### THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1900.

# The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Orego

TELEPHONES. Editorial Rooms. ..... 166 | Bu

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily, with Sunday, per year lay, per year The Weekly, per year. 1500 The Weekly, 3 months. 50 The Weekly, 3 months. 50 To City Subscribers-Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted. 150 Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included.20s

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to re-inern any manuscripts sent to it without solicita-tion. No stamps should be inclosed for this purpose.

Pupet Sound Bureau-Captain A. Thompson, files at 1111 Pacific avenue, Tacoma. Box 255,

na postemioe.

Eastern Business Office-The Tribuns build-ing, New York city: "The Rookery," Chicago; the & C. Deckwith special agency, New York. For mile in San Francisco by J. K. Couper, Ned Market street, near the Palace hotel and at Goldamith Bros., 246 Sutter street. For mile in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 211 Dearborn street.

TODAT'S WEATHER - Threatening, with

deathly showers;

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 19.

The Oregonian would not be surprised to see the census of 1900 result in the enumeration of 500,000 people within the State of Oregon. Registration has closed with an approximate total of 96,000 voters. In 1596 we cast 83,850 votes for President, and the state census of the preceding year showed A population of 362,513. This gives us multiplier of 4.32. An electorate of 96,000 would give us a population of 414,720. But the registration in Multnomah County does not exceed \$\$ per cent of the voters, and the percentage undoubtedly lower in the country districts. If 96,000 voters are only 88 per cent of the whole body of voters. must have a population, if the ratio of voters to inhabitants is the same as in 1896, of 464,480. But it is well known that the census of 1895 was gravely defective. In some progressive counties its figures showed a decline, even from the imperfect enumeration made in 1896. At that time a full enumeration would doubtless have shown five inhabitants for every voter. Doubtless that is a fair ratio today. And if we have 100,000 voters, we have 500,000 people.

There are other reasons to expect a considerable gain. The decade has been one of considerable immigration. Mining districts, timber lands and agricultural sections have been filling up in steady and noteworthy volume. It is not too much to estimate the increase as in a ratio like that prevailing from 1860 to 1870, which was 73.30 per sent, or that from 1880 to 1890, which as 79.53 per cent, if not even that from 1870 to 1880, which was 92.22 per cent. Ve had a heavy immigration between 1885 and 1890, but not larger, perhaps, than that between 1895 and 1900. The Federal census returns for Oregon since 1850 are these:

If the population of the state has greased at the ratio prevalent between 1860 and 1870, it is now 543,000. If it has increased at the ratio preva lent between 1880 and 1890, it is now 563,000. If it has increased at the ratio prevalent between 1870 and 1880 it is now 603,000. If Oregon has today a population of 500,000, the rate of crease over 1890 has been only 59 per cent, a lower rate than prevailed in Nebraska, Colorado or Minnesota between 1880 and 1890, or about the rate shown between 1880 and 1890 by such old esthey merit. tablished communities as Cleveland, or Detroit. The only question is, therefore, whether the enumer-ators will find the people. So far, there is every reason to expect that the work will be well done. Republican candidates for the Legis lature are coming out in favor of the direct primary nomination scheme ad vocated by Mr. Ed Bingham, Hie draft of the bill may not be their draft, but a bill of some sort looking in that direction will be offered at Salem this Winter and advocated. This is a good time to remind every one who contem plates taking part in this movement that real and bogus primary reform will have to be very sharply distinguished. The object of direct primary siminations is not simply and solely to purify primaries through registration of voters and secret ballot. It is primarily and principally to enact a scheme of primary nominations, under whose operation the rank and file of the party will select its candidates. It will inate the machine and do away render. with nominating conventions, where delegates are handled by the bosses like pawns upon the chessboard. It will signify little if the Australian ballot and registration of party voters is extended to the primary elections, leaving the party "leaders" free to select the delegates on the day of the primaries as now, and frame a slate of candidates the night before the convention. The object is to let all the members of the party vote for whomsoever they prefer as nominees, and the county officers will have to put the winning candidates and no others on the ballots election day as the nominees of the party. This is Mr. Bingham's scheme, The Oregonian supports it now, and will support it when the Legislature meets. But it does not support Mr. Bingham for the Legislature. It supports Mr. sser, and every other Republican minee for the Legislature, because It is absolutely necessary for the safety id honor of the Pacific Coast that Oregon send men to the House of gon send men to the House of than 150 miles distant, or else against presentatives and to the Senate of the railway from Klerksdorp to Johan-Whited States who are solid as a rock for the gold standard and for Paexpansion. The Oregonian supports Mr. Dresser, and when he brings In his bill for primary reform, The Oregenian will tell him plainly whether it is a measure of genuine reform or tere pretense designed to perpetuate the present machine system

or Captain Greenleaf's opinion of independents be if he had got away with the nomination and Rowe and McDonell were running independent?

