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TODAY'S WEATHER - Generally fair and T; westerly winds

ORTLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1900

Two choices and no third will connt every man that goes to the polls n Oregon next Monday. He will help open the Pacific ocean to commerce and further the development of the Pafic coast, or else he will vote to close the door of Asiatic trade to American nterprise and turn over to Europe the prosperity that for the next ten years hould come to Oregon. Republican ictory means Pacific expansion. Fuion victory means a damper on Pacific trade and Oregon's progress. The welare of the community and the success of business here is bound up in the Republican cause. It ought not to take nsible men long to make up their finds which way to vote. The present nflux of capital and population to the Pacific Coast proceeds from expectain of a vigorous policy in Pacific affairs, retention of the Philippines, inistence on the open door in Asia. This the first fruits of expansion. the operation can be stopped and the movement reversed. Let the country leclare for anti-imperialism, abandon ment of the Philippines, abandonment of Secretary Hay's open door proramme, and the end comes at once The effective way for Oregon to bring country to that decision is to deeat the Republican ticket, or lower the blican majority. A rousing vicfor the Republican candidates next day will be the best advertisement Oregon can give herself and the best sible stroke of business policy. very Fusion and Independent candilate is not only working against the nor and credit of the Nation, but he s working to take money out of his own pocket and give it to the capitalsts and workingmen of Great Britain, Germany and Russia.

We ought to have here at Portland within ten years a city of 200,000 peo-. We ought to have 600,000 inhabiants in Oregon and four Representalives in Congress. We ought to have a trans-Pacific steamship loading and loading here once a week a cargo of 000 tons, worth \$150,000. We ought be shipping to Asia, including the Philippines, \$500,000 worth of Oregon lumber, wool, beer and other roducts every month. We ought to have a maritime industry here that ld employ 10,000 families instead of 1000. We ought to have thirty passeninstead of twelve leaving our railway stations every day. bught to be building Government cruisers and battle-ships continuously in stead of two torpedo-boats a year. We can have all this, with Pacific expansion; without it, we cannot. Every voter in Oregon has a chance next Monmy to stand by his town or to give it a black eye. This is the supreme issue. verything else is incidental and unimortant. A man is either for his counry, his state, his town and his family, else he is for Atkinson, Winslow, hurz, Altgeld, Tillman and Aguinaldo. He has two choices, but no third.

The foundation of woman's demand for the ballot is that she has wrongs right. But she is not clear as to that they are, except that exclusion om suffrage is in itself a wrong. This reasoning in a circle that leads noere, and convinces nobody. The decaration of a correspondent that "every property, educational, social and indiidual right that has been gained for omen has been secured through the ard work of the advocates of equal suffrage" is a somewhat sweeping intment of our whole social and politcal system, and a denial that women ever had any rights whatsoever until te began to agitate for the ballot. It may be conceded that the female sufrage movement has called attention to rtain inequalities in the laws, and has resulted in the political improvement of sex as a whole. By asking for that which they did not need, the women got hat they did need and ought to have ad, With a general and practically nplete recognition of her legal, soeducational and individual rights and special protection for her property ights, there is little to be desired by comen that has not been given, and as onsequence the female suffrage agi-

The Oregonian has urged on behalf of resentatives Moody and Tongue that it is better to keep them than try men whose status on committees. would give them for years an inrior equipment for service. This ar-iment seems to offend the sensibilities some of our good friends in the coun

whose fairness and impartiality is

st proverbial. They object that argument was not forthcoming in cases of Mitchell, Hermann and With all deference to the feelof these high-toned moralists, who er quote The Oregonian except to quote it, and never see anything in except to steal or to spit at, we must and them that their objection is superficial and inconclusive. If igue or Moody were wrong on vital tions, as Mitchell, Hermann and is were wrong, The Oregonian would ot be found supporting them for their rience and committee places, or for other reason. But granted that lopgue and Moody are sound on main tions, the argument that their ipment and opportunities exceed es with great force. Oregon lost

was dropped from the Senaté; but it gained immeasurably more in having a nan safe and sound on the money question. Oregon will lose heavily in opportunity in the displacement of Senator McBride; but it will gain immeas urably more in the long run by having there of some character and force in National affairs, and a man whose loyalty to the gold standard did not consist in diplomatic trimming when the battle was on and in lusty houts when the victory was won. There is a difference here which any person of ordinary intelligence can see For all others, including the critics referred to, The Oregonian cares nothing; and it will only remind them, in a spirit of Christian forbearance, that they are a pack of dishonest rascals whose enmity and disapproval are accounted the highest possible praise.

