The Oregoman.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Greg TELEPHONES.

erial Rooms....166 | Business Office....66 REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. fly, Sunday excepted, per year

with Sunday, per year 9 00

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the mane of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter should tone or to any business matter should sed simply "The Oregonian."

The Oregonian does not buy postne or atories not individuals, and cannot undertake to re-

pose.

Juget Sound Bureau.

Juget Sound Suiter Sound S

TODAY'S WEATHER .- Generally fair; west

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23

Congress will be guilty of gross injustice if it adjourns without taking final action on the Alaska bill. For years that territory has been neglected and the residents deprived of their rights as citizens of the United States. en who have lived there a quarter of a century have been unable to acquire title to a foot of land, and stand today in the light of trespassers upon the soil of the United States. There can be no permanent basis of prosperity for that region without land titles. Mining claims alone will not give it. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of good arable and grazing land, and there are thousands of men who would like to possons and utilize them, but the negect of Congress prevents them. The lack of a proper government and courts has not been so serious in the past, though a great injustice to the citizens. but now it is a vital matter. The great rush of goldseekers to that region has changed conditions radically. There must be government and law courte. Military rule must not be imposed upon these thousands of citizens needlessly. Those who want to settle there and develop the country must be given the opportunity. It is not for the man who prefers to live in Illinois. or Kansas, or California, to say that the one who prefers to live in Alaska shall be deprived of the rights of American civil government. Congress has an urgent duty to perform in this matter, and has no right to adjourn until that duty is discharged.

The San Francisco Bulletin says: Another reason why British ships do so much the American occan-carrying trade is found of the American occan-centrying trade is found in the fact that American scannel's wages are established by the rates paid on the const-wise trade. Competition in the constwise trade being confined to American ships, the const-wise sailor gots a share of the benefits of pro-tection. As it has been found impossible to protect the occan service except by subsidies, the work is refformed under free-trade trip-

If the Bulletin will examine the articles signed by the crews of American, British, German or French vessels salling out of the port of San Francisco, for that matter, out of any other port in the United States, it will discover that there is no difference in the wages paid on any of these ships when they are on deep-water voyages. The ocean carrying trade is world wide in its .cope, and world wide and not local due process of law." conditions govern it. The American ship secures her crew in Liverpool at paid by the British ship, and the British ship in San Franco pays the same rate as is paid in that port by the American ship. "American seaman's wages," when the seaman goes foreign-and foreign trade is what is causing all of this hubbubare not "established by the rates paid on the coastwise trade," but are established by the rates paid the sailors on British, German, French and other ships. The coastwise sailor receives higher wages not because he is pro tected, but because he goes on shortes voyages, has irregular work and harder If the American seaman had the Elightest protection in the coasting trade, four-fifths of the men before the mast on our coasters would not be foreigners. As is the case at the present time, the protection profits go into the pockets of the shipowner; thither also will go the subsidies if they are

The Prohibitionists are going before the country on the issue of the cantee They ask votes in support of their war on the President because he has acted like a man of sense regarding the sale of liquor to our soldiers, and has refused to act like a crank. Their theory that soldiers can be kept sober by denying them beer at the post exchange s not only absurd in itself, but is gainsaid by all experience, which shows that the only effect of such prohibition is to drive them out to disreputable saloons and deadly intoxicants. The facts have been admirably summed up in this reply of Secretary Root to an inquiry of the House of Representatives. Mr. Root says:

In the face of the testimony of the men who are in direct contact with the system and of expert investigation, it is safe to presume that the jushibition of the sale of beer in the post exchange means an increase of whickly dringing and drunkenness, and the consequent necessity for medical treatment; an increase of the horson of delirium tremens and insanity; an increased number of courts-marrial and punishment, and of describes, to the scandal of the service, no less than a decrease of discipling health and morals and the consequent diminution of contentment, self-exteen and self-reli-In the face of the testimony of the f contentment, self-esteem and self-reli-so the part of the solisted men, to say

We have no objection to the Prohibitionists voting their own ticket. But they should not be guilty of proselyting under false pretenses. Their denunciation of the President comes painfully

The devotion of the proceeds of the entertainment tonight at the Armory to the monument fund is a gracio act on the part of our British fellowcitizens. They feel deeply the interest shown in their jubilee celebration, and other movements they have undertaken, and have long desired a fitting way of showing their appreciation. The opportunity is now opened to them, and by aiding the building of a monument to Oregon's soldier dead they are expressing in a substantial and yet deliway their good will to the people the state in which they live. No

night with sons and daughters of Albion and Scotia.