### OREGON'S GOLD INDUSTRY.

After many years of experiment, gold mining in Oregon has settled down to development on a large scale. Until a comparatively recent date our progress was discouragingly slow. Many factors contributed to this condition. It was long contended, even by mining engineers of repute, that the ore bodies of Eastern Oregon lacked depth, and that, if they attained it, they carried no profitable values. Seven or eight years ago, when a period of exploitation seemed about to begin, the financial crash came and investors were scared away from the Pacific Coast. Simultaneously, rich discoveries fol-lowed in Colorado, and engrossed the attention of mining men, and the Eastern Oregon gold belt was left to itself. The investigations of engineers and the

development work of the past four years have demonstrated beyond doubt that in Eastern Oregon are the largest and richest gold fields in the world. It has been proved that the ore bodies go down, and that profitable mining can be done at a depth of 2005 or 2506 feet, and probably 3000 feet. Values increase, not decrease, with depth. In the big properties, every 100 feet of sinking adds 30 per cent to the value of

the rock. The great size of the mineralized country and the extent and richness of the ore bodies having been demonstrated, abundant capital has become available in Europe and America, and development is proceeding on approved modern lines. The tunnel has done its work in defining the ledges and the shaft is being sent downward to reach the high values and block out the ore. In Eastern Oregon, as well as in Western Oregon, quartz mining is essentially a matter of depth. The rich values are deep, below the 400-foot levels and the line of oxidization. Mining on this scale is not for the poor man. It is the task of capital. To open a property to the degree that will establish its value and permanency requires between \$50,-600 and \$60,000. That money is obtainble for this expensive class of work is evidence of the faith of capitalists in the worth of our mines.

While much has been done in the past and still more will be done this year, Oregon has not yet arrived at the dignity of a mining state, except in the single sense that it has vast mineral resources. It is development that makes mines, and we are now developing. The work that makes mines re-

for the civil service of India should thenceforward become the reward of mains practically undone. We are industry and ability instead of being scratching the surface preparatory to the great task in store. The quartz the price of political support, or the properties in Oregon that can be ily connection. As early as 1833 Maclassed as mines may be counted on caulay had imported into the India bill the fingers of one's hands. The Columof that year clauses which rearranged bia, the North Pole, the Golconda, the the system of appointment to the civil Red Boy and the Bonansa, in Eastern Oregon, are of the few that have atbut the directors of the East India tained any considerable depth, and they are arranging to go deeper. All retain their enormous patronage that the others are in the initial stage of development. Contrasted with Colo-Macaulay's reform clauses were defeated. rado, we do not cut much figure as a mining community. That state has sixty-eight properties which the Engiamination for the India civil service provided by the India bill of 1853, Maneering and Mining Journal lists as

dividend-paying mines, and the divi-dends they have paid to date amount to over \$13,000,000. West of the Rocky Mountains, including Alaska, there are less than a dozen dividend-payers. This is partly due to the fact that many of our principal enterprises are privately owned and are not stocked, and conse quently make no statements of their profite

monstrous, the most extensive and the most perilous system of abuse in the distribution of patronage ever wit-The satisfactory element in the presnessed. Every Governor-General would ent situation is that our mineral rehave a crowd of nephews, cousins, sources east and west of the Cascades have been proved to be worthy of infriends, sons of friends and political hangers-on; every steamer would bring vestment, and that they are at last resome adventurer bringing testimonials ceiving from capitalists the attention from people of influence from England. They can no longer be passed over for Klondike, Cape Nome, Cassiar, Atlin, British Columbia or "These would be appointed without the least acquaintance with the character or habits of the natives, and with only some other locality possessing the such knowledge of the language as charm of distance. An era of development has begun in Oregon, and our would enable them to call for another bottle of pale ale." In his support of mines will be wealth producers for the proposal that admissions to the many generations. civil service of India should be distrib-

signs of military collapse, even in the Transvaal. General Rundle's division rates from 5 cents to 4 cents a mile, and is moving up behind Lord Roberts' the sequel was an increase in local Its management doubtless right wing: General Hunter is moving earnings. up to his left wing, while General Bulhas the confidence to expect a like reler is at the gates of the Transvaal, in ward for the present cut to 3 cents. The new tariff takes effect July L Natal; so that when Roberts starts again from Kroonstad he will hardly stop short of Pretoria. Lord Roberts Doubtless by that time the other roads will have followed suit. The change at Kroonstad is but eighty miles from will put these two states on a par with the Middle States and with some of the Viljoen's Drift, on the Vaal, and but 160 miles from Pretoria. The moment Wan Reenen's Pass and Laing's Nek Eastern states. A better advertisement for the growth and progress of this country could not be framed. It will are cleared of the enemy, Lord Roberts will have a shorter line of railway supply from Durban into the Orange show the East that Oregon and Washington are no longer new communities, but thriving centers of industry and Free State and the Transvanl, as it is but about 300 miles from Durban to settled business conditions. If we can Bethlehem and Laing's Nek, while it hold to the gold standard and pursue our manifest opportunities in the Oriis 580 miles from Port Elizabeth to Kroonstad. In his advance on Kroonent, our future is assured. stad his army moved in ten days 125

him."