THE MATTER WITH US. It is the concern of every taxpayer and every citizen that we have an effi cient and economical city government. Soom times in Portland gave us inflated ideas of all local values, extravagant notions of our destiny. We fell into loose and expensive ways. There came a time when the municipality would not stand the pace, and there was loud demand that the brakes should be applied. The agitation for reform found expression in committees of one hundred, taxpayers' league, kindred organizations, were useful in instructing the public and directing the efforts for betterment along intelligent lines. Not all suggestions offered or plans devised by these bodies were practicable, but some were adopted, and on the whole we are much better off than we were when the movement for retrenchment

began. The Oregonian today makes an exhibit of the city's conditions as compared with like municipalities in other parts of the country. The showing merits the attention of all citizens. It is apparent that we are doing quite as well as many other places which enjoy credit for having well-administered governments. Our taxes are not low nough. They never are. But they are quite as low, and lower, than other owns whose property valuations are the same as in Portland. We enjoy here secure police government, comparative immunity from fire, a thorough system of public lighting, good water and clean and well-paved streets. For these things we must pay, and we appear to be paying about as little as is fficient to insure satisfactory service.

The city charter continues to trouble our friends, the Fusionists. They have got themselves into such a fix that they cannot wage a campaign along national ines, and they are obliged to make the woods and dales resound with their doleful cries about our local government. Their Legislative candidates have gathered together some meager ammunition and are firing away about the charter. We must have a new charter, they say. They count that biennial Legislative session lost which loes not provide Portland a new organic law. The people want a more potent voice in their own affairs, they declare, and demand a restoration of the old power "to change their entire city administration at every election." The Police and Fire Commissioners have too much to say about the control of their departments and too little to

say to the Mayor. Well, much depends on the Mayor, and more on the Commissions. There has never before been a time in Portland's history when the heads of the police and fire departments, and the en under them, felt that the security of their positions did not depend wholly on the caprice of the man in the Mayor's chair. There has been a regular blennial overhauling of the departments, with decapitation for the their subordinates. Political efficiency, and not official competency, was the test of continued employment. Do we want a recurrence of the demoralization visited upon police and firemen by the mischievous and unscrupulous Pennoyer regime? Should these departments be used as mere partisan machines, as under the preceding administration? Or do we need civil service and the employment of men on merit and not for mere personal and political service? The latter we are near now to having, and we shall have, if the present system of zwo stable commis with real powers, is not changed by ogus reformers and self-seeking politicians.

The mutations of local politics, and the vicissitudes of changing administrations, have taught all cities a leson. The new rule in Portland to retire one Police and one Fire Commissioner every two years is in exact line with pproved policies of city government Too few changes have not been the trouble in Portland, Our municipal misfortunes have rather been due to too frequent and violent changes.

THE SAME TREATMENT FOR EACH. The British Government will not make peace with the Transvaal upon any terms short of unconditional surrender. Political disfranchisement for a time may be expected. Probably the present territorial divisions will be roken up and redistributed into new administrative districts to be governed for a time as crown colonies. Natal may get a slice of Boer territory as a compensation for its losses and sacri-The rebellious districts of North Cape Colony may be annexed to the Orange Free State, which is to be constituted the Orange River crown col-

The suggestion that the British Government ought to recognize a broad dis tinction between the two Dutch republies in regard to their responsibility for the present war, inasmuch as the Orange Free State was an independent nation and therefore did not rebel in its attack upon Great Britain, probably will not be heeded, and does not deserve to be. The Orange Free State did not pretend that it had been ill-treated in any way by Great Britain, and yet it wantonly joined hands with the Transvaal to invade British territory. If the Orange Free State had not made wanton war, the Dutch in North Cape Colony would not have revolted and England could have made short work of the Transvaal, which is not nearly so rich a country in developed agricul-

ture as the Orange Free State. With the Orange Free State neutral Britain, with Durban as a base, could have concentrated her forces for invasion of the Transvaal from Natal: ould have held her whole railway line unbroken from the Orange River to Mafeking, and have invaded the Transvaal from that point. The alliance with new men would have is sound and the Orange Free State doubtless decided the Transvaal to make war. For savily in opportunity when Mitchell this reason the Orange Free State deTransvaal. It made war wantonly; it expected to share all the political adantages of victory. It cannot fairly expect to escape any of the disabilities and penalties of defeat.

