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TODAY'S WEATHER - Increasing clouds

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1990.

The issues of the Oregon election are 1. Bad money or good money

1. Pacific expansion or Pacific stag-Nothing else is at stake. Nothing cise is worth worrying about. The Re-

publican nominees are, it is to be feared, weak and imperfect human beings. We could all pick out more acceptable men, beginning, of course, very near home. But unfortunately there is no other way to support hones! oney and trans-Pacific development than to vote for these very nomineer That is the situation that confronts the voters of this state. Every vote cast for a candidate in opposition to the Republican ticket is a vote for silver and for "anti-imperialism."

Something like this has appeared in there columns before, and upon each occasion of its appearance the Fusion papers of the state have been observed to jump and how as if hit in a vital Without pausing to reflect upon this delicate tribute to accuracy of aim, It is desired now only to invite some of these Bryan organs to demonstrate how a man is to advance the cause of honcut money, and strengthen the hands of the Government in the Pacific crisis now confronting us, by voting for Fusion or Citizens or Independent candi dater. And on this point we pause for a reply.

If a mistake has been made in this matter, there is just about time to set It right before election day. It has en assumed that the people of Oregon take pride in the achievements of the Oregon volunteers; that they do not relish characterization of those ers as rapacious assassins, or charsterization of their service as an enprise of bloody conquest. It has en assumed that the farmers of Ore-

would like wider and stabler mar-

hels for their crops in Asia, that the millers would like more sale for their flour, the brewers more sale for their beer, the sawmilis more sale for their lumber, the factories more sale for their manufactures, the jobbers better markets for their wares. It has been assumed that all these understand and appreciate the advantage of the Philippines as a gateway into Asia, the advantage of a larger Pacific Navy, a larger Pacific merchant marine, more cks in every Pacific Coast seaport arming with incoming and outgoing amers, more trains on all the Pacific roads giving employment to thouof employes. It has been ased that the men of Oregon will welthe opportunity to assure the itry that the two steps to this end, old standard and Pacific expansion, to which the Government at present stands committed, meet their approval. If these assumptions are false, there is yet time in which the error may, be pointed out. And here again we pause for a reply.

The statement that a vote against the Republican ticket is a vote against Pacific expansion always excites, as we have said, howls of rage and grief from the Fusion papers. But will any of them offer an indemnifying bond to the effect that in the event of a Republican defeat no Pusion paper would greet the result as a triumph for Bryan finance and Bryan anti-expansion? Has any one of them the hardihood to deny that a Republican defeat in Oregon would be greeted by the entire silver and anti-imperialist press as a rebuke to the gold standard and a rebuke to Pacific expansion?

If a man wants to drop the gold standard for silver, and close the Paelfic to American enterprise, the best way he can do it is to knife the Repub-Bean ticket June 4. A reduced Republican majority or a partially defeated ticket will tell the country that Oregon weakening on these two questions, and that the Pacific Coast sees injusts in the gold standard and wants the Philippines abandoned. The consequences of such a verdict upon the ntry at large and upon the destiny of the Pacific Coast are dangerous be yend calculation. Whoever has anything at stake in this country confronts in this choice a serious crisis. If he trifles with the anti-Republican cause in any shape or form, he is playing

with fire.

ne material amendments in the National bankruptcy law are urged upon Congress. The chairman of the ciation of Referees in Bankruptcy points out that the discretion of reffrees regarding sales of property, and of Judges regarding discharges of bankrupts, is too much restricted. The exemptions allowed under the homestead acts of some states. Texas especially, are altogether excessive and unreasonable, judged by the standards prevailing in the Eastern States. The longed delays resulting from the necessity of taking appeals from hundreds of referees and from no less than sixtyfour Judges to the Supreme' Court of United States, give force to the suggestion that a special Court of Appeal in bankruptcy cases should be con-Among other suggestions ade by the association are that farmms and wage-earners should not be mpt from the application of the law. at corporations should be either made

that bankrupts guilty of palpable fraud should be properly dealt with, and that easonable compensation should be allowed to referees and trustees. The association declares that the law is worthy of amendment; that it has put an end to the ancient abuse of prefer ences; that it has released many debtors from disabilities which resulted in no good to their creditors; that it has prevented those about to fail from selecting too friendly assignees; that it has made the administration of insolvent estates uniform; that it has reduced controversies between debtors and creditors one-third; and that it has pricked the bubble of inflated cred The law, that is, is here to stay, and the most that discontented preferred creditors can hope for is its amendment.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY.