-

miles, and on one day twenty miles

were covered, and the railroad advance

is but a day's march in the rear of the

van. No wonder, under these military

circumstances, the Boer cause begins

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR

COLONIAL. SERVICE.

The first step toward reform of the

ivil service in India was taken by

Lord Clive in 1766. This great man

saw that the government of the East

India Company invited corruption by paying very low salaries and conniving

at the indirect gains of the agents.

The pay of a member of the Council

was only \$1500 a year, when it was no-torious that he could not live in India

for less than ten times that sum. Clive

said men of even average abilities would not consent to pass the best

years of their lives in exile under a

burning sun for no other consideration

than meager wages; they would be

sure to enrich themselves by indirect methods. Clive said it was absurd to

clothe men with great power and then

expect them to live in penury. So he

gave every British functionary in India

a salary charged against the Indian

The reforms established by Clive were but a first step in the direction

of wise and just government in India.

It took many years to reach its present condition, where the transient civil

service reform enforced by the will and

autocratic regulations of a very able

Governor-General has been replaced by

an elaborate code for the civil service

in India, which was not enacted until

1853, when Sir Charles Wood, president

of the Board of Control for India, pro-

posed to Parliament that a nomination

appanage of private interest and fam-

service on the basis of competition;

Company made so hard a struggle to

In support of severe competitive ex-

caulay made the last speech of his

Parliamentary life. In substance, he

argued against giving the Governor-

General an unlimited power of appoint-

ing whom he chose, saying that the

day when the civil service of India

ceases to be a close service will be the

beginning of a day of jobbing-the most

revenue, which enabled him to slowly

but surely acquire a competence

to give signs of woe that all is lost.

It is a curious fact, according to British authority, that the antiquated flintlock musket, with which Blenheim was won by Mariborough in 1706, was deemed good enough for Wellington's troops when facing the French sharp-shooters in Spain and at Waterloo, and it remained the army weapon until the year 1842, in spite of the fact that Berthollet had invented the principle of percussion as early as 1788, and Forsyth had patented his percussion cap in this ountry in 1807. General Hanger, a British officer, who had a command during the American War of Independence, in his book published in 1814 has this to say of the soldier's musket then furnished to the troops fighting against American and French sharpshooters: 'A soldler's musket, if not exceedingly ill-bored and very crooked, as many are, will strike the figure of a man at 80 yards, it may even at 100, but an enemy must be very unfortunate indeed who shall be wounded by a common musket at 150 yards, provided his antagonist aims at him; and as to firing at a man at 200 yards with a common musket, you may just as well fire at the moon, and have the same hopes of hitting your object. I do maintain, and I will prove whenever called on, that no man was ever killed at 200 yards by a common soldier's

Why is it those who pose as humanitarians and promoters of the best there is in man always believe the worst about him whenever the evidence is conflicting? A few men have brought from Manila horrible stories about the conduct of our soldiers and the conditions there as to morality since our Army went there as compared to previous conditions, and though at least equally reliable men disputé these statements and official reports contradict them, the sentimentalists accept unreservedly the worst statements as being the true ones, and fill the air with denunciations of their fellow-Americans. Is it possible that none but the offscourings of the Nation are in the Army, or are these alleged moral lepers fairly representative of the whole people of the United States? Either one of these conclusions is true, or we are driven to the alternative of disbelieving the horrible stories these goody-goody sentimentalists repeat and reacclaim with so much unction. Finally, is it posltive proof of superior purity on the part of the speaker when he accuses his fellow-cliizens of unspeakable rottenness?