OUR MISSIONARY RESPONSIBILITY

General Thomas M. Anderson, who mmanded the first expedition to the Philippines, and whose opportunities to speak understandingly upon the subject give substantial weight to his words. expresses himself to the point in a brief article in a late number of the New York Independent upon "The Religious Question in the Philippines." He opens his article with the statement that certain influential Filipinos have requested him to make a statement, the point of which is that any attempt on the part of our Government to encourage a cru-sade against the religion of the people of the islands would arouse a bitter and fanatical opposition. The great mass of the people are sincere Roman Catholics (possibly of the type of a past century), and this opposition, so say their more enlightened brethren, might readily become so widespread and intense as to rekindle the fires of insurrection and bring about that most deplorable of all wars, a religious war.

There is something in this view, no doubt, but since, as we all know (what at present at least the Filipnos cannot understand), our Government does not interfere in religious controversies, the matter is, or will be in the hands of the missionary boards, perhaps in the hands of individual missionaries, for adjustment. It is clear that to be beneficial rather than pernicious in its effect upon the Filipinos, missionary effort in the islands must be guided by judgment rather than pushed by seal. "Just as soon," says General Anderson, "as a missionary movement is set on foot to convert the Filipinos from Catholicism, so soon will the Filipino people jump at the conclusion that our Government has directed the crusade." Absurd as this may seem to us, it is but the natural conclusion of a people accustomed to a union of church and state, and to the dominance in this

union of the church. While it is true that the United States Government will not support or encourage special missionary effort in the Philippines, it is equally true that it cannot interfere with the plans and purposes of missionary boards to establish church organizations of diverse character among the people of these islands. It follows that the workings of the missionary question in detail must be left to the judgment of the missionaries themselves. That it is a grave question requiring careful and temperate direction is plain. If zeal is permitted to outweigh judgment, as it has too often done in pressing matters of religion upon an alien people, the fears of a religious war, as expressed by the influential Filipinos, whose view General Anderson voices as above

noted, may prove to be well founded. The missionary responsibility in the premises is of a grave and pronounce nature. That zeal will be subordinate to judgment in dealing with the problem is the reasonable desire of the tolerant people of the United States, in the churches and out of them.

There is a tendency on the part of the thoughtless to treat Memorial day as a mere holiday, an opportunity to get away from work and have a good time. There is in this an absence of all patriotic impulse, of all conception of the real significance of the occasion. For one day each year the Nation ceases from its labors and pays homage to the memory of those who offered their lives for its welfare. The nation that neglects to honor its heroes will in time have none worthy of honor. The lead in the matter of a ance of the day set apart for this purpose has always been taken by the Grand Army of the Republic, not because its members have any more reason as citizens to feel grateful for the achievements of the heroic dead or to honor their memory, but because in the flame and smoke of battle they learned more surely the lesson of the extent of the sacrifice and the glory of the achievement. But it is the whole country that was served by these dead heroes. Every citizen enjoys today the blessings that these sacrifices bought, and every citizen is under an equal bond of gratitude with the surviving comrades of the fallen and should be stirred with an equal patriotic impulse to honor their memory, and thus inculcate the love of country and the flag and of all the flag signifies on the day set apart for that purpose. It is a desecration of the day, a lowering of the patriotic vitality of the pe ple, to have it given up to sports, races, bicycle meets, or anything else that is of a mere bollday character. The Grand Army will soon be gone, but Memorial day will remain, and the manner of its observance will then be a test of the real heart of the Nation. If we are careless and indifferent and forgetful of the sacrifices that have been made, the spirit of patriotic in pulse that inspires such sacrifices will in time die out and there will be none to make them in the supreme hour of peril.

The weather for the past ten days has been, intermittently, at least, extremely disagreeable, and as unlike May as possible. Looking through the misty window panes at the streaming skies and down upon the drenched landscape, one might easily, but for the weather or foliage, have mistaken the time for November. Nevertheless, vegetation has been forging ahead, regardless of gusty days and heavy showers. and though the ripening of early fruit has been delayed somewhat, the market shows a fair supply and the orchards and vines the usual promise of later abundance. The wonder, in connection with these un-May-like weather conditions, is the shortness of memory, shared to some extent even by the "oldest inhabitant," which is shown in the declaration frequently heard that this has been a phenomenal May, as regards rainfall, wind and atmospheric disturbances generally. Without saying anything derogatory to our climate, it may be said that "there have been others." Needless to say, since there has never been a failure of crops in Oregon, the unpropitious Mays of past years have been followed by abundant yields in meadow, field, orchard and garden, and the record of the present is not likely to differ from that of former years. Any one who has had experience with drought and its parched conditions that forbid all hope of return for labor, in plowing, sowing and culti-vating, need not be told that what seems at the time an overabundance of rain in Spring and Summer is far preferable to a scant allowance. It is

serves no better treatment than the this fact that makes persons coming up from Los Angeles and other cities of Southern California see in Portland, with its wealth of foliage washed so frequently by rain as to be free from dust, a veritable paradise in a setting

