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TODAY'S WEATHER .- Fair; winds mostly

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MAY SI.

The year 1900 is a crisis in the hisory of the Pacific Coast. The future of its commerce, manufactures and agriculture is at stake on the issue of Pacific expansion. Yet at this critical hour we have a combination of Bryan-ites with professed Republicans laboring diligently for the overthrow of the their state and nation should not receive the vote of a single intelligent, sincere man in Oregon. Every vote cast for the opposition is a blow at our cities, our shipping and our farms. It time to subordinate personal and neighborhood preferences to the supreme thing. Every man that votes to defeat the Republican nominees or reduce the Republican majority votes mey out of his own pocket and hampers the career of his children.

Among a portion of our people there is a demand for the initiative and referendum, and the Multnomah County Republican members of the last Legislature favored the submission of the subject to popular vote. It is understood that the Legisnominees on the Republican ticket have also pledged or will pledge themselves to support submission of the matter to popular vote. In this they are likely to receive, as they deserve, countenance and votes of Populists who have no end to gain in the triumph of the McBride-Mitchell combination. The initiative and the referendum are cumbrous and useless devices of political machinery. But there are things far worse than they. The principle of the referendum is already recognized in submission of Constitutional amendments, bridge tolls, consolidation and other questions of grave import to popular vote. To extend this formality to is an agency for the maintenance of every branch or subject of legislation necessary; but perhaps it would be unjust to deny the people opportunity to express themselves upon the general subject. Once rejected, we should have the right to demand cessation of demand for it. The initiative and referendum will never give us the silver basis, or anti-imperialism, or jobs of unpopular bosses.

We assume, in this, that the Popu time enough to classify them with the Insatiable suffragists and Probibitionists when they exhibit similar pro pensities. A man is presumed innocent till he is proven guilty.

When workers among the Southern colored people declare that present methods are practically a failure, reme dies proposed by theorists and inexperienced essayists may not be hopefully cepted. A startling indictment of in dustrial education as a means for the negro's elevation is made by Rev. D. C. Lilly, who is secretary of a colored institute, presumably a negro himself, and undoubtedly a practical man. He claims to have compiled statistics showing that of 1243 colored men edueated industrially, just three have continued to follow their trades. In the North, where the condition of the race better than in the South, it is a fact that, with rare exceptions, the trades are shunned. Dr. Lilly thinks the future of the race lies in agricultural pursuits. He may improve his condion, but it will be always with the constant aid of the whites. The colored race cannot in the present generation at least be other than dependent,

There is some poetic justice in Gallinger's resentful determination to make a China trade commission the rice of appropriation for the St. Louis fair. The two projects are essentially alike. Neither is within the legitimate province of Government.

It is nearly four years since the Ca nadian House of Commons now sitting at Ottawa was elected, and the Toronto Globe says that a new appeal to the ballot-box may be looked for at an early date. The Globe is confident that the Liberals under the lead of Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be victorious at the next general election. The Toronto Mail and Empire, on the other hand, is hopeful of victory for the Conservatives, who have carried the Province of Manitoba and have shown an increase of strength in Prince Edward's Island and in New Brunswick. Soliel, Laurier's organ in the Province of Quebec, describes an early dissoluof Parliament as "a grave error," and thinks that the Liberals are no ready for the struggle, that they need to mend their political fences not only in Quebec, but throughout the Domin ion, if they are to maintain their pres-

The decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts that under the Sunday law druggists cannot sell tobacco on the "Lord's day," springs from an agiago, when the cigar stores were closed on Sunday. The Jews among these s not allowed, that, inasmuch as observed the Sabbath by keeping heir places closed on Saturday, they ild be allowed to trade on Sunday ter their defeat these Jew dealers ested against the sale of cigars by drug stores on the day that cigar of equally high reputation for stern

ent ascendency,

stores were debarred from dealing, and | courage to execute whatever he underthe Supreme Court has sustained this protest as fust.