The Norwegian steamship Thyra, carrying over 6000 tons of cargo and 600 tons of bunker coal, and drawing 24 feet I inch, reached Astoria Thursday afternoon, ten hours out from Portland. The steamer is still at Astoria, although she was coaled and ready for sea on arrival there Thursday afternoon. This delay certainly has the appearance of inviting another resolution from the Common Council of the City of Astoria, as it leaves no doubt whatever as to the exact point in the river where the greatest delays occur. General Weaver has so long been a champion of bogus money that it is quite in his line to lift his silvery voice for bogus Populism. In his Oregon campaign tour the General could devote his time quite profitably to giving to an interested public the details of the great Sioux Falls Populist sell-out to the Democracy.

ago the Northern Pacific reduced its ground that had been tilled first by the sive foreign policy would put the govern ment in a position to ald the neglected peasants. Referring to the statistics of exports just quoted, the Novoe Vreinya says: "Ai this ought to convince us that the agricultural industry is the chief fac-tor in our commerce. This is evident from the total sum of our export trade. Out of 154 H550 which constitute the Presbyterian the missionary of the other denomination formed a strong church. It seems difficult to believe that the compe-tition between home missionaries of the tilion between home missionaries of the different denominations can be so keen as would appear from this incident. Tet, if it is so sharp, it can be understood easily that the Presbyterians are at a disadvan-tage in having a creed that most people would believe harsh, and that many Pres-byterian preachers find it necessary to de-fend. The missionary suggests that either the workers should be allowed to say that the statements in the Confession of Fait hare unitue or that they have been eliminated. Otherwise he urges that a new Out of \$1\$4,215,500, which constitutes th out of any minimum which consistence the value of the exports during eight months of 1899, more than 398.355,000, i.e., Si per cent, or more than one-half-is derived from food and animal products, while of the remainder a considerable sum is ob-tained from the raw and undreased mate-tics synch an olive seeds far h = mo. woold rinks, such as olive seeds flax, h mp, wool, hay, straw, bratles, timber, etc. It is clear, therefore, that agriculture has not lost fits pre-eminent and widespread sigeliminated. Otherwise he urges that a new creed is needed if the Presbyterian church expects to succeed in new fields against denominational rivalry.

> OUR SOLDIERS IN MANILA. Useful Hints to Unfriendly Critics of

nificance in Russia."

Siege Gardens and Crops.

ple, and the want of carrois, onions, tur-nips and other pot herbs for making soup aggravated the nastiness and unpalatable

nature of the food which was available. After some four months of siege the only vegetables left were sold at 12 shillings a pound, and a sovereign a tin. The bulk

vogetables juit were ign a tin. The bulk of the garrison simply had no fresh vege table food at all, and suffered accord ingly. The state of Kimberley was no much better, and it would be difficult to

much better, and it would be united in re-cent times in which the stock of fresh vegetable food has not been exhausted long before relief or capitulation. Even Colonel Ward, "the best commissa-

of the defensive force, also make it pos

try, he instantly sowed down all the

Money and Fint.

New Orleans Picayune.

Stege Gardens and Crops. The Spectator. Great though the sufferings of the Lady-smith garrison were from wart of meat and good bread, the lack of vegetables toward the end of the slege and blockade had even worse results. If the scarcity of any green vegetables, and later of vegetables of any sort, did not cause an outbreak of scurvy among the white—the Kaffirs are said to have suffered from it severely—it had the worst effect on the general health of the garrison and peo-ple, and the want of carrois, onlone, tur-Our Army. Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, of the United States Army, who has been with the troops in Luzon since February 4, 1899, has made an official report to Ad-jutant-General Corbin upon the physical and moral welfare of the American sol-diers in the Philippines. He says: "I have been pained to note in many alleged interviews in newspapers a disco-

I have been putned to note in many alleged interviews in newspapers a depo-sition to give to the facts but a partial publication. I have read the statement that but two caloons existed in Manila at the time of its occupation by the Amercans. As I first saw the city only sig days later I can say that this figure too small; and although it is a fact th more public saloons exist today, it is also true that there are not so many of them as to involve a net increase in the number of places in Manila where liquor may be procured, but, on the contrary, a diminu-tion. The truth is (and I have not yet seen tion. The truth is (and I have not yet seen a statement of this fact in any newspaper purporting to give an interview with per-sons who have returned from there) that the American ealoon has superseded some-thing else. What it has superseded is a most important question in this interest-ing controversy. "When I first saw Manila the streets were mactically lined with little nua huis

Even Colonel Ward, "the best commissa-riat officer since Moses," could not be ex-pected to lay in stocks of fresh vege-tables for the simple reason that except potatoes and a few other tubers, they will not keep fresh. But modern conditions of war, which add so much to the power of the defensive force also make it powof the defensive force, also make it pos-sible that in very many positions the garrison should be largely self-sustaining in regard to vegetable food, and in some degree in the supply of wheat and outs. The idea is not new, for when General Philippon succeeded to the command of Badajoz, though in a cold and black coun-try be instantly sourced down all the prices not only fruit and tobacco, but also native gin. These 'gin shacks', abould certainly be included in the number of drinking places existing at the beginning, and their number was very large. The character of this native liquor was so flery and villainous that its effect upon such of our men as used it was deplorable. It be-came my duty to hury two soldlers who never recovered from the effects of drink-ing it. One of them had been in the æry-ice about its værs, and received from