> The news that the cavalry of Lord Roberts is in occupation of Johannes burg is entirely credible, for it is incapable of serious military defens against the forces moving against it General Rundle is reported at Senekal. which is but fifty miles from Bethle hem, the terminus of the railway via Harrismith to Ladysmith, in Natal. With General French in occupation of Johannesburg and the railroad to Laing's Nek, that position must be evacuated by the Boers, and General Buller will soon be free to enter the Transvaal and give the hand to Lord Roberts. No reason appears why Lord Roberts with his whole army will not be before Pretoria before the week is over, or why the Boer railway communications with Delagoa Bay will not be at his mercy. The prospect of a long resistance before Pretoria or of prolongation of the war in the Lyndenburg region is vain. The moment Lord Roberts seizes the Delagoa Bay Railway at Komati Poort, on the mountain frontier, the jig is up.

The British troops are reported as able to march three miles an hour. That is good marching, when we remember that a soldier's load is probahly not less than sixty pounds. He must carry knapsack, gun and bayonet, canteen of water and haversack, besides not less than 100 rounds of ammu nition. One of the famous quick marches made by modern troops was that executed by the infantry of Marshal Lannes' Corps to reach the battlefield of Friedland. The Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac was some thirty-six miles from Gettysburg when the news of the first day's battle in which General Reynolds was killed, reached General Sedgwick, the commander, on the night of July 1, but the Sixth Corps reached the battle-field in the afternoon of the next day, in time amply to reinforce the hardpressed Union Army.

There is an urgent appeal from th voters of Oregon to the candidate for Congress in the First District to make a declaration of his principles. They want to know something about the probable actions of their Representaive and his attitude on the vital issues before the country. Dr. Daly is a pleas ant gentleman, but a smile and a handshake do not satisfy the natural desire of the intelligent voter to know for what policies he is casting his ballot when he goes to the polls. When he votes for Mr. Tongue he knows exactly what he is doing. Who is authorised to say what a vote for Dr. Daly means?

If it is a fact that the G. A. R. has in hand a scheme to return the Confederate battle-flags, it is evident that we have made many steps in advance of the "paisled-be-the-hand" period. Cleveland tried it, and falled. McKinley is too wise to undertake it unless he is abundantly fortified by resolutions from the only association whose wishes ought to be consulted. There's one comforting feature to the flag business, even if they are sent South. We shall never have to capture them again.

Let us hope that the Kentucky belligerents will stack arms long enough to give the Confederate veterans a fitting and generous welcome. During the war Kentucky was neutral ground, but. now it is not. It is United States soil, and on United States soil no patriotic citizen will begrudge the Southern exsoldiers a happy meeting and uninterrupted opportunity to renew old acquaintances and old memories. There is no danger that they will revive old

City Engineer Chase will not in this campaign get the vote of one class of citizens, who are directly concerned in the conduct of his department. They are the contractors who depend on the Engineer's favor to secure street contracts, or his good nature to cover up their delinquencies when they do get Chase is not only a competent official, but he is an honest man, and he exacts faithful and satisfactory work from all persons under his direction.

The equal suffrage amendment was rejected in 1884 by 28,176 to 11,223-nearly three to one. The voters of Oregon have seen no good reason to reverse that overwhelming verdict. Women know their rights under the laws; and knowing, dare maintain. No just man denies them. Being secure in precisely the same measure as men, and having been thus made secure by men, it is not likely that the majority of women fear to leave the suffrage where it is.

Tammany manifests some reluctant at getting on the Bryan band-wagon. But its shyness and fine display of diffidence are of interest only to Tammany. Neither the National Democracy nor the country at large cares what Tammany thinks or says or does.

If reports from San Francisco are correct, some 15,000 people have sailed from that city for Nome. More than 10,000 have embarked from the Pacific Northwest. It will be a good year to take the North pole census

McKinley went to see the eclinse. He is interested in other than mere mundane affairs. So far as reported, Bryan paid no attention to the dark event. He will provide his own eclipse this year.