PUBLIC OFFICE NOT PROPERTY IN LAW.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court dismissing the writ of error from the Kentucky Court of Appenis in the case of the Kentucky Gov. ernorship turns entirely on the question whether under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States a public office is "property." Chief Justice Fuller holds that the United States Supreme Court has no furisdiction because all contests state officers must be settled by the political branch of the government; that is, by the Legislature. The General Assembly of Kentucky has acted and decided against Governor Taylor, whose only appeal is to the people Justice Fuller holds that it was purely a state case, and under this view the United States Supreme Court could exercise no jurisdiction. The Constitution of Kentucky provides that contested elections for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be determined by the Jeneral Assembly according to such regulations as may be established by aw. The highest court of Kentucky has declared that under the state Constitution the power of the General Assembly to determine the result is exclusive and not open to judicial review. Justice Fuller denies the contention that the action of the General Assembly is in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. which provides that "no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," for he holds "that public offices are not property, but are mere agencies or trusts; nor are the salary and emoluments property"; that "the nature of the relation of a public officer to the public is, generally speaking, inconsistent with either a property or a contract right."

Justice Harlan, who is universally regarded as a jurist of great ability, dissents entirely from the position of Chief Justice Fuller, and points out that if the Kentucky Legislature had, in contempt of the statutes of the state and without appointing a board of contest, simply declared Goebel to be Governor, and such action had been held by the highest court of the state to be conclusive, the United States Supreme Court, under the decision of Justice Fuller, would be without jurisdiction because the office in dispute is not property" within the meaning of the fourteenth amendment. We may inquire whether a citizen's land or mules have been taken from him by the Legislature, executive or judicial authorities of his state, but we cannot inquire whether the Legislative or judicial authorities of a state have without due process of law robbed one lawfully elected of the office of Governor and replaced him with one not elected by the people. Justice Harian takes the broad view that the purpose of the fourteenth amendment was to guard citizens against being deprived of any egal right "in violation of the fundanental guarantees that inhere in due

process of law." The plea of Justice Harlan is that the fourteenth amendment was intend-ed to cover the whole field of violations and outrage of fundamental public equity, and from this standpoint he will carry the justice-loving public entirely with him, when he refuses to admit that under the fourteenth amendment the right of a citizen to exercise a state office to which he has been lawfully elected by the people may be taken from him by the arbitrary action of a state Legislature, "in utter dis-regard of the principle that Anglo-Saxon free men have for centuries deemed essential to the requirement of

Chief Justice Puller has given a narrow and technical interpretation of the letter of the fourteenth while Justice Harian has given a broad and equitable construction of its obvious original spirit and purpose. Under Justice Fuller's interpretation, as Justive Harlan points out, a great public outrage of fundamental rights may be committed by the government of a state, for which the citizen is without remedy because his office, of which he has been feloniously robbed, is not "property" within the meaning of the fourteenth amendment. This narrow view of Justice Fuller cannot stand forever without remedy; it may be law but it is clearly not in the interest of public justice. The country is to be ngratulated on the peaceful solution of the Kentucky quarrel. It has been settled by the courts without civil war between two angry political factions, which at one time were ready to cut each other's throats.

WAS IT POLITICAL INFAMY?

This sweeping statement appears in letter from a recent correspondent: Equal suffrage was never repealed in Washington, it was simply killed by political inamy, of which homorable men today are shamed.

It is not to be supposed that an accusation so grave and surprising against many thousand voters in that state-a majority-could have been seriously meant. Probably the decision of Judge Turner rendering invalid the territorial act granting female suffrage was alone referred to. There is no evidence whatever to support any charge, or give color to any suspicion, that the Judge was inspired by an improper motive in rendering his opinion. On the contrary, because of the state of feeling in Washington at that time, it required ion courage and a certain devotion to his duty to construe the law as he saw it. The indignation of many women, and the enmity of many others, were things not lightly to be invited nor safely scorned.

The correspondent also declares that the majority of people in Washington are not opposed to equal suffrage, though they have twice voted it down, but that the "question has been weighted down with so many other issues as to kill it before it is born." In 1889 it was submitted with the new Constitution to be voted on separately, along with prohibition and the location of the state capital. These were all debatable matters, and it was entirely proper that the public be given an opportunity to pass on them. Besides, it would have been inexpedient and unjust to incorporate either of them in the original document, for fear that the antag onisms thus aroused might have caused the Constitution as a whole to be re jected. Equal suffrage was defeated by about 16,000 votes. There is little merit to the claims of some persons that it was not a fair expression of the people's will. That is what it was

intended to be, and that is doubtless what it was. But the suffragists were not satisfied.