Much comment is indulged upon the cent order of the French Government prohibiting the sale of brandy in the army, and the prohibition of the sale f spirits in the British Army in South Africa, and most of it is founded in igcrance. It is asked why the United States should be behind France and England in this matter and the army canteen be continued and our soldiers in Manila be permitted to get drunk and then comes an arraignment of the Administration. To be sure, much of this criticism is insincere, being inspired by politics and to be found in papers whose editors are not beacon lights on the heights of morality and temperance. Yet it is entitled to an answer, even though the answer affect not at all the attitude of those sentimental degenerates who delight to believe and to assert the worst possible moral condition of their fellow-Americans serving in the Army.

In the first place, the United States ! not behind France and England in this matter, but has been in advance of them for years. The new rule just adopted by the French and English Armies has been in force in the United States Army for years. The Army regulations do not permit liquor to be sold in the canteen. Even beer and light wine can be sold only when specially authorized by the commanding officer of the post. The Army of the United States is not selling liquor. All the whisky its soldiers get is purchased at saloons not located on military reservaions or at Army posts. What drunk enness there is at Manila, or in the Army anywhere, is due to the sale of iquor by civilians. In this matter France and England have just caught up to us, and in the latter country the rule seems to have been only adopted ocally in South Africa. Does any one magine that the soldiers of France and England, even those in Africa, cannot procure liquor at all; that an order has sen issued forbidding them to drink or forbidding civilians to sell to them when off duty? Does any one imagine there are no saloons in South Africa o no brandy shops in France? Does anybody imagine that the soldiers do not drink liquor and become intoxicated at these civilian resorts?

With the Army in the field, of cours there is no civilian saloon, and the soldier is compelled by circumstances to keep sober, unless he is able to smuggle enough liquor into his kit to get drunk upon. It is the same in the Phil ippines. The soldier out in the field gets little chance to go on a spree. But in France, in England, in the United States or in the Philippines, the soldier stationed in or near a town has the same access to saloons that private itizens enjoy, limited, however, by his few opportunities to be absent from his quarters.

There is no regulation in the Army against a soldier's drinking or becom ing intoxicated, nor is there any law preventing civilians from doing the same things. A soldier who misbehaves himself, whether drunk or sober, is punished. So is a citizen, or ought to be. A soldier who is drunk while on duty is punished. Off duty, he is given at least some of the freedom of individual action enjoyed by other citizens. The canteen was established in the Army to lessen the tendency of the soldier to spend his spare time in saloons, where he might become intoxicated, and thus commit offenses for which he must be punished. It was thought, and practical experience has proved the theory, that the sale of beer under strict regulations and supervision, and not in quantity to intoxicate, would reduce the patronage of the saloons and curtail drunkenness and court-martial offenses in the Army.

The trouble in Manila is that the Army is quartered right in the heart of the city and the men have access to the saloons too easily. We should have the same trouble in Portland under the same circumstances. To be sure, the military government, being all powerful and absolute, might prohibit the sale of liquor in the Philippines, but the civil government might do the same in the United States. That is another question. The point The Oregonian desires to make is that the Army is not selling liquor to its soldiers, and in this respect it is in advance of the army of France and England, instead of b hind them, and that the American soldlers in the Philippines are no better nor worse than the American soldiers in the United States.

FIATISM IN THE OPEN. Twenty-five years ago the battle for the issue of unlimited greenbacks was fought. The election of General Rutherford B. Hayes as Governor of Ohio in 1875 was the turning point of that critical eampaign. This verdict in favor of honest money was accepted as final until the fall in the price of silver brought the advocates of unlimited cheap money again to the front. They chose cheap money in shape of free sliver at 16 to 1 as a convenient subterfuge, but their ultimate purpose has always been unlimited paper money. In 1896 the friends of sound money held that the demand for the free coinage of silver was only a cover, and that the real demand was for the restoration of unlimited greenbacks; that with the right gained to coin silver freely ratio of 16 to 1, the next step would be the authorization of unlimited greenbacks. The correctness of this prediction is confirmed by the platforms adopted by both factions of the

wealth and population of the country. not redcemable in any commodity, and to be issued by the Government; but until paper money is secured, free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is demanded." The Bryanite Populists demand the eclared that they would never cease to agitate until the "Lincoln greenbacks" ject to the law or clearly excluded, are restored. This Bryanite Populist | public when the world's wheat stocks | appropriation of revenues, stealing, a | terpart of his character in the world.