ing it. One of them had been in the serv-ice about 18 years, and received from his officers in personal conversation with me a commendation so flattering with re-gard to his character for sobriety and sol-dierly honor that it might be coveted by any man. He had never been a drunkard, but this native poison was so virulent in its effect that he become maddened, and lingered in his delivium a whole week, meyers buying recovered his remeen at the

its effect that he become maddened, and lingered in his dell'ium a whole week, never having recovered his reason at the time of his death. "Our authorities set to work to restrict this traffic, by a system which finally re-sulted in its prohibition. I am not per-sonally an advocate of any saloon, but I am forced to give my testimony that the substitution of the regimental canteen, in which only beer was sold, in place of this traffic in native gin, resulted in smoet im-mediate and perceptible improvement in the sobriety of the troops. "The whole history of our occupation of Manila has been one of development and

which only beer was sold, in place of this traffic in native gin, resulted in a most im-mediate and perceptible improvement in the sobriety of the troops. "The whole history of our occupation of Manila has been one of development and progress along physical, intellectual and moral lines, and I believe that no man could refuse to admit it had he been per-mitted to see the progress of this work and to be admitted to sume slight extent. mitted to see the progress of this work, and to be admitted, to some slight extent, noto the confidence of those who are en-couraged. I am sure that the desire of the authorities would involve the further fiminution of these saloons by some gradual process.

could claim all the wealth of the reactions as the basis of their paper money; but, until they shall be able to complete such a consummation, the people of the United States will never accept any paper cur-rency which it is beyond the ability of their Government to make good. Paper "The critics of those who have this work "The critics of those who have this work in charge may have a share in the im-provement of our men, which is more practical than mere criticism. In the first place they should see to it that some pro-vision is made through Congress for fur-nishing a chaplain for each regiment sta-tioned there, so that religious and moral instruction may persistently be given to all of our troops. In the second place, their contributions ought to be given to those who have in mind the establishment of reading-rooms and clubhouses for solis credit, and nothing more. those who have in mind the establishment of reading-rooms and clubbonses for soi-diers, so that men may find some other place. furnished by Christian people, which is as bright and as attractive to them in their leisure hours as the saloon itself. These measures will doubtless serve to lessen greatly the attendance at saloons, and I conceive it to be the duty of the American people, in behalf of the men whom have near forth to hold

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Are we going to celebrate the Fourth?

The Chinese Boxers seem to be still in the ring.

It does not always take a fast man o catch quick consumption

Is patriotism too expansive to be indulged in this year of grace?

Governor Smith, of Montana, she ld be reminded that there's no place like home.

Independence day comes on July 4 this year. There is still time left to get ready for a celebration.

One Borchgrevinck promises to surprise the world. He probably expects to demon-

strate that he can pronounce his name. Can't we have a proper observance of the anniversary of the birth of American independence unless Dan McAllen is in town?

The Republicans of Kentucky, it appears, have been holding a convention. There must have been a jail-break down there.

The British-born residents are arranging to observe the Queen's birthday. What are the American-born citizens going to do about the Fourth of July?

The footpad's victim shuddered violent-

"Poor fellow, you are cold," said the humane thug, and he covered him with his pistol.

Jones-That street-car man who was discharged for knocking down was struck by lightning the other day.

Brown-Did it kill him? Jones-No; never phased him. He wasn't a good conductor.

We all of us know the end-seat bog. We all of us know the end-seal log. Who sits in his seat like a bomp on a log' And sticks to the end like tax. We've all of us climbed across his feet And stumbled and tripped and swore As we fell to a place on an inside seat With our shins and our feelings sore. We've all of us seen his hausthy size We've all of us seen his haughty glare When he's asked if he'll please move on, And we've heard him haggle about his fare ground outside the ramparts, so far as it was commanded by his guns, with Spring And threaten to "gueer" the "con". We've all of us wondered, as we gazed At the ways of this ill-bred gent. If they didn't teach manners where wheat, on the chance that he might reap a crop which would take at least five months to grow and ripen.

raised, Or was he born insolent? We're all of us hoping that he will die, And if some one will tell us where They'll hold the funeral of this guy, The idea that any human power can make something out of nothing is absurd in the extreme. But that is what the We'll all of us be right there

GIVE THE PEOPLE THE POWER.