-The marriage of Senator Clark's daughter is reminder that at least one enterprising person was alive to the fact that the Senator still had a few valuable possessions left.

Perhaps a Blessing in Disguise. New York Journal of Commerce. It is comforting to learn that, in spite of the fremendous pressure to get what are supposed to be sinecures in our depend-encies, the number of Americans holding office in Cuba is comparatively small; the Assistant Secretary of War says there are only 378 of them, or 16 per cent of the whole number. This is more than twice the number of Englishmen holding offices in Egypt, which has six times the population of Cuba, but where a much smaller tion of Cuba, but where a much smaller proportion of the population is fit to hold office. With a larger amount of business and a smaller amount of local taient to draw on, we might expect the English to saddle between 2000 and 3000 foreigners upon the country in proportion to our administrative force in Cuba. There are foreign officials in Expert heatiles the foreign officials in Egypt besides the English, but we believe there are only 150 English officials in the country. In the far smaller dependency of Tunis (Raus related to the sound 7000 French Till 'ra

officials. We therefore rank far above the French, though not so high as the English, and as we have been in this business of governing other people only a short time, it may be said that we are doing well. The excessive haste of some of our postal officials in getting to work with their jimmies upon the public safe may prove a blessing in disguise by compelling the Executive Departments to take unusual pains in selecting the officials whose salaries and incidentals th Cubans are to pay.

They'll Never Forget That Look the President's Face.

From a Washington letter. nearest to him have in the pas 10 days seen emphasized a quality of the President's character which is not often on exhibition. The well-poised, self-controlled man in the White House seldom appears other than suave. Sometimes good humo strengthens the geniality. But the devel opments at Havana have revealed how deeply the President can be moved an how strongly he can express himself. When the conditions of scandal presented themselves in all of their first hideousness, there was a gathering at the White House which will not be forgotten by those who participated. The look on the President's set face and the short, sharp sentences which came from his line will be sentences which came from his line will be sentences which came from his line will be sentences. sentences which came from his lips wil live in memory. Before the temper of that council all questions of relative re-sponsibility, all inclination to exprese in creduilty, all feeling of personal friend-ahlp for the suspected, anything which might tend to minimise the importance of the discovery, were dissipated. The headof departments went out from that cor ference with the knowledge that the ful power of the Government would be in volved to the complete exposure of the crimes and the merciless punishment of all directly or indirectly concerned. Men who think the greatest thing in public life is the "pull" shook their heads. They would not believe that this one or that one would be compelled to suffer degrada tion. They argued that influence we save. They refused for a time to acc the revelations. But the sentiment was changed. All Washington now realizes

The Book of the Century. Chicago Tribune.

The New York Observer makes Volcentury would see the Bible forgotten, the text of an article to show how, on the contrary, 'it has never been remembered more lovingly, nor studied more rever-ently, nor guarded more exrefully, than it is today; it has never been circulated more widely, nor has it wielded so potent an influence as in the century about to close. Instead of being forgotten or ou of data it has been and it is pre-em nently the book of the century." Thes assertions have abundant proof. The Ot server, for instance, shows how, at the beginning of the century, there was not a single Bible Society in the world. Now there are 72, and through their agency alone more than 280,000,000 Bibles have been distributed during the century. It to these be added the millions of Bible published by the University Press, of Ox ford, and the many publishers in al of the world, the Observer's astiparts mate that there are in circulation, either in whole or part, a. least 500,000,000 copies of the Bible, does not seem extravagan although that is one for every three of the world's population. The reason for this popularity is thus given by the Ob-server: "It deals with the greatest of all subjects-those which relate to God and to the human soul and to man's eternal destiny." And "no critic, however bril-liant, can uproot a single one of its doctrines.'

The American College at Rome.

Catholic World Magazine. The American villa stands on land tha once formed part of two villas, one belong-ing to Ciodius and the other to Titus Sex-tius Gallus. Of the historic temple there is but little left today. A road, paved in the antique style with large polygonal blocks of lava well and closely set to gether, leads from the adjoining Applai Way to this temple, and indicates the hor or in which it was held, and the fre quency of visits to it. A few low walls in reticulated work, formed of tufa, som square blocks scattered here and there the bases of columns and slabs of pavement, are all that is left of this suburneighborhood thronged of old. Three col-umns of peperino stone are standing here, but they are of very recent date, erected morate events or persons con eted with the recent proprietors of the in Italian referirng to the day of suffrage for the soul of Prince Don Domenic Orsini (3d July, 1874), whose children came here: Glacinta, Filippo, Glulla, with a number of his nephews. Another column sears an inscription relating that, on 36 September, 1874, there were brought here the mortal remains of Paolo Glordano Rodolfo Orsini. These are family memo rials of the Orsiniz who owned the and they relate chiefly to death and so

Towne a White Elephant. New York Mail and Express.