doubt the Armory will be thronged to- | In 1898 the question was once more submitted. A very active organization of women carried on the campaign throughout the state. Little was done on the opposite side, except by a female missionary from a New York society opposed to extension of the suffrage The newspapers let the subject pretty much alone. No obstacles were thrown in the women's way by any political party or by any organization, with the one exception noted. The voters rejected the amendment because they did not want it. We scarcely think the honorable men of Washington, of whom there are many, are yet ashamed of their action; nor do we think those vot ers who in this state in 1886 expressed their emphatic disapproval of this fantastic and unnecessary enlargement of the suffrage are going to change their

The Oregonian has no defense to offer or the shortcomings of the last Legisature. It pointed them out at the time and will, upon occasion, point them out again. But certain records are extant which should be taken into consideration in estimating the war the local Bryanite party is now waging against the Republican nominees. A recent Populist publication, rejoicing at the progress made by the initiative and referendum, and citing in support of the last Legislature the favorable taken of that Populist principle by Republican Senators and Representatives. offered documentary evidence in sur port of the theory that the Legislature as a whole had not been so bad after all. One exhibit was the matter of appropriations, by sessions, thus:

- 8 784.615 60 1505 ... \$1,356 - 1,016.216 62 1897 ... 1,293, - 1,308.764 60 1890 ... 1,200, - 2,241,606 37 Among the measures of favorable romise enumerated were these:

The Bingham registration law, Laws for the election of road supervisors people. The schoolbook commission. City park commissions, with a referendum provision as to their more important acts: The practical abolition of the useless and ex

sive grand jury system. eforming the cierk-hire abuse in future Leg ng the maintenance of armed bodie men by any private person or corporation, Reduction of interest to 6 per cent on school

Placing district attorneys and clerk of sureme court on salaries. Codifying and simplifying the law of nego uments, compulsory pilotage

Among the signatures to this docu-ment were those of W. S. U'Ren, George M. Orton, W. D. Hare and W. Spaugh. No man who is in favor of the initiative and referendum should oppose the Republican members of the Legislature who are running for re-

FITLY ANSWERED.

Secretary Hay has informed the Boer oners that the Government will not recede from its present attitude of absolute neutrality between Great Britain and the South African Republics. The Boer commission could not have sanely expected any other answer. In the authorized statement of the objects of their American mission they declared that their aim was "to appeal to the Government and people of the United States for their assistance to try to restore peace in South Africa," and spoke of applying "the principles of arbitration enunciated at the peace conference." But, assuming that The Hague treaty were in force and binding, this country has done all that could be done, for President Mc-Kinley did offer mediation, which Lord Salisbury declined with thanks,

Article 5 of The Hague treaty reads that "the duties of the mediator shall cease from the moment when it is officially declared by either party to the strife that the methods of concillation proposed by him are not accepted.' The American delegates to The Hague conference expressly said: "Nothing in this convention shall be so onstrued as to require the United states of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with or entangling itself in the political questions or internal administration of any foreign state." It is clear that under the principles of the peace conference this country can take no further official action. Of course, the Boers can have no sane expectation that we would go to war with England to stop her war against them. If the Boers came with credentials to our Government, they would not be permitted to organize public meetings

and play the part that Citizen Genet attempted under the Presidency of Washington. Of course, since they com as private citizens, they can speak and act as they will, as long as they keep within our laws. They will not, if they are prudent, make any attack upon the Administration or the party in power, for our people would resent it; whatever may be the extent of the assumed sympathy of the American people with the Boers, nothing is left for us to do for their rescue except intervention by force of arms, and no sane man expects us to go to war with England or would advise such a step in behalf of the Boers. President McKinley has done all that he could properly do in offering mediation; and in the judgment of a good many thoughtful Republicans he exceeded the bounds of caution and sound international policy

in doing this.

CARRYING COALS TO NEWCASTLE." An order has recently been placed with a firm in this country for 60,000 tons of bituminous coal to be shipped immediately to Europe. The bulk of this large shipment, it is said, will go to Germany and Belgium. It is further stated that the same firm will probably send abroad between 50,000 and 60,000 tons of coal monthly for the next six months. Not long ago Russia inced an order for 40,000 tons, the delivery to begin at once. This is in truth carrying coals to Newcastle," and is substantial proof not only of the boom in American trade now on, but of the ability of Americans to compete in European markets with one of the most important of the natural products

of the continent. The avoidance of conflict between the capital which is required to enter into these contracts and the labor necessary to carry them out is a prime essential to the success of this new movement in coal. It is presumed that the cost of production and handling at a fair wage rate has entered into the calculations of the contracting firms that take the advance in this practically new movement in trade. The margin of profit per ton on the product moved must necessarily be very small, the only pos ibility of satisfactory gain being in the mmense bulk to be marketed. Any attempt to lower the cost of production and handling, however slight, would be

promptly met by a strike that would

defeat the whole project by delaying delivery. Capital and labor have an opportunity here each to serve its ow n serving the other's interests by working together amicably, the first by upholding a living wage rate, inaugu rating it if it does not exist; the latter by becoming dependable workers un-