### Illinois Also Furnishes Evidence as to Election of Senators.

Chicago Times-Heraid. Hardly had Senator Cullom received his indorsement whon it wassaid that the Tan-nerites had resolved to defeat him through the agency of a Legislative deadlock. They counted on enough adherents to prevent big algorithm and solid on the Quay prehis election, and relied on the Quay preadent to prevent his appointment by the Sovernor. This they declared would serve him right because he had betrayed the people in voting for Quay. As it is a far cry to next Winter the plot may be accepted with removal

States of the Union lost all of of the Con-federate money and bonds issued to pay the expenses of their side in the Civil War. Many other nations have been un-able to redeem their excessive issues of paper money, and the people who held it had to custain the loss. If the Popullais were able to carry out their extreme idea of metaing all private property and admin-istering it for the general use, then they could claim all the wealth of the Nation as the basis of their paper money: but, will direct attention to a sin of omission for which the platform-makers at Peoria are responsible. Why was nothing said about the popular election of Senators t That there is a popular demand for this change is apparent everywhere. It has been heard in the East and in the West. Conventions of all parties have responde to it and so have State Legislatures. The very scheme that Tanner is credited with proposing is an argument for the reform in spite of the poetle justice which the Governor decries in the punishment of the Senator. For the people are weary of deadlocks, whether they are intended to serve a private grudge or to promote brib-

Now that the duties on commerce be-tween the United States and Porto Rico ery and corruption. If the character of the representation were to be altered there might be some hestistion at a radical departure from the are settled, the accumulated products of the island are going out, and we trust that there will be no further complaints of suffering. What suffering there has been we have regarded all along as far more due to last Summer's tornado and tidal wave than to American legislation or the want of It. It cannot be too often remeated that the main export of the is<sup>2</sup>.

were practically lined with little nipa huts, perhaps about 12 feet square, in which the natives were selling at merely nominal prices not only fruit and tobacco, but also musket by the person who aimed at

There are three things for the voter to bear in mind June 4. One is that he is voting for the gold standard or The situation today looks very black is voting for the gold standard or free silver on every office. The second is that he is voting for or against Pafie development on every office. The

d is that every alleged Independent the Boers have been dispossessed of ublican candidate has come out in Natal, which they held from the line hird is that every alleged Independent enace to the gold standard and Paexpansion, with the sole excuse that he lost the nomination and wants the office. What would Mayor Storey's Orange Free State. There are many

### BEGINNING TO COLLAPSE.

uted according to the result of an open competitive examination, Macaulay vigorously replied to Lord Ellenbor-The announcement of the relief of ough, who held that the proficiency of a young man in those pursuits Mafeking, the occupation of Hoopstad, the advance of General Buller's force to Newcastle, are assurance that the which constitute a liberal education is end of the Boer war is not far off. not only no indication that he is likely Mafeking has been in a state of siege to make a figure in after life, but that by the Boers since the last week of it positively raises a presumption that October, 1899. It has been stoutly dehe will be passed by those he overcame fended by a small force under Colonel in these early contests. Lord Ellen-Baden-Powell against some 5000 Boers, borough thought that young men who who could have taken it long ago gained distinction in such pursuits are their leaders could have persuaded likely to turn out dullards utterly unfit their men to charge the English infor an active career. trenchments. But the Boers have not

Macaulay maintained that the general rule is that men who are first in the competition of the schools have discipline enough for that kind of work. so for six months they have vainly endeavored to starve Mafeking into surfirst in the competition of world represented by the church, the bar, political life and civil administra-When the Boers, October 12, 1899, invaded Natal and forced the British to tion, and said it was no answer to say evacuate Newcastle, they sent at the that you can point to a few men of same time expeditions against Kim-berley and Mafeking. Kimberley was great powers who, having idled in their youth, afterwards exerted themselves relieved by Lord Roberts' turning to retrieve lost time. Under a system of competition, every man struggles to movement, which resulted in the capture of General Cronje's army and the do his best, and the consequence is occupation of Bloemfontein, but Mafethat, without any effort on part of the king, which is 223 miles north of Kimexaminer, the standard keeps itself up. Macaulay treated with contempt the berley, has been obliged to wait for relief until Tuesday last, when the Boers superstition that proficiency in learning raised the siege. The advance of Genimplies want of energy and force of eral Hunter's force of some 20,000 men, including the forces of General Mecharacter, and was still more scornfu when he made passing allusion to the thuen, added to the pressure of Lord theory that success in study is gener-Roberts' main army, made it necessary ally attended by physical weakness and to concentrate the whole Boer force dearth of animal spirits and courage for the defense of the Transvaal, so He admitted that no system of severe that the Boers before Mafeking probascholastic examinations was an infalli bly did not walt for the actual arrival ble test of what men will prove to be in of the column of relief for Mafeking. life, but that they were tests were As soon as the railroad is repaired to proved by the fact that in Parliament, the Vaal River, Mafeking can be made at the bar, at the bench, in the church a point of departure for a movement those who attain high distinction in the on Pretoria, from which it is not more world were generally distinguished in their academic career.