There appears to be a regular Towns com in progress among the Popullats who favor the recent Sloux Falls convention, and the Kansas City branch of the concern, when it gets in operation July 4, is evidently going to have a lot of trouble with it. The Pops are quite excited over the assertion that Towns is on the ticket only because he can be induced to withdraw, when necessary, while the Bryanite Democrats hold that the Kansas City convention is a useless gathering if it is merely to indors the ticket and platform of another politi cal party. Between the two forces, the Bryanite papers out West are having quite a hot time of it, and the agitation makes it probable that the Kansas City gathering will not be such a dead affair after all. "What to do with Towne" is topic that promises to make thing ively.

The President Responsible

The Independent.

The civil service in Cuba and on all the other islands should have been taken ow of politics. That is the lesson of the his tory of colonial government. It has been pointed out persistently by the best au-thorities ever since our new possessions were acquired. It was urged upon the President's attention by the earnest re ommendation of Secretary Root. And yet he permitted the postal service in Cuba so to be organized that the funds were intrusted to a man who had no knowledge of postal affairs—a bankrup politician, whose latest venture had been the unsuccessful management of a provincial comic-opera company!

"'Rans Mit Thm." New York Sun.

Dan Doolan was the owner of an eight kneat thirst;
No matter where he went he always had to quench it first.
He was feelin' in condition for a friendly ar gument, So Wednesday week into a Ger

went. They talked about the Kalser there, the Kine o

He says that Kaiser is Then ev'ry German shou 'Raus mit fhm, now let them have it, boys,

'Rane mit fbm - then

'Raus mit ihm, it made poor Doolan sick. 'Raus mit ihm: the Irish were on top, Till 'raus mit ihm, the Germans took a de

BOURKE COCKRAN ANSWERED.

Alleyne Ireland in New York Tribune,

The pro-Boer contentions:

First-That God would not permit the injusties of the absorption of the South African
Republies into the British Empire.

Second-That if God by any chance should
show himself remise in arranging the defeat of
the British, the great American people would
take up the work where he left it off.

Third-That this could be effected if the
American people said to Great British the one
word. "Stop!"

Fourth-That Mr. Cockran trembled at the consequences which would follow a possible British victory. Fifth-That every single book written about the war by Englishmen is full of brutal feroc-

Sixth-That the Transvesi system of taxation is the lightest in the world.

Seventh—That the Boers are fighting for the same things that the American colonies fought

or in 1776. In regard to the first and second point I can express no opinion. As to the first, I am held back by the fact that I am not in the confidence of the Almighty in tegard to his intentions in South Africa; as regards the second point I cannot per mit myself to indulge in any remarks, because I do not think it is a fitting thing for a foreigner to express any public for a foreigner to express any people views as to what the American people views as to what the American people views are comparated to the comparate of the co may or may not do in any circumstant On the other points I feel at liberty offer these remarks:

As to the suggestion that the word "stop" from the American people would cause Great Britain to stay her hand, I can only say that unless a residence of many years in all parts of the British Em-pire has failed to teach me something of the temper and spirit of the people of Great and Greater Briain, I am right in believing that, so far from the word plunge this country and the British Em pire into a bloody struggle, infinitely more deplorable than the present one and fraught with far greater danger to the general progress of civilization.

If Mr. Cockran trembles at the consequences which would follow a British vic-tory in South Africa he trembles at things which will make most other people re

He trembles at the granting, after brief and necessary interval, of all sub-stantial rights of self-government to all white men of the territories now ruled by the South African Republics-a right hitherto confined to a small percentage of the inhabitants.

He trembles at the throwing open of these territories to the free and unre-stricted competition of American com-

He trembles at the abolition of thos unjust monopolies which have stifled many branches of trade in the Transvall. He trembles at the removal of those laws which forbid a Jew or a Roman Catholic to hold office under the government.

trembles at the granting to ever man the right of a trial by a jury of his He trembles at the establishment of an honest and impartial judiciary.