Populists, for the "Middle-of-the-Road"

Populists demand "a scientific and ab-

solute paper money based upon the

platform is to be the model for the Democratic platform to be framed at Kansas City, so that the real object of the Bryanite Democracy is to revive greenbackism, using the demand for free silver only as a cover for the ultimate design, which is not free silver, but free paper. They are not conten with the "metallic greenback"; they want unlimited cheap paper money.

DIRECT NOMINATIONS.

One of the most important questions that will come before the Legislature at its next session will be that of a primary law, by which the people of the various political parties may express their preference for party nominees. This is a reform in election procedure of more importance than the Australian ballot system, whose adoption a few years ago, after stream labor against indifference and secret intrigue, was halled as a great victory for purification of the ballot. Under our present primary system the people have no real opportunity to express their preference for party nominees, and party tickets are put up and manipulated in back rooms and inner offices by men who arrogate to themthe right to make selection of candidates. The present system is provocative of bolts, splits and dissatisfaction among the masses of party voters, and has a tendency to breed independent candidates, who would not bob up so freely had their claims first been passed upon by direct popular

An ideal primary law is one which gives the adherents of each party an opportunity to vote directly for the party nominees for every office, from Constable to United States Senator, including delegates to all necessary conventions. It should embrace the feature of the new California law, which holds the primaries of all parties at the same time and place, a separate ballotbox and judges being provided for each party, and the voter electing which box shall receive his ballot, the voting being strictly by registration, the same as at the regular election. Under such a law, party nominations might be made, and each party put up for the suffrages of the people the men who are the strongest among the voters of that party, and not those who make the most satisfactory arrangements with a few self-constituted party leaders. The present system fails to register the will of the people, whether tickets are nominated at straight party conventions whether they are the outcome of conferences between different party conventions, or whether they are put out by organizations or cliques of individuals or petition of voters. In none of these ways do the great mass of voters of the various parties have a real voice in determining the persons whose names shall appear upon the official ballot under party designations.

Georgia has just held a Democratic orimary somewhat upon the direct omination system, by which Augustus Bacon has been chosen as the party's preference for the United States Senate, and other nominations have been made. In speaking of this new depart ure and its practical operation, the At lanta Constitution says:

The people, in the exercise of their pers sovereignty, have met at the ballot loss with all of the formalities attending their presence in the statute election, and have indicated those whom they wish to serve them, as well one whom they wish to serve them, as we the policies by which they wish the fut be guided. This departure from the haph ard system, in which chance and finesse plays a larger part than the will of the people ats to a new era in our politics, and marks a new interest on the part of the people in the affairs which concern them.

The primary is the fountain of pure politics. It is the only place where the oters have an opportunity to select from the neonle at large the men they desire to place in office. Under the present system this fountain is defiled and the voters are practically denied the privilege of saying who shall be their party nominees. A proper direct nomination primary law would be the longest step ever taken in Oregon towards registering the real will of the people at the polls.

JACK FLYNN'S LATEST.

Mr. J. T. Flynn's announcement through the press dispatches that the Russian Government had submitted plans to the United States by which the wheat prices of the world could be dictated is interesting, coming, as it does, at a time when the wheat markets are at a low ebb all over the world, Mr. Flynn has not yet divulged the

plan by which this "dictation" is to be carried to a successful conclusion but if any of his own economic theories are to be engrafted on the scheme it will bear watching. Mr. Flynn is the author of a political text-book which at one time promised to divide honors with Coin's Financial Shoool, and his financial theories generally are not unlike those of the man who demonstrates (by words) that he can lift himself over a fence by a strong upward pull on his bootstraps.

The wheat market, by perfectin such a combination, could be "lifted," no doubt, to the entire satisfaction of every graingrower. But that prices can be advanced by any combination of men or countries, so that the permanent effect will prove beneficial to growers, is a matter of doubt. The withdrawal of all of the grain produced in America and Russia from the market would send prices soaring skyward, and so long as this wheat was kept off the market the growers of other countries would receive record-breaking prices for their crops. The object of this Russo-American alliance, however, is apparently to benefit the American grower, and if he could not sell his wheat it is not altogether plain where he would gain a direct benefit through assisting in advancing prices for the

rest of the world. Mr. Leiter, of Chicago, came the nearest to making a success of an attempt to corner the markets of the world, and as long as his money lasted he kept prices moving upward, but the momen he attempted to unload the market broke and left him "up in the air. Practically the same results, or possibly worse ones, would follow an attempt to take all of the wheat of two such countries as America and Russia from the market. Not only would there be a reaction in prices as soon as an attempt was made to sell, but the growers would find that in elevating prices for the rest of the world outside the combine they had driven a large number of the consumers to using cheaper food, and the demand would be more restricted than ever. Supply and demand regulates the price of wheat. and even the famous Leiter deal, with all of its millions behind it, would not free colnage of silver at 16 to 1, and have achieved even the partial success which it seemed to enjoy for a time, had it not been sprung on the

were at the lowest ebb and poor crops

ere the rule everywhere.