The India bill of 1853 was enacted, nesburg. But under the existing cirwith its severe system of competitive cumstances no time will be wasted in examinations, and the experience of such a movement, for the Boers are nearly fifty years has proved that Maevidently not able to make any stand caulay was right when he said that it on the Vaal River, and with the adwas absurd to argue that "a young vance of General Hunter's forces under fellow who can get the heart out of a General Methuen at Hoopstad, with book and concentrate his faculties over Lord Roberts at Kroonstad, and General Buller at Newcastle, which is but thirty-three miles from Laing's Nek, than the son of a person of fashie Mafeking has ceased to be of any milifor the Boers. It is doubtful whether

fore Pretoria. Since the 1st of March

One of the gratifying features of the ampaign is the prosperous candidacy of Major Kennedy for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court. In his case we have the rare coincidence of great popularity, conceded capacity and effiient party service. His majority will be handsome and his administration exemplary.

There is an excuse for independent andidates when the party has betrayed principles to which it and justice are committed. But there is no excuse when the sole complaint against the ticket is that somebody else got away with the nomination.

Social labor must be an improvement apon the hard and grinding toll by which most of us gain a livelihood. Possibly it is carried on around a table with a shelf beneath and a slit in the center.

Howard of Alabama is here to help his fellow-Populists brush off the vermin. Sixteen-to-One Smith may find himself in the coal oil can when Howard is through.

Governor Smith's protest should have a revenue stamp affixed. The Government ought to get something besides trouble out of this Montana affair.

Portland is getting so she can swalow a new candidate for Mayor or the Legislature without batting an eye.

There is nothing new under the sun,

An Influence for Creed Revision.

of revision of the cread of the Presbyterian church is that of the home missionaries. One of these men writes to the Evangelist lectaring that he is hampered in his work by his creed. He labors in a section where Presbyterianism is little known. The missionary was about to organize a church, when a minister of another de-

of the American people, in behalf of the men whom they have sent forth, to hold their territory and fight iheir battles (as brave and noble and true a body of men as ever stood in the defense of any ne-tion), to make exactflices, if need be, to insure the establishment of such agencies as may, along the line of moral suasion and religious influence, counteract more baneful accencies and supplant laws in baneful agencies and supplant lower intincts with loftier ideals."

### Expansion in the South.

Expansion in the South New York Commercial Advertiser. An indication of how the manufacturing South will vote next November is given by the great convention of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Assectation, in sessi at Charlotte, N. C. The failacles and nostrums associated with Bryan's name have no place there, but a body of Southern manufacturers, representing capito inting to \$500,000,000, are in thorough

sympathy with Administration policy, es-pecially retention of the Philippines and the development of trade in foreign markets. In the course of his address Presi-dent McAden said: "We should favor and urge a permanent and vigorous policy on the part of our General Government favor of the open-door polley with the empire of China, and we should hold and govern the Philippine Islands, which are leatined to become the distributing center of the Eastern world." Nothing thus recommended or urged as vital to the concolling manufacturing interest of the South has the slightest chance of being South realized for it unless through support of the Republican party. The open door in China is a baseless dream to Bryanism. and the financial craze in which the Democrats are tangling themselves as badly as ever would make a prosperous manufacturing South impossible. The conven tion evidently hopes for an increase of cot-ton manufactures for export. Mr. Theo-dore Search, in his address, showed that this country spins and weaves only 12 per cent of its own cotton, a state of things offering the most inviting field of enterprise to manufacturers whose skill in spe cialization is equal to the resources at their command

### Decline of Russia's Exports.

Russia is among the protectionist coun-tries that have been sacrificing their agri-culturists while fostering manufactures and foreign commerce at the farmers' ex-pense. The chief interest of the country is agriculture, nine-tenths of the population being peasant farmers, yet the gov-eriment's whole attention is given to other interests. How production is affect-ed by this policy is illustrated in the "decline of Russian trade," described by Consul-General Holloway of St. Peters-burg, in Consular Reports of May 5. Exports in the first eight months of 189 were worth \$68,134,500 less than in the like period of 1808, and \$58,658,500 less than in 1897. The reason for the decline, accordnomination came there. "He took the ob-jectionable sections of our Confession of Faith, read them before the people, and this told them that we believed 'God created' who has the ear of a Minister, or the nephew of an influential constituent who owns twenty public houses in a parliamentary borough." Announcement of a 3-cent passenger tariff by the Northern Pacific on its Oregon and Washington lines is a ter-timony not only to the enterprise of that railroad, but to the increasing vol-ume of North Pacific traffic, A year

repeated that the main export of the repeated that the finite expertion of the island is coffee, and if the separation of the island from Spain puts it at some disad-vantage, it remains true that France and Italy are large consumers of Porto Bloan It is to be hoped that what the Illinois coffee, and that commodity is on the United States free list. Statistically, it would appear that the commerce of Porto United States free list. Statistically, it would appear that the commerce of Porto Rico was far more active in the last half of 1899 than it ever was before. The im-ports and exports of Porto Rico in 1889 and in the first half of the flacal year 1990 the Republicans are wise they will make were as follows:

Hope for the Best.