THE ISSUES ARE BEAL. The chief effort of the Mitchell-Mc-Bride push is directed against the Republican Legislative ticket. They have made common cause on all city and county offices with Democrats, with Fusion Populists and with an array of Independent candidates. The first are mere survivors from the wreck of a once-great party; the second are the demoralized remnant of Pennoyerism, and all its desperate and unscrupulous projects; the last an organized "graft" who are in politics for what they can get out of it. All have an interested purpose in defeating Republican candidates and overthrowing Republican principles. Thus they are found battling together, just as they were two

years ago and four years ago.

The Mitchell-McBride conspirators really care little for the city and county offices. They will be content if these go to Democrats or to the Independents. It does not greatly concern them, even if the Republicans are successful. They are associated with all opponents of the regular Republican nominees, and they are in honor bound to help them in return for aid they themselves demand, expect, and will receive. But they will trade off any fellow-candidate for votes for the orphan Citizens candidates. All others may perish, so these Legislative candidates survive. This is their supreme object; all else is immaterial and trivial. In the dark lexicon of political piracy, there's no such word Republican cause. These enemies of as honor. Treachery to their coadjutors has ever been their practice. Their doctrine is success at any cost; their rule of action squares with their principles.

Look at the attitude of the Federal Brigade: Republican office-holders holding place under a Republican Administration, they are, almost without exception, either openly hostile or ostentatiously indifferent to Republican success. Leaders among them, like District Attorney Hall, are perniciously active in their opposition to the regular Legislative candidates. Who has inspired this bold and defiant position? Who has guaranteed to him and others like him immunity from criticism in Washington? Whose interest is he directly and avowedly endeavoring to subserve? Yet all these men are in lucrative position as a result of the great Republican victory in state and Nation four years ago. And the burden of achieving Republican success and establishing Republican principles then, as it does now, rested upon the men and the organization they are furiously fighting. Principles are nothing to them except as they are in accord with their own personal designs; party success is to be made impossible unless it

If the eighteen Republican Legislat ive candidates are beaten, what then? The Mitchell-McBride gang will have been revenged, and we are likely to have a Pusion United States Senator. or, what is worse, Mitchell. His machinations extend through all parts of the state. The knife is at the throat of Republican candidates everywhere. In lists are reasoning beings, and that counties and districts where there is a when they have had a verdict on their narrow margin, he hopes and expects to pet measure they will accept it. It will slaughter the Republican and elect the Pusionist. If this desperate plot succeeds, and if the regular nominees are beaten in Multnomah, it will be impossible for the Republicans to elect a Senator. Legislators who have no politics but Mitchellism expect to control or hold the balance of power with the Democrats. Mitchell will be the solution of this mixed and uncertain situation. This game was played in 1885, when sixteen Democrats voted for Mitchell. Under the right conditions, which Mitchell is using every stratagem and all his many resources to bring about, it can be played again.

their graft.

The eighteen Republican candidates for the Legislature are entitled to and should receive, every one of them, the vote of all Republicans who value principle and are concerned in the welfare of our country, and the maintenance of all its present great policies. There may be some complaint about this or that man on the ticket. But the nersonality of the candidates is not the issue. It is the principles and purposes for which they stand severally and individually. There is some feeling among Republicans that the nominations were machine-made, and smack of bossism That again is not the paramount question. These are the men who stand for a real affirmative purpose in our state and National life. They will have to do with matters that affect every citizen in his relation to the country's great destiny. They are the voice of Oregon, the concrete expression of its attitude toward exthe principles champtond by the Republican party. No cowardly evasion, no false assertion that local issues are first, ought to be permitted to deceive the voter. What is the message of Oregon to the world

GALLIFET'S RESIGNATION.