The course of the wheat markets for the past two years shows plainly that there are people all over the world who are willing to sell wheat at the price now prevailing, and until some of them e weary of growing wheat at these prices and retire from the business, nothing but famine and had crops will cause an improvement in the mar ket. Old World stocks are somewhat scanty at the present time, when com-pared with those of former years, but this is one of the results of modern methods. Steam and the electric telegraph have brought the granaries of the world within easy access of the consuming markets of the Old World, and it is no longer possible to frighten them with the bogie of low stocks. The only method by which the Russo-American scheme could attain a great measure of success would be in prohibiting a certain percentage of the farmers of the two countries from raising wheat. Even this has its drawbacks It might cause a bigger howl than is now going up over the low prices of The gross negligence shown by the

authorities at Seattle in permitting a steamer to leave port in such an overloaded condition as was the Aberdeen is nothing short of criminal. The steamer may reach Nome with her closely huddled human cargo, but if she does it will be through a special dispensation of Providence. The Abericen is well known in this port, and people familiar with her diminutive proportions and cramped quarters read with wonder that 268 passengers and sixty head of stock had found even standing room aboard of her. The confession of guilt by the agents of the vessel could not be more open. The alacrity with which they refunded the passage money of the fortunate few who left the vessel at Clallam Bay, to gether with a small remuneration their trouble, is all the proof that is needed to show that they had been guilty of an outrage in selling so great a number of tickets in excess of the capacity of the vessel. The negligence of the inspectors who connived at the rascallty of the Aberdeen's agents is all the more reprehensible when the personality of the victims is considered. A very large proportion of the goldhunters now rushing northward are people whose lives have been spent far inland, away from the ocean and its perils. They accordingly have not the slightest knowledge of the dangers to which they are being subjected by the men who regard human life so lightly. Unless the authorities on Puget Sound awake to a realization of the duty before them, we may expect to hear of some ocean tragedies which will startle the Nation, and for which all of the gold in Alaska will not make amends.

While the rush to Nome now fairly under way has something of the heedless character of a stampede common to all mining excitement, a degree of deliberation in getting ready for the start and of care in providing themselves with appliances for their com fort, and for the vocations in which they expect to engage, is noticeable among those outward bound from this city that was almost entirely absent in the Klondike rush of several years ago. Men now realize that they cannot meet the conditions of mining in the Arctic region barehanded, nor force the deliberate movement of the Arctic Spring. While the exodus of goldhunters from this and other Pacific Coast ports for Cape Nome will, within the next few weeks, he tremendous, there is substantial proof in the heavy freigh lists of vessels engaged in this traffic that they are sensible of the fact that when they reach Cape Nome they will be a long distance from the markets of the world, and will need a good many things that are not among the products of the Arctic zone,

Including the permanent annual appropriations, Congress will provide for the expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year the sum, approximately, of \$716,000,000. An increase is noted all along the line. For the Indian service, for pensions deficiencies, for diplomatic and consular service, for the legislative, fudicial and executive expenses of the Government, for the Milltary Academy, for fortifications, for the Army and Navy, for the postal service, for the improvement of rivers and harbors, more money is to be given than for the present year, the aggregate increase being about \$37,000,-000. There is evidence, however, that the items have been carefully scanned, the increase being, for the most part, demanded by National growth, the requirements of which must be met.

A bill is pending before the Massachusetts Legislature which provides that no one shall sell or expose for sale any firecrackers more than four inches long and three-quarters of an inch in diameter; or any firecrackers containing dynamite or other high explosive other than gunpowder. This bill is almed at the giant or cannon cracker, whose introduction is responsible for the large increase of accidents at Fourth of July celebrations in recent years. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have prohibited the sale or use of this giant cracker. Any person caught in the act of firing this giant cracker on the Fourth of July next in Washington, D. C., will be arrested and kept in confinement until the hollday is over.

It is seriously proposed to run James Corbett for Congress in the Twelfth New York City District, now represented by George B. McClellan, son of the General. The prizefighter John Morriseey, who defeated Yankee Sullian and John C. Heenan, was elected a member of the fortieth and forty-first Congresses after he left the prizering and became proprietor of two gambling-houses and owner of Saratoga racetrack. A prizefighter, named Gully was once elected a member of the Britsh House of Commons.