Expansion of trade, in whatever lin or direction, means much to a grand army of toilers. Of this grand army, the coal miners and heavers of th country form a sturdy and effective battalle n. Expansion in the coal market by heavy shipments to the great coal-producing states of Europe has until now been one of the undreamed of movements of trade. It is significant of American enterprise, and its recognition abroad, and, it may ped, will proceed without friction between the two elements, the harmony between which is necessary to its suc

What new possibilities, it may be isked, in American industrial progress lie in the early tomorrows of the Na tion, when "carrying coals to Newcastle," so long a synonym of superfluity, has become a fact in American trade?

The commercial supremacy of Portland depends upon continued recognition by the transcontinental railroads of the rights which geographical location and ocean competition give to Pacific Coast terminal points. Graded rates, lowering of the differentials be tween carload and less than carload shipments of merchandise, and elimi nation of terminals would destroy the jobbing trade of the Pacific Coast and divert to the Middle West practically all the jobbing business now controlled by Portland, San Francisco and other centers. At a recent hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission Portland, James E. Hunt, now a candidate on the hybrid Citizens ticket for State Senator, gave testimony proved him to be an ally of the Middle West in its attack upon the commercial interests of Portland, and at the same time an enemy of the city in which he does business. He does not deserve a single vote from the business men of His election would be in-Portland. dorsement of his treachery to the city, and invitation to the Middle West jobbers to come in and supplant mercantile houses which employ millions of capital and give work to thousands of men and women. And the ticket upon which he is running should be beaten from top to bottom. Its interest in the commercial future of Portland is shown by the kind of men it puts up for office.

With both direct avenues from San Francisco vigilantly sentineled, it may be expected that Oregon will be protected from plague infection from the South. It is to be hoped, also, that it will not become necessary to extend the quarantine regulations so as to embrace all travelers. There appears no good reason, as yet, for interrupting general intercourse between San Francisco and Oregon. By careful inspection and detention of Orientals from the Bay City, every precaution demanded by the present situation is taken. It is apparent that the authorities are alert, which of itself will go a long way toward abating alarm. ligent precaution will probably keep the plague out of Oregon.

The injunction issued by the Judge of the Federal District Court of Kansas on the petition of the street railway company, whose men had struck, is omprehensive enough to renew the outcry set up by the Debsites at the time of the Chicago riots, for this inunction restrains everybody from inerfering in any way with any employe n moving a car which may carry a mailcarrier or messenger, "or upon which a mailcarrier or messenger may wish to ride." No employe is to be harassed, no picketing or patrolling is alwed, no loitering about the tracks or making loud or boisterous noises in the vicinity thereof is permitted." This is precisely the way to go after lawbreaking of this sort.

Mrs. H. P. Gleason, whose death occurred at Forest Grove a few days ago, was a daughter of Thomas G. Naylor, pioneer, long since dead, of Washingon County. She was born, brought up and lived her 54 years almost upon the very spot where she died. Such an event serves to recall the fact that the years of our yet young state are no longer few, and that soon the names of those who laid its foundations will be found only upon moss-grown tablets in cemeteries, except as the Pioneer Association succeeds in enrolling them upon

Cyclone Davis has been repudiated by the Populist organization of Texas But the great oratorical wind-storm will not worry. There are forty-four

Hearst has made a yellow special prediction of Bryan's election. As isual, it is a scoop. No one else has it.

Precedent for McKinley.

New York Times.

A recorded body of traditional policy and some precedents very much in point will serve to aid the President in determining the manner of his treatment of the envoys. Nearly 50 years ago a Pres-ident of the United States had a similar problem to solve. When that wily and turnultuous agitator Louis Kossuth came here in 1851 to plead for the cause of struggling Hungary the people gave him a emendous welcoming, and he went about the country sitering up a wild and not very reasonable enthusiasm. Congress went far out of the proper path to pass resolutions of greeting, and at length he was presented to President Fillmore. Mr. Fillmore had by this time pretty well taken the measure of his man and had reconsed.

more had by this time pretty well taken the measure of his man, and had prepared a speech of courtesy after an express understanding with Kossuth that the latter in his own speech was to make no allusion to the subject of ald or intervention on behalf of Hungary by the United States. Kossuth broke his promise, of course, and President Fillmore, abandoning his set speech, made these extemporaneous remarks:

I am happy, Governor Kossuth, to welcome you to this land of freedom, and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your release from a long confinement in Turkey, and your safe arrival here. As an individual, is impatibled deeply with your brave struggle for the independence and freedom of your native land. The American people can never he indifferent to such a contest. But our policy as a Nation in this respect has been uniform from the commencement of our Government, and my own views as the Chief Executive Magnistrates of this Nation are fully and feeder. and my own views as the Chief Executive Mag-istrate of this Nation are fully and freely ex-pressed in my recent message to Congress, to which you have been pleased to nliude. They are the same, whether speaking to Congress here or to the nations of Europe.