He trembles at the erection of an hon

est and efficient civil service. He trembles at these things, for these are the consequences which would fol-low a final British triumph in South Af-

The statement that ever, book written by Englishmen about the war is full of brutal ferocity is untrue. Can Mr. Cockran give a pargage of brutal ferocity oc-curring in any of the following books? "Great Britain and the Dutch Repub-

lics," Times office, London, 1990.
"The Transvaal From Within," by Fitz-patrick, London, 1990.
"Impressions of South Africa," by James Bryce, New York, 1900. "The Anglo-Boer Conflict," by Alleyne Ireland, Boston, 1990, The statement that the taxation in the

Transvaal is the lightest in the worl is untrue, as will appear from the follow Revenue Per Capita From Taxation Transvaal, \$80 (per head of white popu

lation); United States, \$7 37; United Kingiom, \$11 52; France, \$15 32.

The statement that the Boers are fight-

ing for the same things for which the American colonies fought in 1776 may be best disproved by comparing the American Declaration of Independence with the manifesto issued by the Transvaal Na-tional Union, in which are embodied the chief objects for which the British Empire, not the Boers, is now fighting

Declaration of Inde-The British claims pendence against against President Kru-King George:
Pirst-He has refused by First-We want effi-his consent to laws the cient civil service, with most wholesome and adequate provision for necessary for the pubpay and pension.

necessary for the pub-pay and pension. He good,
Second — He has refused to pass other equitable franchise law laws . unless these and fair representation.
peo ple would relinguish the right of representation in the Legislature.

islature. Third—He has made Third—We want indojudges dependent on his pendence of the courts will for the tenure of of justice, with adetheir offices and the quart and secured reamount of their sai- m u n er a tion to the

their offices and the amount of their salaries.

Fourth—He has inposed taxes on us without our consent,

Fifth—In every stage
of these oppressions we petitioned for remu ne reaction to the
and fair representation
for the taxpayers.

Fifth—We sent in a
ble terms. Our repeatrights we had better
answered only by repeated injury.

Sixth—But when a
long train of abused state again in unmisand usurpations, purtakable language that
suing lavariably the
under absolute despotwhich every man who is
ixen, it is their right, it prepared to take the
sixthication of their future
for the mount of the control of the control
off such government, state shall have equal
and to provide new rights.

England is teaching today to President

England is teaching today to President Kruger in South Africa the same lesson which the American colonies taught King Finally, I would ask Mr. Cockran be

in view of his nationality and his religi-on, he disposes of the following words of the Most Rev. A. Caughran, Roman Catholic bishop of Kimberley, South Af-

There must not be at the end of the nin teenth century a government calling itself a republic while in reality it is a close oligarchy. Catholics are as heathen to him (the Boer). I must wind up by saying that to my mind war is the best way to end the unrest and insecurity that forments and paralyzes the country here at unresent. here at present.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

-O'Brien-So Casey and Co rigan fought for Miss Kelly's hand, and Casey won? Thin Ol suppose Casey got her? O'Rourke -No; Costigan got the prize! She said she wanted the mon she could lick aislest, begorrah!-Puck.

His Reason for Gratulation. tunate," remarked Mr. Grady wisely, "thot hay be not as hivy as coal." "For whoy, Pat?" "Shure, a ton av the shtuff would weigh so much that a poor man couldn't afford to kap e cow."-Judge. Special Service.-"Big fire down on th

street," said the sub-editor on the thirty-minth floor of the new office building. "How do you know?" asked the chief. "Just got a special dispatch from our staff correspondent on the first floor."—Philadelphia North American.
"Maw, what's de difference between er politician and er statesman?" "Well, honey, a mushroom's good, ain't it?" "Yes, 'um." "And a toadstool is pinen, ain't it?" "Yes, 'um." "Des same difference from a statesman to a politician"—Brooklyn Life.

At St. Helena.—The shade of Bonaparte came street," said the sub-editor on the thirty-ninth

At St. Helena, -The shade of Bonaparte care p to where Cronje sat smoking. "General," egan the great Napoleon, "of course you came to this island on an English ship." "Quite to this island on an English ship." Quite right, General," responded Cronje. "And did you stand near the rail in bold relief?" "Yes, General." "And your back was turned on the officers?" "I think so, General." "Then the material for the magnatines of future generalities for several "Chicago Services.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The weather-but let us turn to more agreeable toptes.

Alfred Austin had a pretty hard reputaion before Kipling began to write war

poetry. Dramatic Note .- "Way Smith Left Home" is said to be a great favorite of

W. A. Clark. Congress will have to pass a special appropriation if it expects to get a man to

Since Baden-Powell's fame has spread, 'Tis said it is the rule For Willie Boys in London Town To dine on roasted mule

ount Aguinaldo.