The late ex-United States Senator Hill, of Colorado, was an advocate of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 His education at Brown University where he was professor of chemistry for several years, of course, taught him better than to be a believer in the gospel of dishonest money, but when a man is anxious to be elected United States Senator from a silver-mining state he is apt to consult his sense of personal self-interest rather than his scholastic intelligence.

Senator Hale, on the floor of the Senate, speaks of the American rule in Cuba as "fraud, peculation, cheating,

carnival in every direction of corruption and fraud," all based upon the postal frauds engineered by Neely. omehow, in Oregon, the impression prevalls that it takes more than one merry-maker to make a whole carnival. Moderation of speech seems to be

There is a trade union in Philadel-

phia, the Brotherhood of Carpenters,

which works willingly with mechanics

who prefer not to be members of a

a lost art with the antis.

union. The Brotherhood of Carpenters is what a labor union was originally intended to be, a benevolent organization formed to help its own, not to hurt others. Must Dr. Leyds account to Kruger for every time he treated a European diplomat to a glass of beer? An ordinary American drummer has more lat-

profits on his dynamite monopoly? It requires no assurance from Secretary Long that the Buffalo, Essex and Lancaster are not being sent to European waters as a threat to Tur-The wonder is that such vessels are even permitted to be seen in European ports as samples of the new American Navy.

It is noted in the dispatches that a riendly spirit prevailed during a discussion of creed revision at the General Assembly, Wednesday. That is fortu-nate, because the St. Louis police are kept busy with the street-car strike.

The halls of Congress give back the choing sounds of sonerous sentences, and then the Government printing presses set to work on them. There nust be campaign material in abundance if the whole business of legislation has to stop.

Agoncillo has killed off 500 more Americans by special cable. Would it not be well for the Democrats to enlist his powerful aid in reducing the Army?

How long is it going to take the Boer ommissioners to estimate crocodile tears at their real value?

Transvanl Before the Jameson Raid Thomas B. Shearman in The North American

As it is untruly pretended that the complaints of foreigners relate to regulations introduced since the Jameson raid of De-cember, 1985, we confine our statements to the condition of things as they were before the Jameson raid was thought of. No local municipal government of any kind was allowed. The City of Johannesburg, with 50,000 inhabitants, was not merely not allowed to elect a municipal govern ment. It was not allowed to have any, whether elected or appointed. Everything had to be referred to President Kruger and his Pirst Raad. Every Boer was comelled to keep a rifle, and no foreigner was ermitted to have one. No Roman Cath-ilc or Jew was allowed to vote or to hold effice; and for a long time not even a Protestant was allowed to vote, unless he belonged to the orthodox Dutch Church. Although two-thirds of the residents of the Transvaal could neither speak nor unerstand the Dutch language, and alhough all educated residents understood the English language, yet English and American children were forced to learn Dutch, to the exclusion of English; while he use of any other language than Dutch n the courts or in any official proceedings

was strictly prohibited.

It frequently happened that the Judges, all the counsel, and all the witnesses understood English better than Dutch, and that the technical phrases upon which the issue turned were in English, and could ot be expressed correctly in Dutch. Nevertheless, everybody in court was com pelled either to talk in Dutch, or, having spoken in English, to listen while his lan-guage was mangled by a Dutch interpreer. Occasionally a Judge so far forgo simuelf as to allow a case to be stated to him in English, where both parties spoke English only. For this he was promptly punished by a fine, and threatened with moval if he repeated the offense. A Judge of the highest court was called upon to decide a controversy between an American resident and the Transvaal Government Being an honest man, he made a preliminary decision in favor of the American; whereupon President Kruger promptly caused his removal from office, and passed a law forbidding any similar case ever to be brought into court. Find-ing that upon another question the major-ity of the highest court would not accept his dictation, President Kruger caused the court to be abolished and fresh Judges substituted of a more subservient nature

An Immediate Naval Need.

The Forum. There is no question in connection with the Navy which deserves more careful consideration than that of a proper sup-ply of seamen. We have very few, if any, native watermen now to call upon and while the state governments are in a measure endeavoring to meet this want by their Naval Militia organizations, Con-gress should increase by at least 19,000 en the present limit of enlistment, and continue to encourage the Naval Reserve force by liberal appropriations and assign-ments of war material.

