to frequent the brothels that, under the old system. thrived at the boundaries of a military reservation.

With the nomination of Towne, the blooming ambition of Congressman Sulzer to be Vice-President withered. Now he is filling the hills and the vales with his lamentations. He is quoted as

saying: I predict unhestiatingly the greatest success for the Republican ticket in New York State that the party has ever secured there. So far as I am concerned, I am out of it. My best friends "threw me down," and I am no longer in sight nationally, I can be Mayor of New York or Governor of New York, but I would not accept the nomination for the Vice-Presidency now to save the Democratic party from defeat. Bryan is bent already. You will see that Croker will be against film. We will all be against him. This is the end of it, before the thing is well begun. McKinley is prac-tically elected, and Theodore Rossevelt is the master politician of New York for four years ster politician of New York for four years come. New York goes Republican as sure as

able opportunity to pluck the Sulger rose of safety from the Tammany nettle of threatened hostility. But, all the same, the vanity-burdened Sulzer, in wing his own hurts, voices the real feelings of the Eastern Democracy.

What the Bryanites need now in their business is a revival of Aguinaldo before the Kansas City convention meets. If he could suddenly appear with his gold whistle and his creased khaki trousers and issue another last ditch proclamation, accompanied by a treacherous attack upon some outpost. it would sufficiently demonstrate the vigor of the Filipino republic and the capacity of the people for self-governnent, to form a foundation for a declaration in favor of Filipino independ-Lacking that, the convention will have to go to the other extreme and take the position that the Tagals are not and never will be capable of embracing American institutions and conducting a just and civilized governnent, and that we should therefore

as a cultured and statesmanlike pa-triot, he will have to hasten out of the wilderness.

If there is any particular class of producers in the United States who have a deeper financial interest in Oriental trade expansion than that of the Pacific Coast farmer, it is not in evidence. This new field for commerce beyond the Pacific has had samples of American wares, and the demand that has sprung up and is now in course of development has commenced to wear the rust from many a factory wheel that was long unturned. Labor and capital alike in the manufacturing centers of the East will profit by the enlarged field for distribution of manufactured products. But while the binefits accruing to the manufacturer and his employes in the East will be great as the trade expands, they will never equal those which await the Pacific Coast farmer, the man who is right at the gates of the Orient, with an unlimited amount of staple commodities to sell. Preliminary work in the line of

the groundwork for a magnificent trade has been laid. What Pacific expansion means to the farmers of the Northwest is amply illustrated in the case of wheat. For nearly a year the cereal markets at all Pacific Coast ports have been bumping along on the bottom. Forced up against the competition of the Argentine, Australla and of the Gulf and Atlantic ports of the United States which have a cheap rate to Liverpool, the Oregon farmer has been compelled to take the price the European dealer, who in a sense is the consumer, is willing to pay. To land this wheat where it is available the farmer must pay the freight on a

introducing our products to the people

of the far East has been well done, and

17,000-mile journey round Cape Horn. So much for the surplus that must seek a market in Europe. Now as to the Orient. Since the beginning of the present cereal year, nearly eleven months ago, there has been a steady advance in round-the-Horn freights and a decline in wheat. This has figuratively left the exporter between the devil and the deep sea, and the mills grinding for the Oriental trade have set the pace throughout the season by paying higher prices than the exporters could pay. Small as the remuneration en for the farmer during this year of low prices, a considerable portion of his wheat would have sold for much lower prices had it not been for the competition of the millers handling the Oriental business. The shipments to the Orient for the entire season of 1899-1900 promise to be slightly in excess of one-third of the entire shipments to all ports, and the amount paid the farmers directly for the wheat from which this flour was manufactured is many thousand dollars in excess of what the wheat would have brought

for export to Europe. The indirect benefits lie in the inreased demand for other farm products from the men engaged in the many new mills which have come into existence since the inception of the busi-That this trade can be increased until the Orient absorbs all of the wheat of the Pacific Coast is generally admitted by all who are familiar with the growth of the trade. To admit of this trade expansion bringing best results in the least possible time, a most generous foreign policy is necessary. The short haul by steamer across the Pacific is now much cheaper than the long haul around Cape Horn, and it will be still further reduced when development of the trade and modification of obstructing laws enable steamers to bring return cargoes from the

Orient. Oriental trade expansion means enhanced prices for wheat, lumber, oats, hops and other Pacific Coast products. It also means cheaper grain bags, sugar, tea, spices, matting and other cessities. All lines of trade on the Pacific Coast will profit by enlargement of this trade, but in no other line will its effect be as marked as in that of the farmer. A wider market is opened for his products abroad, while increased industrial activity improves the market for them at home.