The resignation of General Gallifet. as Minister of War, from the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet, will be regretted, for he is both an able soldier and an absolutely fearless, patriotic and incorruptible man, whose presence at the head of the War Department was a tower of strength to the Republic during the critical times that followed the accession of M. Loubet to the Presidency and during the second trial of Dreyfus. The French Cabinet organized by Waldeck-Rousseau is composed of mer not natural allies in ordinary politics. tion that began eight or ten years. It includes men of socialist opinions to, when the cigar stores were closed and men of monarchical and aristocratic prejudices, like the Marquis de ar dealers advanced the plea, which | Gaillfet. It was a "ministry of all the talents" that consented to stand tonother for the time being to tide France over a dangerous crisis, and it succeeded largely because General Gallifet was both loved and feared by the army as a man of splendid record for valor and

Gallifet's resignation at the present time probably will not precipitate any s political crisis. It is doubtless due to irritation and indignation at the recent attacks made upon him in debate. He is glad to get out today, when he feels that he is no longer necessary to the safety of the state. It was not expected that the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry would long survive the emergency that made its organization pos-sible, and General Gallifet's resignation may be the beginning of its dissolution

A VALUABLE BULLETIN. Among the late bulletins prepared and sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture is one showing the wheat production of the world for the past five years, which will prove of unusual interest to a very large number of the people of the country. It appears that under ordinary conditions the seven countries of the Northern hemisphere produce three-fourths of the world's wheat supply. These countries are Russia, India, France, Austria-Hungary, the United States, Germany and Italy. Of these, but two -Russia and the United States-have a large surplus that can from year to

year be depended upon for export.

A curious feature of wheat produc tion and supply is that while the continent of Europe produces more than 50 per cent of the crop and North America but 25 per cent. Europe is a constant buyer and North America a constant seller of wheat. Statements of the variations in the price of wheat and their causes are presented showing how these conform to the law of supply and demand. For example, Europe's pronortion of the world's wheat crup in 1897 fell below the standard, while that of the United States was advanced, the yield of our fields being remarkably heavy and of excellent quality. For eign demand advanced prices to the great advantage of our Western farmers, as shown in the sharp advance in prices and number of mortgages lifted from farm lands by crop returns.

The two following harvests were of prodigious yield in South America and Australasia, the surplus of which went to European markets, with the result that the price of wheat went down and still shows little inclination of rising. What the coming harvest conditions will bring forth cannot yet be accurately determined, though estimates based upon carefully collected data do not indicate a return of the demand of

Though purely a commercial and agricultural document, the presentment made by this wheat bulletin shows the utter absurdity of the claims upon which the Populistic political movement was based, and of the demand for free silver as a remedy for agricultural depression. Though prudently removed from politics and disdalning the methods of politicians, the Government Department of Agriculture in turning on the searchlight of cause and effect by means of bulletins of this character exposes the shallow devices of demagogy by which it was sought to turn influences of trade world-wide in character. into narrow local channels and stamp them as the product of our financial policy.

OBJECT-LESSON IN PROHIBITION.

The Prohibitionists of Oregon need o note the fact that the prohibitory liquor law is confessed by its friends to have broken down in Maine, the state of its birth, where the sale of liquor is prohibited by the Constitution as well as the statutes. The Rev. C. A. Knickerbocker, of Lewiston, and Professor Purinton, of Cobb Divinity School, have been making an investigation of the enforcement of the liquur law in Lewiston and Auburn, which contain topeople. excellent school system, a college and a divinity school, and a good press, so that the two places furnish a fair field of test of the liquor problem in Maine. Lewiston, with 25,000 people, supports 103 liquor saloons or restaurants where ardent spirits are sold, in addition to which are the hotels. These liquor shops are open to all. The liquor-sellare fined pretty regularly sums which amount in a year to the equivalent of a moderate license fee. Essentially the same conditions exist

in every large place in Maine.