While the enormous increase in our pop lation has not in any way diminished the fear of some of our people that a hand-ful of the rank and file of the United States Army and Navy may follow the precedents of history and usurp the reins of government, our constantly increasing wealth has seriously augmented the danger of rupture with other nations. while there is not the least doubt of the ultimate success of any war into which it may be our misfortune to be drawn, we must not lose sight of the fact that not every conflict will be as short and victori-ous as the recent one, but that immense damage to our property and great loss of life may result before final victory. One of the most pertinent assignments of the Naval Militia is to coast and harbor de-fense. Had the demands and petitions for a proper-sized Naval Reserve been heeded, and a force averaging 1000 men per state been authorized, batteries of them, instructed by the regular artillery in time of peace, would have provided a splendid seaconst defense force, which, with sub-marine torpedo-boats, would have released the regular artillery and the northern squadrons for immediate service in the

President Kruger. Harper's Magazine.

For two full minutes I stood there look-ing at the man whom the historian of the world may some day class as amon the few men whose names signify decade: of history that have changed the politi-cal trend of the world. Although that may not be true, he was the man whose name was attracting more attention throughout the whole world at the time than that of any other individual. He was sitting in a big chair at the corner of the table. I could only see his back and profile; his massive shoulders were stooped, and his head was bent forward on his breast. He was wearing a pair of hine goggles with close-fitting acreens to protect his eyes from dust. His irongray hair was combed directly back from his forehead over his head to his collar Once seen, his face could never be for gotten. I have never seen any other like it in pictures or among living men. That face is a prototype of Oom Paul's char-acter. From what I saw, and from what I have heard from men who have known him nearly all his life, there is no coun-

A SOCIALIST BUBBLE PRICKED. In a little booklet recently published

entitled "Other People's Money," Robert P. Porter tells of a movement in England against municipal ownership, which rudely shatters the claims of the advocates of the movement in the United States. It appears that in over 100 instances local au horities in England have obtained and are holding "provisional orders" granted by Parliament for electric lighting, etc. ithout doing anything to carry the powers into effect. Dog-in-the-manger-like these powers have been taken to private and individual effort out, and the natural result is to retard enterprise and stop the progress of the towns. Further, it is said that the English municipalities not content with going into the business of supplying water, light and transportation, are seeking power to branch out into other trades. No less than 70 municipalities have applied either to Parliament or the itude than that from his employer. To Board of Trade for power to trade in elec-trical fittings, thus coming actually into whom does Kruger account for the competition with private manufacturers, and in addition to that a large number of bills are before Parliament from muni-cipalities seeking to become trading cororations. In one case the application was to manufacture and sell paving and paving materials; in another to supply cold stor-age, in a third to do a fire insurance ousiness, and in a fourth case to transact a patent office business. In all these en-terprises the wretched ratepayer will be called upon to pay whether the busines s successful or not. The local debt of England and Wales represents the enor-mous sum of \$1,280,000,000, over half of which represents various tradingwhich may or may not be worth the or-iginal capital invested therein. Not only have municipalities obtained

> elition, but they have an organization nown as the Municipal Corporation Association, formed to oppose all efforts of the part of private enterprise to extend the services or lower the prices. This body raises its funds for such extarordinary proceedings by a rateable levy over the whole of the affected towns so that although ostensibly preserving its local character, the opposition is centralized. Thus the North of Scotland and the South of Ireland are whipped into line to defeat measures which would be of immense value to Lancaster, York and some of the Midland counties. This powerful or-ganization, equipped with learned coun-sel and a well-organized lobby in Parila-ment. Is the barrier against the initiation of individual enterprise, and the risk of having to face such an opposition practi-cally debars even the attempt. The taxpayers and commercial bodies of England are up in arms against this scheme for the suppression of fair dealing by the un-limited enlargement of the functions of government, and on April 15, 1900, the English House of Commons, by a majority of 141 against 67, voted for the appoint-ment of a joint committee of both houses of Parliament to inquire into the ques on of municipal trading. Times in an editorial on this subject says: It is hoped by the Government and by the supporters of the proposal generally that the joint committee will be able to lay down some general rules which will put an end to what Mr. Balfour has condemned as "random dealing with great interest." No one desires to request the extension of municipal work under cent the extension of municipal work, und easonable conditions, where it is shown that he public needs are not otherwise supplied. The evil that has to be guarded against is that of ambitious projects entered upon without any real necessity, involving waste of the rate-payers' money, the creation of new places and alaries, the increase of a privileged class of workmen, and the total exclusion of private and competitive effort.

'provisional orders" in order to prevent

dividuals from entering the field of com-

These facts are given as a warning to American ratepayers against the fiction spread all over the United States as to the gratifying results of municipal owner ship in the United Kingdom. Including Glasgow, there is not a single such en terprise in England which has given, or nder present conditions of operation, can rive as good and as satisfactory results to the community as can be obtained by properly regulated industrial manage

General Schoffeld's Estimate of Grant.