WEAK POINTS IN CURRENCY ACT

Mr. Isaac Seligman's discovery that under certain circumstances the ss chain" might be revived, notwithstanding the new regulations embodied in the act of March 14, 1900, is now fol owed by a discussion more notable and exhaustive. In the current number of the Quarterly Journal of Economics. published for Harvard University, Professor F. W. Taussig writes a very careful study of the "gold-standard act." He recognizes its value and promise, but unsparingly lays bare its veak points.

The act's defense against raids on the Treasury gold and safeguards for the parity have been imperfectly contrived, partly through slovenly workmanship and partly through design, regard being had to the feelings of silver men. Important in this regard is the equivo cal attitude observed toward different bligations. The act makes the legal tenders and the new refunding bonds payable in gold, and leaves all other nterest-bearing obligations payable in "coin," in which silver dollars are included. As Professor Taussig states, "no respectable reason can be adduced for treating differently the two classes of debt." While the "ambiguity" may never prove of serious consequence "its deliberate retention as to the bonds now outstanding does not redound to the country's honor." The cause, of course, was the desire to avoid offense

Senate's amended form of the treatment for greenbacks, which became law. The origin of this part of the bill was Mr. McKinley's sensible and straightforward and conclusive suggestion that United States notes once redeemed in gold should not again be make of the notes purely gold certificates, and this was the House enactment. But under pressure of the Senate a compromise was reached. When the United States notes are redremed they are to be exchanged for gold if the Treasury has it, and this gold is to be put into a "reserve fund." In ordinary timee, "when revenues simply balance expenditures," says Professor Taussig. "the operation must cause the redeemed notes to be returned to circulation with but a short interval of tem-

their own devices, incidentally placing changed for gold if any one wants gold of employers to confine retail trade to all the great foreign interests which are now protected by us, at the mercy of the uncivilized natives. If the provisions of the act of March, 1862, mercy of the uncivilized natives, if the provisions of the act of March, 1862, the redeemed notes may be used by chase" coin "at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous." Buying gold with notes EXPANSION THE FARMER'S PIGHT. for the purpose of redeeming the notes in gold "suggests an ostrich-like pro-cess of dodging." It is only when the gold in the reserve fund has fallen below \$100,000,000 that the Secretary can sell bonds to replenish it, and then he must do so. But the gold he gets for the bonds is to be turned into the general fund and then turned from there into the reserve fund in exchange for be used to "meet deficiencies in the revenue."

Ambiguous and circuitous provisions of this sort are disconcerting, to say the least. Yet when all's said and done, probably few acts so comprehen-sive have been passed by Congress without an equal or greater number of similar imperfections. The bill as assed far exceeded all reasonable expectations entertained prior to the asembling of Congress. It will have to be amended in divers particulars, no oubt. But the act itself is the one indispensable preliminary to the perfection of our currency system in its minor details.

MAN WANTS MUCH HERE BELOW. This is going to be a hilarious campaign. The Citizens happy family of egislative candidates started the gayety by signing a "round-robin" of prinsiples, designed to keep the public amused and entertained while they burgiarized the Senatorship; and now mes the Socialist Labor platform with an original package of declarations that runs the whole gamut of campaign music. The Citizens simply provided a burlesque; the Socialists do more. They give a picturesque panorams of the unsatisfied and uneappeasable appetites of the submerged tenth. They want a great deal here below, and they want it for nothing. The inventory of their demands looks some thing like this:

Free baths. Free medical attendance. Fuel at cost. nicipal ownership of public utilities, playment for everybody at \$3 per day, feiture of all public franchises. A new city charter. Division of profits from public utilities. Referendum, initiative and imperative man

Comfortable houses for workers, rented at

Beyeal of tramp and vagrancy ordinances Free text books, Free meals, Free clothing, Free car rides, For school children.