Rev. Mr. Knickerbocker says that "the policy of the court and of the officers of the law is not one of repression, not one of enforcement of law, but simply one by which a creditable amount of revenue may be secured to the county This policy is general throughout the state, although in some counties no raids are made by the local officers or county officers, but every year the llquor-dealers are "rounded up" and made to pay a fine, which in one county ounts on the average to \$480 a year. The whole judiciary of the state co-operates in this nullification of the law, The Rev. J. S. Durkee reports that "practically every one of the Judges inerprets the law in a regulative sense, and not in a prohibitive," imprisonment for liquor-selling being very rare, even in the case of the worst offenders. The Rev. Mr. Knickerbocker and his clerical ciates in this investigation and report, speaking with full knowledge of these disgraceful conditions that now prevail in Maine, declare that if the law cannot be cleansed in its enforcement, "then in the name of outraged order and decency wipe it off the statute-book" and substitute for an unpansion, the gold standard, and all workable prohibition policy a system of regulation that can be enforced.

There is no reason why Scott Brook should not have the support of the young men of this city, among whom he has grown up to an honorable and respected position in the community, and especially the loyal aid and votes of all Republicans. If he is defeated through apathy or betrayal, the reflection will not be a pleasant one for those upon whom the responsibility falls. No Republican is justified in voting for Mr. Hoyt against Mr. Brooke for the office of County Treasurer. No Republican should consent to shoulder the respon sibility for sacrifice of any portion of

the ticket. Portland must elect next Monday whether it will take advantage of the recent Legislative act placing its park system in the hands of a special commission, with power to levy an annual tax of one-half mill. The project is worthy and practicable, and it should be accepted. It is in line with approved policies of municipal government adopted in many American cities where control of the parks has been removed entirely from politics and

park and street adornments. A complete park system, intelligently initiat-ed and maintained, would be not only a source of pride, but an actual benefit, to all citizens. Under present proper valuation in this city, the income Under present property the proposed commission would be something like \$15,000 annually-little enough to undertake great things, but large enough to make a vast improvement if judiciously expended. The voters of Portland will pass upon this important matter at Monday's election. and it is to be hoped that it will receive a favorable majority.

Up in the Willamette Valley the Fusionists are talking mortgage-tax. Vote for the re-enactment of the mortgage-tax law by voting for Veatch," al., cries the Roseburg Review. Veatch? Ah, yes! The same old Veatch, who is against everything that has been in twenty years placed on our statute-books, and for everything that has not been. This is Veatch's consistent and unvarying rule of political action. This is the reason why he became politically moribund several years ago. Now have the dead resurrected dead and we are to be haunted by the ghost of the mortgage-tax.

Continuing its good work in the cause of sound money, the Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club has issued a pamphlet on the subject, "Our Money—As It Is." The pamphlet contains an introduction to our currency system as it exists today, and a discusion of the standard of value, gold and silver coin, silver certificates, redemption of United States notes, etc., and other information of value. It may be read with profit by all voters. Copies are to be had at 5 cents each of Sound Currency Committee, 52 William street, New York City.

The British losses officially stated up May 5 are 289 officers killed and died of disease, 731 wounded and 170 missing. Rank and file, 4309 killed and died of disease, 9843 wounded and 4235 missing, or a tota' of 19,977. There have been 7219 officers and men sent home or invalided. There are about 9000 in hospitals. Adding some 5000 noncombatants, who have been killed, wounded and died of disease, the total casualties of the war are over 40,000.

Whatever the mutations of Pennoyer sm, and the just suspicions of its devious methods and purposes. John Montag was steadfast throughouts He unenviable record of remainhas the ing a Fire Commissioner during the whole Pennoyer regime, although his colleagues and fellow office-holders were sacrificed right and left when they would not yield wholly to the demands of unscrupulous politics.

All the Republican Legislative candidates now up for re-election voted for the Australian ballot, and for the registration law, as they severally had opportunities to go on record. And they are on record for a primary law. What reason is there to doubt that they will support any proper and practicable measure looking to primary reform?

Nature provides its compensations. The eclipse was scarcely visible in this state, but we are promised another dazzling phenomenon. The great pink comet of Washington has established his orbit across the surprised firmament of Oregon, James Hamilton Lewis is to sizzle and scintillate in Douglas County next Saturday.