General Schofield is the only survivor of the distinguished subordinates of General Grant in his last great campaign of 1865, General Schofield was a fine scholar at Vest Point, a severe student of the science of war, and so able a soldler in the field that his great ability won the warmest praise from both Grant and Sherman. In ils "Forty-Six Years in the Army," published in 1897, General Schoffeld gives an admirable estimate of Grant's military character, from which the following is an extract:

Grant possessed that higher moral courag which is andisturbed by excitement or pas which is undisturbed by excitement or pas-sion in a greater degree than any other com-mander of our time; and Longstreet agrees with this judgment, confessing that Lee some-times "lost his head" through a strain of hereditary pugnacity, as he did at Gettysburg. Grant's most extraordinary quality was the extreme simplicity of his character, which is one of the most prominent atributes of greatness.

The greatest of all the traits of Grant's character was his moral and intellectual integrity, sincerity, veracity and justice. He was incapable of any attempt to deceive anybody, and, above all, was inca-pable of deceiving himself. He postersed that rarest of all human faculties, the power of a perfectly accurate estimate of imself, uninfluenced by pride, ambition flattery or self-interest. Grant was very far from being a modest man, but his just self-esteem was as far above modesty as It was above flattery. The highest praise he accepted for what he believed it was worth; it did not disturb his equilibrium in the elightest degree. While he knew his own merits, he also knew his own imperfections. When Grant's attention was called to any mistake he had committed he could see it and admit it is quickly and unreservedly as if it had been made by anybody else; his love of truth and justice was so far above all personal considerations that he showed gratification when any error into which he might have fallen was corrected. While Grant was to tally without any false pride of opinion or of knowledge, no man could be firmer than he in adherence to his mature judgment or more earnest, on proper occa-sions, to make it understood that his opinion was his own and not porrowed from anybody else. His pride in his own mature opinion was very great; in that he was far as possible from being a modest man. This absolute confidence in his own judgment upon any subject which he had mastered and the moral courage to take upon himself alone the highest responsibility and to demand full authority and freedom to act on it according to his own judgment, without interference from anybody, added to his accurate estimate anybony, added to his accurate estimate of his own ability and his clear perception of the necessity of unrestricted authority and responsibility in the conduct of military operations, constituted the foundation of the very great character of Grant, a very great man, the only one of our own time, so far as can be known, who necessared both the character and the milpossessed both the character and the miltary ability which were, under the circum. stances, indispensable in the commander of the armies which were to suppress the

great rebellion. Grant, like Lincoln, was a typical American, and of the highest type, for the sol-diers and the people saw in Grant and in Lincoln the personification of their highest ideal of a citizen, a soldler or states man, a man whose greatness they could see and understand as plainly as anything else under the sun.

Matchless courage and composure in the most critical hour of a doubtful and doperate battle, magnanimity in the bour ctory, and moral courage to compel all others to respect his plighted faith to those who had surrendered to him, were the crowning glories of Grant's char-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

If there is anything in a name, Martin Maginnis, of Montana, is a Corker.

Hark from the tomb. Joubert is reported as pleading for American intervention

Agoncillo's name begins with the same etter as Ansnias'-and there are other

Is Richard Harding Davis in South Africa? And if he is, why doesn't he square imself with the censor?

Jupiter Pluvius oughtn't to make such a fuss just because a few of us put on our last year's straw hats.

The candidate who coughs up his money s usually obliged the day after election to swallow his disappointment. Now Jim Corbett wants to go to Cong-

there is one more fight left in them. Though Clark may not be Senator.

ess. These prizefighters always think

Although he has the price, Consoling thought: This Summer he Can buy a little ice. A man has been fined \$10 for calling a

Chicago lawyer a lobster, but he need not worry. Truth crushed to earth will rise aguin. If the Kansas City hotel men keep on ulling rates, the delegates to the Demo-

ratic Convention will have to sleep on the party platform. No need to groun.

No need to groun,
If your boy's in Nome,
You know right where to find him;
Just let him alone,
And he'll come home,
And leave his coin behind him.

England may be all the Angiophobians ay of it, but it hasn't any party that is passing resolutions of sympathy for the nemies of the country.