We have hunted in vain through this hrilling code of demands for a plank calling in clarion tones for free beer, but it cannot be found. The conclusion s inevitable that the universal want has been supplied thorugh the generosity of some true friend of labor who happens also to be a candidate for office, or that the platform committee was recreant to its sacred trust, and left it out. It may be conjectured, too, that the free-bath plank is merely thrown in for full measure. What the true Labor-Socialist needs in that diection is not opportunity, but inclination. The public cannot supply that. That no injustice may be done these yearning patriots by an inadequate and imperfect summary, made by howsoever friendly a hand, a sample sen-tence or two from their eloquent recapitulation of human miseries is ap pended:

Whereas. The capitalist class robs the worker Whereas, The capitalist class robs the worker of the wealth he creates and denies him the opportunity of employing himself, and then bruinliy imprisons him for being unemployed. Resolved, That in the name of the working classes we protest against this outrage inflicted on us by the "respectable" criminals who rule us, and we demand the immediate repeal of all terms of the work. ramp and vagrancy ordinances, and the enactment of an ordinance guaranteeing the employ-ment of all unemployed workers by the city at

This gentle protest against the criminal wealthy would upon careful reflection seem to be going just a trifle too far, so that it will defeat its own object. It may be understood and cheerfully conceded that any person who has suffered the horrors of the chain gang act has the right to assemble with other martyrs and petition for a change, But a true and righteous interpretation of the present laws would make it include the idle and indolent rich, and cause them to suffer the pains and penalties of the ordinances aimed at the donothing class. Now, if the state could be made to supply work for the unemployed, they naturally would be exempt from the operations of the law; and it could be so enforced as to make sad havoc among the present oppressors of the non-working poor. This is a valuable point which the statesmen among the Labor-Socialists have undoubtedly verlooked.

The platform, properly construed, is not a demand for work. It is a mere assertion of the right of every person to work at public expense, which carries with it the inslienable right of every public employe to loaf at public expense. That is much preferable to oafing at one's own expense.

A WELL-ORDERED MOVEMENT. The contention for early closing in retail business, now being vigorously urged in this city, commends itself for its justice and fairness. There is no reason why people may not do their buying during the hours between 8 clock A. M. and 6 P. M. Custom is the sole arbiter in this matters and merchants of all grades, being in the business arena for profit, have hesitated to enter what may be called the reform field by taking a stand against it. While it is a fact that, if all proprietors would stand together and course, was the desire to avoid out through too frequent substitution of "gold" for "coin." Mr. Wolcott et id by the action, and the public would soon adjust itself to the new order of the considered. things, it is also a fact that it is difficult to make all see the matter in this light and govern their business accord

The orderly and insistent methods pursued by the Retail Clerks' Association in support of their demands commend themselves to the community paid out except for gold. This would Pursuing what is in reality a campaign of education, this association appeals to the public through temperate sp to note the reasonableness of the reform that it champions, and by means of a carefully worded statement printed on cards that are freely circulated, to do its buying before the hour of 6 clock P. M. The position of the association is plainly stated; its demands are reasonable, and its plea to the public is strong without being aggressive. If successful, as the movement certainly promises to be, it will be

regulation business hours and thus permit men and women who have put in nine full hours at their work to join the hosts of labor in other lines that go home at 6 o'clock, with the privilege of spending the evening in rest, recreation or amusement, gathering strength and purpose for the duties of the following day. To the extent that willing service is more valuable than half-hearted service, the shortened day that is asked will be more valuable to the employer than the overtime day so long exacted of retail clerks. There is a willing service that makes the employer's interests its own, and a halfhearted service that grudges its effort and works only in anticipation of payredeemed notes, and these notes cannot day. Employers who stand together to secure the former may truly be said to be wise in their day and generation.

> Pillsbury, the American chess champlon, recently performed at Philadelphia the astonishing feat of play-ing blindfolded twenty simultaneous He won fourteen, drew five and lost four. During progress of the games, he went to lunch and apparently dismissed the whole complicated contest from his mind; and at the close of play he remembered perfectly the whole course of each game, and cor-rected several errors made by the recorders. The average human mind stands aghast at this prodigious mnemonic marvel. It seems to be the chess record. It involved constant mental grasp of the changing locations of 640 bits of wood, and the exercise of varied skill in opposing the attacks of every individual opponent. Mark Twain, in his "Life on the Mississippi," seriously advances the claim that the old river pliots for the 1200 miles from St. Louis to New Orleans had the most remarkable memories in the world, as they had to have always at command a mental photograph of the precise character of every foot of water, and every inch of adjacent bank, and the most minute details of all the physical characteristics of the long journey, both by day and night, changing every season, and in every kind of weather. But a person with ordinary power of memory might become a good pilot. It is largely a question of drill and training in a special occupation. The average brain could never have been trained to do what Pillsbury has just done. It is beyond the power of the ordinary chess-player to play one game blindfolded. Twenty games are the achievement of a mental freak, whose special aptitudes have been enormously over-