Contemporary testimony reports Kossuth as very morose and surly at his re-ception at the White House. Yet President Fillmore went much further in his expressions of personal sympathy for Hungary than in our new relations to the nations of the earth and with cur-

dent McKinley can permit himself to 30 in any remarks he may feel called on to make to the Boer envoys in respect to the present situation of their republics

THE AUSTRALIAN CONSTITUTION. And the Objections Made to It by

British Government. Following are the clauses of the Ausrallan commonwealth bill to which the British Government objects and the reaone of the objection, as stated by Mr. Chamberlain in his dispatch to the Auralian premiers:

Section 73-No exception or regulation prescribed by the Parliament shall pre-rent the High Court (of the common-wealth) from hearing and determining any appeal from the Supreme Court of a state in any matter in which, at the establish-ment of the commonwealth, an appeal lies from such Supreme Court to the Queen

Until the Parliament otherwise pro-vides, the conditions of and restrictions on appeals to the Queen in council from the Supreme Courts of the several states shall e applicable to appeals from them to the ligh Court, Section 74-No appeal shall be permitted

to the Queen in council in any matter in-valving the interpretation of this consti-tution or to the constitution of a state ilem the public interest of some of Her Majesty's dominions, or other than the commonwealth or a state, are in-Except as provided in this section, this

constitution shall not impair any right which the Queen may be pleased to ex-ercise, by virtue of her royal prerogative, grant special leaves of appeal from the ligh Court to Her Majoety in con But the Parliament may make laws limit-ing the matters in which such leaves may be asked.

THE OBJECTIONS.

I. The term "public interests" is so ague and indefinite as to leave uncer-ainty in a matter where precision is of irst importance, and increased litigation due to applications for leave to appeal, and the multiplication of arguable points on appeal will be the result.

2 A most Important link of empire

would be seriously impaired, and the con-sequences would be far-reaching in allow-ing divergency to spring up where in the general interests unity and uniformity is ost desirable.

ustralia that in important questions as to boundaries between powers of com-monwealth and states the final decision should not lie with highest tribunal of impire, beyond suspicion of local bins or 4. Important questions may arise as

eration of commonwealth laws on Britsh shipping, or generally as to whether such laws are uitra vires, which the Im-perial Parliament can scarcely allow to be concluded by decision of Australian High

5. Commonwealth legislation on such subjects as fisheries may seriously affect the interests of subjects of other parts of the empire, and in such matters Parlia ent could not expect them to submit to deprived of appeal to an Imperial Court. 6. Banks and other financial and commercial institutions having large interests in Australia entertain very strong feeling against the limitation, and weighty repreentations have been made on the subject to Her Majesty's Government.

7. Her Majesty's Government feel that the actual restriction, and the power claimed to make further restriction equivalent to practical abolition of appeal, would be specially inopportune at the moment when they are considering terms of a bill for enhancing the dignity and promoting the efficiency of the judicial committee by practically amalgamating it with the House of Lords, and providing for edequate permanent representation of great colonies in a new court which it is proposed to create. Should Australian apoposed to create. Should Australian ap-als be practically withdrawn, the new urt would be deprived of a large part of its value as providing a new sphere for co-operation between colonies and mother country, and giving effect to some extent desire for closer relations now happily existing, both in mother country

THE PENDULUM STATE

Indiana Always on the Winning Side Presidential Years.

New York World. Indiana, like New York, has swung from one party to the other with the regularity of a pendulum. This is the record of the last seven Presidential elections:

1872-Grant, Republican 1876-Tilden, Democrat 1880-Garfield, Republican 1884-Cleveland, Democrat 1888-Harrison, Republican 1892-Cleveland, Democrat 1802-Cleveland, Democrat 1806-McKinley, Republican

This year, in the regular succession, it is again the turn of the Democrate to is again the turn of the Democrats to carry Indiana. In a straight fight upon living issues, they would certainly do it. There is no state in the Union where the Porto Rican policy of the Republicans in Congress evoked such bitter and hasting congress evoked such bitter and lasting heatility in that party as in Indiana. President McKinley's retrocession in civil service reform has allenated from him the independent vote, which helped to give him the state four years ago. The Neely defalcation scandal further discredits the Administration.