It is said that only one bullet in 500 hits a man. This of course does not include innocent bystanders. If Aguinaldo doesn't die again pretty

soon he will forget how, and then what will the paragraphers do? Denmark wants to sell us one of her

West Indies, but we are acquiring islands on a wholesale basis these days.

The Populists will not run the Kansas City Convention. That is a cinch. None of them can afford to live there while it is

an elastic currency. They will have to have it to make their money go very far in Kansas City. The Kentucky Immigration Bureau can no longer advertise among the features of

Of course, the Democrats will declare for

the state: "2 GOVERNORS 2" What is the use of badgering the Sultan for that paltry \$90,000? Clark would

giadly pay twice the amount for a mere racant seat in the Senate. Lumber is getting scarce and high. But we will chip in and buy Bryan all the

wood he can saw, if he persists in his intention to say nothing. On the eve of the election,
Ere the city's vote is cast,
And the politician's heart beats
High and loud and hard and fast, With a bright and kindling eye.

And his spirits, souring upward, high. nky Seem

When the man with chalky fingers Of a sudden take a stop And come tumbling from the heavens, With

drop

The relief of Kimberley gave Poet turcate Austin excuse to advertice the innecessary fact that he is still at large. He bursts forth in seven verses, commen orating the event. One is enough to show the poet's dreary divagations from reason or rhyme:

Then when hope dawned at last, And fied the fee aghast At the relieving blast Heard in the melly; Oh, our stout, stubborn kith, Kimberley, Ladysmith,

Mafeking wedded with Lucknow and Delhi. Hope might dawn at last, but it would fall back dead again if it read that poem, The following verses he omitted, probably cause he did not think of them

If you've of heroes read. Who on tough mules have fed Who on tough muers have te And have salt tears to sked, Just kindly shed one. Loud did my rifle crack, Mule, wounded in the back, Dropped kicking in his track He was a dead one.

Soon I removed his hide Fed on the steaks inside Ate I that meat with pri Though it was gory Then rose I up again, Fought Boers with might and main, And on the bloody plain Marched on to giory.

A correspondent inquires tearfully if there is any law by which the Christian Scientists can be prevented from practicing their cures on a poor dog. No law on the statute books can be found touching on this matter, but there seems to be no reason why the dog needs to be cured by Christian Science if he doesn't want to. He can die. There is, however, an obstacle in the way of prosecuting such a cure, which the correspondent has evidently overlooked. The patient, in order to facilitate a speedy restoration of health, must pray, and few dogs can be prevailed upon to do this. We knew of an inetance once of a dog who absented himself from home every night, and was suspected of committing the crime of larceny, until a little boy in the family came running in and joyfully announced that Carlo had employed his nights in prayer, and that he had found the sheep on which he had been preying. The dog, of course, forgave his unjust accusars. The Christian Scientiste have for some time been practicing on an elephant in Central Park, New York, who had swallowed a deck of cards, but thus far they have only been able to make him give up a tray in his trunk and have not effected a permament cure. If the dog in question is an Iriah terrier, he probably has religious views of his own, and, in that case, he can secure relief if he applies for it. If, however, he is only a fice, there is no hope for him, for, having a bad name, he will probably be hanged, even if the Christian Scientists succeed in effecting a cure,

Drinks. Hear the mixing of the drinks-Festive drinks,

Always on the candidate, with fascinating Now the merry berry's glowing Brightly on the sparkling fizz, And the creme de menthe is flowing. While the faded burn is blowing

'Bout the hefty pull that's his. See him snipe, snipe, snipe At a snifter with a swip

For the free lunch-after 'lection tim urally thinks Of the dry Sahara 'tween the drinks, Drinks, drinks, drinks, Of the aching void between the drinks

See the candidates whose drinks

Fill the chinks
In the voter's solar plexus where the corn
juice sinks!
In the region rent with brolls, Treason's stratagems and spoils Candidates have got to rush

Drinks that deal a royal flush O'er the face. For the happy, scrappy voters with exhibaration wage War for whisky as an electrosynary beverage,

Spite of page, page, page, Writ with almost Berseck rage, Still the Joyous Summer book beer Will disport upon bedrock here, Always at its usual trysting place.
Oh, those drinks, drinks, drinks,
How our memory ever links
Them with noses Like the roses,

Erubescent as the coral, And from this we draw the moral, That they're always on the candidate— The drinks, drinks, drinks, That he pays the usual freight upon the drink Portland, May 28.