There are those who claim to see the eginning of the end of the Boer war. Whether yet in sight or not, the end must come in due time, as England wills; the terms will be those of lasting peace, not of a patched-up policy of half conciliation and half defiance, which the slightest friction will destroy. The estimate of a speedy cessation of hostilities is based in the fact that the Boer army now numbers not more than 35,000 men, widely scattered in small commands. It is considered doubtful whether they can concentrate for the defense of one place more than 27,000 men, and this would leave them without reserves. The British Army in the field numbers about 190,000 men Of this number, 40,000 are engaged in the present forward movement, with reinforcements that can readily be drawn upon. There is but little doubt that the burghers are tired of a war that promises nothing but defeat, and that, notwithstanding the flerce spirit with which they entered the conflict. they will, in the main, be glad to accept peace, protection and promise of prosperity under British rule.

It seems necessary to correct a very ommon and natural error as to the meaning of the word "candidate." It is from the Latin word "candidatus." meaning "white-robed," because of the custom of aspirants for office in ancient Rome arraying themselves in white togas, possibly as indicative of the purity of their motives. It is plain, therefore, that the general impression here, doubtless inspired by the conduct of a number of professional office-seekers, that the word signifies one who is candid, truthful, frank and honest is erroneous.

Builders and all craftsmen connected with the building trade are at work, with a prospect of being busy all Summer and Fall. Wages have advanced in most of the trades, and in some hours have been shortened. This is prosperity in its most diversified and substantial form-the type of prosperity that makes sensible men rejoice in the gold standard which underlies it and pay little heed to 16-to-1 rantings of candidates for office, Presidential or otherwise.

Me J G Mack needs no other rec mmendation to voters than that, if chosen County Commissioner, he will give to the county's affairs the same careful attention he has given to his own business and which has made him a prosperous merchant.

If Steyn needs any points on the rapid removals of capitals, he might get them from Aguinaldo, if the Filipino sprinter can be located.

If they could all be elected, Multnomah would have no ground of complaint about the smallness of her representation in the Legislature.

As to the Socialist Labor platform, the real wonder is that with all its demands it did not also include one for reduction of taxes.

Clark resigns, and is reappointed the same day. Montana is a state where one gets quick action for his money.

It is a quiet day when a few more new candidates fall to bob up.

Salisbury's Faux Pas.

New York Times. Lord Sallsbury's speech before the Prim-tee League was more injurious than his speech at the reassembling of Parliament, asmuch as it was entirely gratuitous. inasmuch as it was entirely gratuitous. The gratuitousness and the mischievousness of it have been promptly and generally recognized in England, and by the organs of his own party. His choice of an occasion for his remarks about the Irish is simply inexplicable. The Irish soldiers have fought well, as they have always fought under whatever flag. Their service to the Empire has been so conthank the Irish people. Apparently her Prime Minister did not approve of her go-ing. At any rate he selizes the occasion of her return to likes, the Irish to the

the Irish troops have distinguished them-selves on the British side shows the folly selves on the British side shows the folly of satisfying the national aspirations of Ireland. The assumption that any Irish government which represented the people of Ireland would be a "disjoyal" govern-ment may or may not be justified. But what shall be said of the statesman whe what shall be said of the statesman who takes this occasion to make it, when home rule is not even a living issue in British politica? Obviously one of the things to be said about him is that he has lost his political tact. And what is left of the statesmanship of Lord Salisbury when his political tact has been subtracted?

AMERICANS ON TRIAL.

Bishop Potter's Testimony to Courage and Conscientiousness.

New York Tribune.