But Indiana is a sound-money state. It But Indiana is a sound-money state. It has enormous industrial, commercial and financial interests dependent upon a sound and stable currency. Its plurality for Mc-Kinley-three times as great as the average majority in the preceding five elections—was repeated in 1838. The chairman of the Indiana State Democratic Committee recently warned the head-strong National leaders that a 18-to-1 platform would "lose the party 10 votes for every one it would gain," in that state. It is worthy of remark also that the electoral vote of Indiana, like that of New York, has been east for every successful candidate of either party in the last seven candidate of either party in the last seven elections. Upon the issues of anti-mperialism, anti-militarism, and anti-mopoly, Indiana can be carried by the Democrats. Shall its vote be thrown away in another chase after the free-silver will o'-the-wisp?

Sermon Manufacture.

Henry J. Barrymore, in the Forum,
The mere business of sermon-making—
uninterrupted by other concerns—would
be enough to stagger any conscientious
literary craftsman. To write one address
each week, and, allowing for two months vacation, one has produced three volumes a year. Relying wholly upon manuscript, as some clergymen do, one will achieve an annual output of six volumes. And the writing, though designed continually to present the same theme to the same people, is to be profound without being wearlsome, scholarly without being pedanwearisome, scholarly without being pedan-tic brilliant without being sensational— though produced at a rate which would have appalled Alexandre Dumas or Lope Felix De Vega.

Such being the outgo of intellectual material, what of the income? It is some-times said that there are two classes of preachers—those who have something to say and those who have to say something. Practically, however, there is only one

Practically, however, there is only one class, and that the latter. Every minister who has been two years in orders is crazing the faculties of his soul trying to think of something worth preaching which he has not already preached. How shall a clerygyman feed his brain while his brain feeds him? Nowhere under heaven can you find a man who is more in need of leisure for study and reflection and undisturbed personal and intellectual. Practically, however, there is only one and undisturbed personal and intellectual growth than the preacher. Results de-pend quite as much upon the preparation of the man as upon the preparation of the discourse. Good sermons are not constructed; they evolve. It is best that the mind should at times lie fallow. Though writing in prose, the prencher is the bard of the spiritual highlands, and his mental movements resemble, or should resemble those of a poet.

PLAYING A CUT-THROAT GAME.

The anonymous circular, the last despeate device of despairing political brigandage, has made its appearance. The city and county have been flooded with papers and hand-sheets. They cover a variety of topics bearing on the campaign, and are designed to further the cause of the Mitchell-McBride machine. The name of no party is attached to them, and they do t profess to be the authoritative expre sion of any political organization. It is all on its face one of the characteristic sub erranean schemes by which the Mitchell-McBride gang hopes to defeat the Repubfloan ticket, for the sole reason that it is not tied hand and foot to their enterprise of electing one or the other, or both, to

the United States Senate.

One of these papers is an "Exposure of Republican Methods"—a caption that ould fairly indicate that the subscriber, "An Old Republican," being opposed to Republican methods, is not much of a Republican. But he says he is. He expects to vote for a Republican Congress an and the Republican state ticket. Then he goes on to declare that a ticket pu up by "one man and by members of the County Central Committee" is not a Re publican ticket. His remedy for this grievous state of affairs is to support a ticket openly selected by Judge O'Day and other high-minded compatriots, acting for convention which deliberately allenates its right and duty to nominate, and by the discredited leadership of the discredited Good-Government Association. It was the result of an understanding with the selfish elique that proposes to re-elect Mr. Mc-Bride. No political job was ever more thoroughly representative of the personal purposes of the men who engineered it and less considerate of public welfare Even if the state of affairs of which the unknown "old Republican" complains actually exists-and it does not-the alternative of voting for the associated happy family of nondescript candidates is not only offensive it is ridiculou The barren claim of the Mitchell factionists that no Republican takes any risk in voting for their candi-

dates is an invitation to all Republito forget that they are Republicans and vote for fusion let the consequences t party principles and tional policies be what they may, This is a real danger that ought to be present in every Republican mind. The nameless scribbler of this vagrant pamphlet endeavors to get around that obstacle in this weak manner:

If we are to be told that this is a politica year, and that we should not vote the Citizen ticket because there are United States Senator to elect, I answer that the rest of the stat overwhelmingly Republican, and bot ranches of the Legislature will undoubted controlled by the Republicans. hether the Mackay Logislative ticket is elwhether the Mackay Logislative ticket is cic ed or not, will cut little figure in that mate There never was a year when Republicans Multnomah County could more safely super a non-partisan ticket for the purpose of sec-ing relief from local abuses, and the enactms of the Bingham primary law.