The truly poor mer of the Senate, that s, the men who have scarcely anything above their salary of \$5000 are: Allen of Nebraska, Bate of Tennessee, Berry of Arkansas, Beve.idge of Indiana, Eurrowa of Missouri, Tillman of South Carolina, Chilton of Texas, Clay of Georgia, Cockrell of Missouri, Cullom of Illinois, Debre of Kentucky, Heitfeld of Idaho, Jones of Arkansas, Kenny of Delaware, Kyle of South Dakota, Lindsay of Kentucky, Vest of Missouri Tillman of South Carolina, Shoup of Idaho, Pritchard of North Carolina, Mason of Illinois, Morgan of Alabama, Mallory of Florida, McCumber of North Dakota and McBride of Oregon.

The late Lester Wallack once told a story of his still more famous fether, James W., that as either an actor or a nanager he could never tolerate the ballet, even where it was seemingly necessary according to custom, as part of an entertainment or in the opera. One day there came to him a friend, a man about town, who said: "My dear Wellack, it is very curious that you do not see the beauties of imagination shown by the poses of the ballet." Going on in this strain the visitor at last wore out the patience of the actor-manager, who repiled: "Look here, it is bad ereigh to stand these absurdities in an opera, but though I can comprehend people singing their joys, I am d-d if I can their dancing their

Four little candidates, We're fusionists of high degree, Four little candidates We have got the nomination And have Mitchell's approbation, And we soon will own creation, Four little candidates.

The first little man is the good Jim Hunt, Four little candidates Four little candidates:
Whose nerve has brought him to the front,
Four little candidates.
In the Senate (if we get there)
Folks who see us four can bet their
Money we'll do more than set there.

Four little candidates. The last little man is one P. P. Mays,

Four little candidates. He's plugged for Mitchell all his days, His thirst for office he can't smother Had one once and wants another Meanwhile he has "placed" his brother Four little candidates.

P. S. It don't make any difference about H. & M. he other two.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"I sold newspapers when I was a boy," de-clared the statesman, proudly. "And new you are selling the public," remarked an unaympa-thetic auditor.—Philadelphia North American. "What was the disposition of those lemons I saw here yesterday?" asked the grocer of his cierk. "The disposition, did you say, sir? Sour, sir," said the quick-witted clerk.—Youk-

"Why do you call him a good Populist statesman?" "Because his Congressional record shows that he has introduced more resolutions of inquiry than any two other men."—Chicago Evening Poet.

ers Statesman.

Startling Ingratitude.—Mr. Newkid—Uncle Thomas has lost his entire fortune in Wall street! Mrs. Newkid—Oh! the ungrateful wrotch! Hight after we had named the baby or him!-Puck. "I have noticed that marriage seems to make a man more content," said the Sweet Young Thing, with the air of one waiting for an an-swer. "Yes; there is nothing like knowing the worst," said the Savage Bachelor, Indianapo-

Its Press A Vital Distinction .- "I'll just bet," said the ryous little man; "T'll just bet you can't point out the difference between a Democrat and a Populist this year." "Er-well," said the placid fat man, "for one thing, you wen't hear of the Democrates gittin" any of Mark Hanna's campaign funds in the close districts." —Indianapolis News.

As a man entered a picture gallery the at-As a man entered a picture galery the at-tendant tapped him on the shoulder, and, point-ing to a small cur that followed him, said, "Dogs are not admitted." "That's not my deg." replied the visitor. "But he follows you." "So do you!" replied the old gentleman sharp-ly. The attendant growled, and removed the log with entirely unnecessary violence.—Tit-

A Nebraska Precedent.

Lincoln Journal.

The revocation of Clark's appointment the Senate from Montana by Governor Smith as soon as the locomotive could bring him back from the Pacific Coast and the appointment of Martin Maginnis in his stead, will add something to the muddle in Washington, as it will present amother question for the debaters, the power of the real Governor to revoke an executive act performed by the acting Governor during his absence. In Nebraska years ago ther

In Nebraska years ago there was a fa-mous trial of this question, when acting Governor No. 1. James, revoked the proa-lamaton of acing Governor No. 2. Has-call, calling a session of the Legislature to provide for the filling of the vacancy in the Governor's office. in the Governor's office.

The case was tried before the Supreme

Court on a writ of mandamus brought for a test by a member of the Legislature, ar-rested for nonattendance by the Sergeantat Arms. James, the Secretary of State and acting Governor, after the impeach-ment of Governor Butler, was absent in Washington, and Hassall, the President of the Senate, acting Governor in his absence, slipped down from Omaha, issued the proclamatin, attached the seal of the state to it, and the Legislature prepared to meet.

James hurried home and "revoked" the proclamation of acting Governor Hascall as he didn't want the vacancy filled. Part of the Legislature met and sent out the Sergoant-at-Arms for the others. The court sustained the "revoke," Judge O. P. Mason dissenting.