Bishop Potter, unfalling in self-sacrifice, renders a greater service to his country than to himself in his treatment of the Philippine question. It will be peculiarly gratifying to all Americans, and especially to those who hold fast the highest ideals of American development, to have such testimony as that of Bishop Potter regarding the grand helpsylor of the selfsuch testimony as that of Bishop Potter regarding the grand behavior of the sol-diers who uphold the fing and represent American manhood in these far-off islands. When such statements as the following are made by a witness of such exalted character and after thorough investigation the country may well feel pride in its sons who are facing exceptional trials and temptations for the National honor and welfare: There is no finer type physically in the world 9,000,000.

than our no ther type physically in the world than our men in the Philippines. Nothing could be more creditable than their behavior to women in the streets, and the impression they raske upon a stranger is that they are self-re-straining, self-respecting, loyal sons of the Re-I believe it can be demonstrated that the rec-

ord of the Army in regard to temperance is of a thoroughly creditable character. I saw a great many soldiers under a great many conditions and in a great many relations, but I did not see one of them anywhere of whom I had in the slightest degree to be ashamed.

The strong feeling of Bishop Potter against acquisition of the Philippine Islands gives added force, if that were possible, to his testimony regarding the behavior of the soldiers there. With such a predisposition it is beyond question that he would have seen, investigated and conscientiously reported all evidence that the character and manhood of the soldiers were undergoing deterioration in their unwonted conditions, if that were the fact, wonted conditions if that were the fact. Moreover his answer about his own belief as to the retention of the islands has its peculiar merit. If his son should say: "I am thinking of marrying a creole woman with seven small children," he would reply, "My son, you are an ass." But if his son had already made such a marries he would treat him as such a marriage he would treat him as a father should. The final verdict comes in the words: "I should count it a National mortification if today we should retreat from responsibilities because we find them difficult. . . It is for you and me to administer the trust which has come to us for the well being of a people. come to us for the well being of a people in whose interests it is being administered and the widening of those great ideas for which our Republic stands."

With such worthy and manly words before us, it is not well to be captious and to complain that the irresistible necessity was as clearly visible at the outset as it is now. All the outery about the reten-tion of the Islands and the suppression of Insurrection here has come since it be-came an absolutely unavoidable necessity for the United States to take possessiof the islands, to restore order in them and to undertake the task of establishing good government there. It was all as perfectly well known to those who were willing to open their eyes before Agui-maldo's forces had fired a single shot as it is now. Every man convicts himself of willful ignorance and criminal prejudice who falls to recognize the fact that the Tagal insurrection was the one to which it would have been impossible for the United States to yield or to turn over the destintes of millions who had for it no other feeling than haired and fear. Before It began, before any American troops were landed, full responsibility for the future of the Philippine Islands had been placed upon the United States by a higher decree than any that congresses of nations could frame. Events not desired nor foreseen, but when they came wholly irrevocable, had imposed upon this Nation a duty which it would have been

their artist evidently regarded them. His lines to the dog who for three months guarded the remains of his master, who had perished on Helvellyn, are not indeed equal to Wordsworth's poem on the same subject; but one portion of them seems worthy of quotation:

How long didst thou think that his stience was slumber; When the wind waved his garment, how oft didst thou start?

How many long days and long weeks didst Ers he faded before thee, the friend of thy And oh, was it meet that, no requiem read o'er

No mother to weep and no friend to deplore him.
And thou, little guardian, alone stretched be

fore him, mared, the pilgrim from life should de-Unh part? Here speaks at least a lover of dogs, if

he does not speak at his best; but it is in the novels that Scott's most wonderful dog characters are found. We shall all remember Wasp, the little terrier in "Guy Mannering"—Wasp, who, as Bertram is crossing the lonely waste, leads him to the spot where Dimmont is struggling with the robbers, and who acted "gloriously during the skirmish, annoying the heels of the enemy and repeatedly effecting a moment's diversion in his master's favor." "De'il, but your dog's weel entered wi' the vermin now, sir," is Dandie's delighted exclamation, and when Charlie's Hope is approached, the famous Peppers and Mustards, that race of dogs whose name of Dandle Dinmont was Scott's creation and which will be connected through all time with his work, appear tumultuously on the scene. Wasp, too, keeps reappearing throughout the story. Some of us can hardly read the account of Bertram's de-jection in the prison, broken in upon by the sound of a dog's feet pattering up the stairs in great haste, to find his n ter-in tribulation or in success mattered to Wasp-without a thrill.