In other words, the Republicans of Multnomah County are safe in refusing to do their clear duty, be cause it will be done for by the rest of the state. You to it that the state is put right before the Nation, says Portand to the country; we will not. We depend upon you to save us from the consequences of our own act. You attend to the matter of upholding Republican principles, while we settle at this election a personal row among ourselves. The Repub-lican party will be all right if you can overcome the obstacles which we propose deliberately to place in It is not true that Multnomah County

can afford to elect the "Citizens" ticket without placing the state in great jeop ardy. There are 18 members of the Legisla ture to elect here in a total of 90. If these are taken from the Republican column and added to the Democratic, it will make a difference of 36. The outside countles cluding the hold-over Senators. In the Legislature of 1897 there were 58 Republicans, and in 1899 there were 68. In the latter year every member from this county with one exception was a Republican. If the apportionment had been as at pres ent, and a silver delegation had been sent from Multnomah, there would have been 51 Republicans, or five more than a ma fority-an exceedingly close margin. In 1897 five Mitchell Republicans were elected from Portland. Suppose 12 straight Democrats in addition had been sent-the exact number at present proposed—the Republicans would have had 46 out of the 90, a bare majority. These facts dispose of the whole assumption that the Legislature will be "overwhelmingly Republican" with the active opposition of Mult-

It is a fair assumption, too, that conditions which might be sufficient to over come the great Republican major ity in this county would likewise have a powerful effect throughout the state, and would make certain the defeat of morthan one candidate in countles normali Republican and accustomed to elect Re publicans to the Legislature. The Mitchell McBride push is endeavoring to defeat Republican candidates, openly in some countles, secretly in others. Reports from authoritative sources reach Portland that agents of Mr. McBride have approached various Republican nominees, with the avowed purpose of pledging them to the little Senator. They adopt a policy of durees that manifests itself in a threat, either direct or implied, of punishment at the polis if their overtures are rejected. In some places where they support that In some places, where they suspect that the candidate, if elected, will be against them, they pass the word around that he must be defeated. In other places there is a distinct agreement with the Democrat that if he is successful he will yote for McBride. This is dangerous and Isreputable politics, but it is character-

nomah County. It cannot be.

A significant illustration of the alliance between the "Citizens" ticket and the Mc Bride-Mitchell machine is found in a lo-cal publication, called the Campaign Cazette. It is an eight-page sheet taken up largely with abuse of the Republican party and the regular organization. It supports effusively the "Cltimens" nominees, and contains fulsome laudation of Hon. John H. Hall, Hon. Issue Patter-son and others of the Federal brigade. Then it prints, under bold headlines syndicated article on "Our Senator, G. W. McBride: His Worth Recognized by His Colleagues in the Senate." This is the eame matter that was furnished various newspapers throughout the state by the McBride press bureau and faithfully re-printed by them. The connection between he "Citizens" ticket, the Federal push and

"our Senator" is palpable.

The voter does not need to be reminded that the patriots who are inspiring the virtuous how about the Republican machine have been for many reans the organized greed of Oregon politics.

They are in politics for what there is in it. They are is in it. They are trying to defeat the Bepublican candidates in Mult-nomah and in other counties because they are not their creatures. They are opposed on principle to any organization they do not happen to

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Chark oughtn't to crow till he gets out

Before we have any street fairs, we

ought to have a few fair streets. If we have an armor plant, it will flour-

ish better without any grafting.

should warn him of the law's delay. The French are showing admirable selfcentrol in whetaining from a crisis through

There can be no doubt now that the Lord is with Kruger, for whom the Lord oveth he chasteneth

All the political parties are fighting the trusts, but they still have some influential riends in the Senate. The witticisms of the paragraphers

about Steyn changing his headquarters are, of course, all capital jokes.

Bryan will begin to wish he is a centipede if they keep on increasing the num-ber of platforms he has to stand on.

It is our plain duty to get into a war with Germany in order to give Senator Mason a chance to sympathize with a body.

Senator Clark has paid for his seat, and he naturally feels that the Senate, if they refuse him admission, ought to refund the money.

Nineteen years ago Lord Roberts reseived the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his march from Cabul to Kandahas. He is the only man living entitled to wear two Victoria Crosses. His own he wears on his left breast, but according to army regulations the cross carned by his son he is not only allowed, but commanded, to wear on the opposite side.