New York Journal of Commerce.

Imports. Exports. ...\$3,656,578 \$3,668,351 Year 1896 ..... Half-year 1900 . 5,254,712 2,845,980 The imports are at the rate of \$10,500,000 a year, and the exports at the rate of more than \$5,000,000, which show a total commercial movement more than double that in 1896.

Hanna Says "Must" to the Senate. New York Journal.

With symptom of baffled rage Senator Hanna has thrust his \$2,000,000 subsidy steal in his inside pocket, where it will remain until the next session of Congress. In doing this the Republican boss is said to have exclaimed: "That bill must and shall pass at the next session." If this it in the shape of an outright gift, and not at the point of a Senatorial robber's pik-tol, or through a subterfuge calculated to deceive the public. When Senator Hama says the Senate "shall" do this, that or the other thing, he means it. He is in a poly because says the Senate "shall" do this, that or the other thing, he means it. He is in a position to whip that body into line sim-ply because Senators are not elected by the people, and half of them cannot call that molitical count of the boy. "I don't believe it. It's another of the boy. "I don't believe it. It's another of the their political souls their own. The ship subsidy steal will doubtiess pass at the the next session, along with other subsidy schemes of evil import. In the end it may be a good thing. It takes just this kind of barefaced looting to arouse the peo-ple into action. And when the people take the Senatorial question into their own hands, Senators like Hanna will whistle very small when it comes to saytheir political souls their own. The ship stories these Schley people have got whistle very small when it comes to say-ing what the Senate shall or shall not do.

Not Work, but Worry.

Inez May Feit in Sommerville Journal. It is not the work, but the worry. That wrinkles the smooth, fair face, That blends gray hairs with the dusky, And robs the form of its grace; That dims the luster and sparkle Of eyes that were once so bright, But now are heavy and troubled," With a weary, despondent life.

It is not the work, but the worry, That drives all elsep away. As we tess and turn and wonder About the carves of the day. Do we think of the hands' hard labor Or the steps of the tired feet? Abit no, but we plan and ponder How to make both ends meet.

It is not the work, but the worry, It is not the work, but the worry, That makes us sober and sad, That makes us narrow and sadid, When we should be cheery and glad, There's a shadow before the sunlight, And ever a cloud in the blue. The scent of the roses is tainted, The notes of the song are untrue.

It is not the work, but the worry, That makes the world grow old. That numbers the years of its childr Ere half their story is told; That weakens their faith in heaven And the wisdom of God's sreat plan. Ahl 'tis not the work, but the worry, That breaks the heart of man. contest. That being the ca

and that commodity is on the Ramphilcan convention failed to do will be the demand unanimous, and when this is done the Senate itself will hardly dare to oppose the change as it has in the past.

## PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

There are twenty-one lobomotives in New Jersey maintaining evening schools, with a total enrollment of 12,163 pupils.-Erchange Item.

"De man dat nebber kicks an' de man dat kicks all de time," said Uncis Eben, "is both mightly li'ble to git no 'tention paid to 'em."--Washington Star.

Billings-You are the last man to play the Billings-You are tag, and that to pay the races. What do you know about horseflesh, anyway? Stillson-I ought to know a good deal about it. I was in the army, and lived on sait horse for months at a time.-Reston Transcript.

Song of the White Men.

(Rudyard Kipling's latest poem, published in the Bloemfontain Friend, April 9.)

New, this is the cup the white men drink When they go to right a wrong, And that is the cup of the Old World's hate Cruel and strained and strong.

We have drunk that cup-and a bitter, bitter

And tossed the drogs away; But well for the world when the White Mer

drink To the dawn of the White Man's day.

Now, this is the road that the White Man tread

When they go to clean a land-iron under foot and levin overhead, And the deep on either hand.

We have trod that road-and a wet and windy

road-Our chosen star for guide; O, well for the world when the White Men

Its highways side by side.

Now, this is the faith that the White Men hold When they build their homes afar: "Freedom for ourselves and freedom for our

And, falling freedom, War."

We have proved our faith-bear witness to our

faith-And ours has been the pain, Dear scals, for the world, when the White Men folm.

To prove their faith sgain.

except candidates. -Chicago Tribune. An influence that will be found in favo

a paper of questions must needs be less able to lead a forlorn hope or take charge of a famine-stricken district who has the ear of a Minister, or the

any stubborn stand is made, even be-

# of the Tugela River to the Drakensberg mountains; and they have been dispossessed of nearly the whole of the