A Pertinent Suggestion. Sait Lake Tribune. There is a steady stream of gold flow

ing from New York to England and the Continent. The Springfield Republican says:

tutions have lately made loans on sterling ex-change to the amount of \$40,000,000. This is in the nature of a postponement, for a consid-eration, of the collection of that amount of money from Europe, due to the United States in settlement of trade balances. In the same connection the Philadelphia

Gold is going out of the country once more; but not to pay indebtedness or as a result of panic. We are lending it to the other fellows on better terms than we can in the home mar-

Is is not possible that the gold is sent to meet the expenses of Americans in Europe? There must be 100,000 of them over there this year. They are probably spending an average of 1990 each. That means diers have fought was been so conrelection to the Empire has been so conpleuous and so conspicuously gallant as
induce the Queen, at great personal
meonvenience, and some personal risk, to
cross the Channel, in her extreme age, to
shank the Irish people. Apparently her
thank the Irish people. Apparently her
shank the Irish people. Apparently her
the
The Americans abroad are rich, a great
exposition is one; they are extravagant,
example that money is going away? abandon the country, wash our hands porary housing in the 'general fund.'" through the generous co-operation of of her return to like, the Irish to the exposition is one; they are extravagant, at the job, and leave the savages to Next the redeemed notes may be ex-

The South is facing the race problem with courage, intelligence, patience and commendable tolerance. It realizes that it is almost altogether a Southern question, to be settled by Southerners in a spirit of broad humanity and large patriotism. It is not probable that the people below the old Mason and Dixon line will, in this generation, cease to regard the negro as a servant and an inferior, and also as a dependant; and it is not too much to say that the racial differences between black and white will forever prevent their coming together on terms of social equality. This is, indeed, an incurable condition, always recognized in the South, and now generally admitted in the North. What, then, shall be done for the colored race? What will tend to remove the increasing causes of friction with the whites-a condition that, if permitted to continue, must undoubtedly resuit in the complete break-down of the whole social structure of the South? The moral education, intellectual improveme and manual training of the negro is a recognized vehicle for his advancement, and something is being done along those lines; but, on the whole, not much. The liberated race numbered 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 at the close of the war, and it is so prolife that the total has arisen to about There are a few industrial schools, as at Tuskegee, Alabama, and many ordinary public schools, but they do not reach the great mass, which is left in a state of growing ignorance and deplorable irresponsibility. The en-franchisement of the black all Southern people unite in declaring a political and social blunder, demoralizing to the colored people, dangerous and unjust to the white, and not many Northerners are now prepared to contest their view.

A formal Conference for Consideration of the Race Problem has just had a three days' session at Montgomery, Alabama. It was a veritable gathering of the best thinkers in the educational and religious world, and of public men from various states. It was open to white and black alfke. No attempt was made to incorporate the judgment of the conference in formal resolutions. Wide range was given to the discussion, and it was approached from every point of view. The speakers, with one or two exceptions, were Southerners, and were therefore competent and authoritative. But, singularly enough, they were wide apart as to remedies, except that all agreed the fifteenth amendment should be repealed. Deportation was advocated, and education, and separation, Lynchings and lynch-law were considered, and it was admitted that the very severity of the legal penaities-death-had much to do with the disregard by the whites of the regular machinery of law. It would be impossible to make any adequate summary of the addresses. It will be interesting to make a few extracts: Hon, Alfred Waddell, of North Carolina, discussed "How Ought Negro Suffrage to Be Limited?" Newspaper reports my he was loudly applauded by the great audience. Here was a sample utterance:

Unrestricted negro suffrage in the Southern States, if the right be fully and freely ex-ercised, means the most ignorant, current and evil government ever known in a free country. It means more than this, for there can be no clety where it prevails.

That does not sound as if the speaker was moderate or impartial; but he was the exception. John Temple Graves, of Atlanta, an-

swered a question framed by a negro, a professor in the Huntsville School: "Will the white man permit the negro to have an equal part in the industrial, political, social and civil advantages of the United States? This, as I understand it, is the prob-

This question, asked by Professor Council, as the deliberate representative of his people, is the core of the race question. I adopt it as my own, and I ask that question here today.

The answer to it is in every whits man's heart, even if it does not lie openly on every white man's heart, even if it does not lie openly on every white man's lies. Scott and Dogs.

Gentleman's Magazine.