The late Duke of Argyl's combination of wealth and aristocracy of birth, with pride of talent, led to a notable definition of his position by a Scottish innteeper: "His Grace is in a verra deeficult posection whatever. His pride of intellect will no' let him associate with nen of his ain birth, and his pride of birth will no' let him associate with men f his ain intellect.

The English Judge, Mr. Justice Darling, ecently delivered an obiter on the law of "The Merchant of Venice," which he thought distinctly bad, He observed: "To him it had always appeared strange that the point was never taken that Shyock's contract was void. True, the lawyer was an amateur-instructed, he believed, by a learned doctor of Padua. Still, it was strange the point was never taken that the bond was void on the ground that it was against public policy. It could not have been according to publie policy to allow pounds of flesh to be cut off living persons."

General Ian Hamilton, who has comnand of the newly formed Colonial Division in South Africa, is a Wellington College man, and still well on the fighting side of 50. He joined the Gordon Highlanders in 1872, and distinguished himself n the Affhan campaign of 1879-80. Then in the Boer war of 1851, he was severely wounded, received special mention in dispatches, and was promoted. The Soudan war of 1884-85 again found him active, and won fresh special mention, the medal with two classes, and the bronze star. With the Burmah expedition he once more won distinction, and special promotion, and for his services with the Chitral relief force in 1885 he was again specially rewarded.

Herbert Spencer was 80 years old on the 27th ult. Spencer had his own way to make in the world; he went to no school r college. His father taught him science, and at the age of 17 he became a civil engineer, but he did not seriously take that or any other profession, so irresistible was his metaphysical bent. To him has been applied Voltaire's fine de-scription of Confuctus: "Without fears, without desires, without ceremonies, he has used sheer reason and played the philosopher." Spencer always begins his day's work by having the morning papers read to him. Then he attends to his correspondence and reads his proofs. In the afternoon he reads magazines, listens to good music and takes a drive. and at 10 o'clock he retires,

Whin Storey sot the ither night,
Forninst the festal board,
A-teilin 'how the howly church
Is workin' for the Lord,
An' how the parish priests has wint
Among the sick an' poor,
A-givin' aims an' spreadin' grace,
Around from dure to dure,
He clane forgot thim bregone days,
Whin he says, "Dom the green,"
An' whin he was a ladio' mon
Av council 17.

Whin Storey santers down the line, A-boomin' his campaign, An' tells the tarriers that be Will be the Mayor again.

He den't make no allusion to
Thim silf-same byegone days,
Whin he was standin' mighty high
Among the A. P. A.'s.

He thinks he's got his record hid. So that it can't be seen That he was wance the trisurer

Whin Storey's victory in June Turns out a big defate, An' he wakes up nixt day to find That he is badly bate, He'll wonder how the Irish vote Could be so mighty small.

That he could get the whole av it.
An' not get none at all.
An' thin perhaps he'll find that he
Was just a bit too keen At wheepin' fur the A. P. A., Wid council 17.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

A Golden Truth—Green—I know a kind money that does not talk. Breen—What kind it! Green—Hush money.—Judge. Bad Times.—"He has always run his busins like clockwork." "Yes, and now his credito Bad Times.—"He has always run his business like clockwork." "Yes, and now his creditors have mound it up."—Philadeiphia Bulletin.
"Don't worry too much 'bout appearances," said Uncle Eben. "De patent leather in yeh shoes looks fine, but it ain' gwinter keep yoh feet f'um hurtin'."—Washington Star.
Sergeant Finnegan (on the skirmish lipe)—Stiddy, me byes; sure they be too far off pit; but when they get furning the business there, they a few blank cartridges at 'em until yees.

but when they get furnish the summes there, thry a few blank cartridges at 'em until yees git the range.—Life.

Granger Philosophy.—'I'm so thirsty, dad,' said the farmer's boy, as he dropped his hot. "Well, never mind about that," answered the horny-handed son of toil. "Remamber the good book says: 'Ho, all he that thirsteth."—Chicago Neves.

Implacable.—'I notice that Wreddmuth, the smarchist, has fallen helr to a large setate. That ought to cure him of his grudge against society." 'It doesn't seem to have had that effect. He is talking of putting a new 10-cent magazine in the field."—Chicago Tribune.

At the bosoring of Colonel Macdonald in Giasgow University an old woman inquired of another. 'What's a 'steer was about?" 'Oh, they're making Colonel Macdonald an LL.D." 'What's Coloses Macdonald?" 'Oh, he's a famous soldier." 'They didna mak' sich a fuss a hout our lack when he wis made an Li.D." 'Oh is your son an LL.D." 'Yh, the sedger yip. He weem it on his hat, He's wi' the Lectric Lightin' Department!"—Glasgow Evening Tippes.