Dogs play a really important role in Scott's works, and no two are alike, but ill are worthy of the love with which heir artiet evidently regarded them. His limits to the down. white man's lips. It may be expressed in diplomacy; it may be veiled in indirection; it

Ex-Governor William A. McCorkle, of West Virginia, took the opposite view. He said:

the right of franchise is the vital and under lying principle of the life of this free people and that the infraction of this principle is surely attended with ultimate rain to our sys-tem of republican government.

Hon, Alexander C. King, of Atlanta, had for his topic "Punishment of Crimes Against Women." He summed up the argument against lynching as follows:

First-It utterly discredits the courts and the laws. It implies either that the laws are in-adequate or that the courts cannot be relied on

cond-It distracts attention from the crime Second—it distracts attention from the crime, by directing attention to the lawiesmoss of the punishment. It creates a certain sympapathy for the victim of Judge Lynch even among those who abhor the crime and the criminal. Among the members of his own race there are but few who do not regard the large and the print as a victim and the criminal. who do not forget his offense in the menace to

Fifth-It breaks down every enfeguard against infounding the innocent with the guilty, and

mperils the luckiess victim of circu r of the mistake of a terrified woman and an The reasons for lynching are:

First.—The delay of legal punishment. Second.—The protection of the victim of the assault from the ordeal of the witness' chair.

The address that was received with greatest favor was delivered by Bourke Cockran, the orstor of New York. It was described as an eloquent and masterly presentation of the problem:

Mr. Cockran's leading point was that the ar. Cocaran's reading point was tract to fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitu-tion should be repealed. He pronounced it a dead letter, nullified by public opinion, a de-caying limb that should be lopped off for the greater vitality of the living free. He insisted hat the Constitutional status of the negro hould be made to fit his actual status. He rgued that this should be done for the benefit of the negro as much as that of the white people. He lauded the South for its magnifi-cent work in educating the negro, and de-clared it the duty of the Federal Government to assist the States in preparing the negro for citizenship. He pointed out that the only path citizenship. He pointed out that the only path whereby the negro can reach political and social right is that had by the white people for hundreds of years—by development of the indi-vidual unit through honorable labor. He in-sisted that every county in the South should have a Tuskeges school.

Other speakers were Dr. J. L. M. Curry. agent of the Peabody and Slater funds Washington, D. C.; Dr. Julius D. Dreher, resident of Roanoke College, Virginia; Very Rev. J. R. Slattery, of Baltimore: Hon, Clifton R. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, ax-ambassador to Russia; Dr. Paul B. Barringer, chairman of the faculty of the University of Virginia; Dr. Hollis R. Prissell, principal of Hampton Institute. Virginia; Rev. W. A. Guerny, of Tennessee; Professor W. T. Willson, of Washington, D. C.; Mr. Herbert Welch, of the Indian Bureau, and many others. The conference was presided over by Hon, Hilary A. Herbert, ex-Secretary of the Navy.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Too many running mates sometimes spoil a campaign.

The independent candidate is not very independent of the heelers.

The walking delegate is always the first to run when a strike becomes a riot

It is strange that the Cuban postal swindle was not stamped out before.

Lord Roberts is said to be afraid of cats. And yet he is fighting for so much

Some one has invented a cigar-shaped engine. Of course, it will draw very ensily. Perhaps if we marked down that bill

\$6,000, the Sultan would begin to think about paying it. Confidence was restored too emphati-

cally four years ago to fall ill again at the eight of Bryan. Twenty thousand million eggs were laid

last year. And still a good many hara actors kept the boards all season. The Mayor of Atlanta has promised that

he will never get drunk any more. But it must be remembered that Mayor Storey is electioneering. If Senator Clark does not want to leave

his children a tarnished name, he would better get his Legislature to call them A dentist named Evans has died leaving \$4,000,000. He was associated with royalty, and he evidently worked his professional

pull to the Queen's taste. Dr. Sheldon is going to tackle the servant-girl problem; but he will find he can't

run the servant girl as anybody used to run her, because nobody ever did. The House of Representatives yesterday disposed of four of the 617 pages of the Alaska bill. At that rate they will get through with it' about the time all

the gold has been dug out of Alaska and it is no longer in need of any laws. A man who has been operating are curbstone broker in potatoes on Front street all last Fall and Winter is winding up his business and getting ready to start for Nome. He was all over Alaska last Summer, and after securing a claim at Nome, returned here to deal in potatoes all Winter. He is now going back to Nome to work his claim all Summer, and intends to return here by the time the potato crop is ready for market. He says the two lines of business fadge first rate, as the potato trade is done here just in time to start for Nome, and the mining season ends there just in time for him to get here when the shipment of potatoes begins He looks for a big clean-up at Nome this

Summer and a big crop of potators to be

harvested here next Fall, and will endeav-

or to catch the nimble dollar "a comin"

and a gwine." The English sparrows have, as is usual with them, pre-empted the hoods of the are lights around town, and are busily engaged in constructing homes therein Experience teaches these little fellow nothing apparently, although they are so thoroughly equipped by instinct that they defy all efforts to exterminate them. Every year they fill the hoods of the lights with their nests, and every year the trimmers who care for the lamps eject them ruthlessly, as the nests interfere with the working of the lights, and would be too hot to rear a brood in, even if they were allowed to be brought to completion. The sparrows perch on the wires near by and use strong language in an endeavor to express their opinion of the trimmers, but it sometimes takes a third or fourth eviction to convince them that they must go omewhere else to set up their Lares and

Penates. I'm a good and great reform And my name is James E. Hunts
I regard all forms of evil
As a personal affront.
The police board of the city,
Of which I am chairman now,
Will not let me run the gamhiers,
But I'll sun them annhor.

But I'll run them anyhow Though I haven't quite the courage Their attention to compel,

Their attention to compet,
I will sick the preachers on them,
Who will give them merry — well
I would like to show the people,
Ers my term in office ends,
That I've purified the city,
But I can't offend my friends.
I would also like the office
That I've put and after now.

That I'm out and after now. That I'm out and after now, and I'd get it, you can wager. If I only just knew how. But a good and great reformer, Such as all know me to be. Stands no show to get elected, So I'm out of it, you see.

I'm a good and great reformer, And my name is James E. Hunt; You may think I'll get elected But I'll tell you that I won't.

A Confederate veteran is thus quoted in the New-Orleans Times-Democrat; "I don't take much stock in the theory that the superior tactics of the Boers have been due to their foreign officers. The strategy ynched rapist as a victim, and not a felon, and by which they have outwitted the British time and again during the present cam-Third-it brutalizes the white community paign is not book strategy at all. It is which indulges in it.

Fourth—It stirs up race antagonism even frontiersmen and pioneers, who learn it from the savages whom they are comfrom the savages whom they are compelled to fight for existence. In the Revolution a good many of our leaders, including Washington himself, were adepts in that variety of warfare, and they routed the enemy more than once by tactics that upset everything laid down by the authorities. It seems to me that the entire history of the Boer campaign shows the handiwork of the hunter and trapper rather than the modern scientific soldier, and whatever credit attaches to their successes belongs to the Boers themselves."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Charity.-"I ask you for bread," mouned the indigent Person, repreachfully, "and ; ne a free library,"—Detroit Journal.

ms a free library, "Defroit Journal." remarked Hawkina, "are not the neckties a fellow's best girl buys him."—Philladelphia North American, Purely Imaginary.—"James Lane Allen has written a Kentucky novel called The Reign of Law."" "That's all right; a novel is a work of fiction, isn't it?"—Chicago Record.
"That's Milyon's doughter." said the Citi-

of liction isn't it?—Callenge because
"That's Milyun's daughter," and the Citiman pointing to a young girl in an extremely
decollete gown; "she's just coming out."
"Gosh! I should say she's out far enough already," exclaimed the visitor from the country—Philadelphia Record.

in the Nursery.-Edith-I have named my folly "Dotty Dimples." Ethel-But what a

dolly "Dotty Dimples." Ethel-But what a name for her to carry through life when she grows up and has elx or eight children! Parents should think of these things!—Puck.

What He Was Doing.—"What, minding the baby!" said the Northside, as he entered Manchestor's home and found his friend agitating the cradle. "Yes." ropiled Manchester. "Two got down to bedrock."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

L'Enfant Terribis.—Lditle Millicent, the infant proidgy, daughter of Montmorency Mugger, the sminent comedian, had partaken ooplously of a light lunch of green apples. Shortly afterwards she remarked to her pages." I feel just like a store window." "Why?" I feel just like a store window. asked pape, in the tone of one who carries on a conversation for the purpose of supplying cass to the ochestra. "Because I have such a large pain in my sash." This joke will be tried on an audience in Washington early next season.—Baltimore North American.