Tom Jordan assures the public that when he was Sheriff he kept his private bank account entirely separate from the official meneys. Doubtless. The Sheriff's office was then under the rich fee system, and Tom took good great graft in all its productive integrity.

Of course, the Senate sat down on the esolution for election of Senetors by Nothing else could have the people. been expected. When and how shall we get a Senate that will not oppose a method of election by which twothirds of its membership, as constituted at present, would be retired?

Judging from our Montana exhanges, Clark's tears excited only derision in that state. But Clark knows how to arouse respectful attention among his late constituents. Let him once more pick up his hammer and begin to knock in the head of his bar'l.

Doubtless Mr. L. B. Cox did not hear Candidate Smith's free-silver argument at that meeting Tuesday night. De fective hearing and defective political vision now enable some Gold Democrats to be dumb and sightless on questions they were keenly alive to in 1896.

Of course, the loss of the Treasurer ship to Mr. Hoyt would be a blow to his double employment and his double salary. But his friends need not worry. He is a capable bank cashler, and will continue to receive comfortable compensation.

Governor Geer is making good proserity speeches. Here is a subject far above the abstractions of anti-imperialism and 16 to 1. He that runs may understand; and he that hath ears to hear, let him hear and profit.

The Methodists affirm that they are still down on dancing. But it is nevertheless observable that many strong young arms of the church insist on going to waist.

The Only Answer to Spooner.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Senator Spooner disclosed in the most hameless manner yesterday the heilish olicy of the McKinley Administration in regard to our new possessions. He was prodded into the disclosure by the per-sistent and mercless nagging of that noble pair of Popoeratic allies of the an-

Then the day will come, when these people are enjoying the biesnings of prosperity, content-ment and good government, when the Ameri-can people will grant them an autoromous govment and good government, when the American people will grant them an autonomous government. When we have exceted a government in Cuba, stable and strong; when we have conferred the blessings of civil liberty upon the people of Porto Ricc; when we have given the Filipinos such a government and such an administration as they never dreamed—then we shall have worked out a consummation more glorious and given a greater example of what liberty can do than has ever been seen in the history of the world.

Of course the gnewer to that is approximation to the property of the world.

removed entirely from politics and placed with a body of disinterested citizens, whose sole motive is to adorn the city. Portland has many fine natural advantages for landscape effects and

while the shooting is going on, is a liar, and has repudiated all his own principles and those of the founders of the Repub-

AGUINALDO A TYPE. Product of Native Cunning and Spa-

ish Peculation.

Boston Transcript. The letter from Aguinaldo to General Rios, the Spanish commandant at Ilo Ilo, which Senator Spooner read, effectually disposes of what little is left of the the-ory that the insurgent leader was a man who was disposed to be our friend until our generals forced the fighting. This letter to Rice proposing a coalition of the Spaniards and the insurgents for the ex-pulsion of the Americans is dated Octoer 28, 1898, months before that Nebraska sentry, resisting the attempt of an in-surgent patrol to pass his post, fired a "shot heard round the world." Moreover, in this letter Aguinaldo alludes to his correspondence with General Augustine, the Spanish Governor-General, who es-

Aguinaldo appears to have proposed to Augustine early in June that he should surrender Manila to the insurgents, and that then both the insurgents and the Spaniards should combine to attack the Americans. Augustine was neither brave nor sensitive, but there must have been something of the spirit of an officer left in him, for he treated the suggestion of delivering up his post to insurgenta against his own Government with silent contempt. The course of Rice is not quite so clear. He surrendered Ilo Ilo to the in-surgents, though whether as the result of the stress of circumstances or of a prearranged plot, is not as yet placed beyond The dates in this correspondence are significant. They should not be lost sight

caped from Manila at the time of its sur-

of. Aguinaldo arrived at Manila May 18. and within less than a month he was endeavoring to intrigue with the Spaniards against Dewey. This was even before General Anderson landed the first brigade of our troops in Luzon, and in the light of the revelations now afforded, we see that it was not the prompting of a super-sensitive pride, but deliberate intention that caused Aguinaldo to throw obstacles in the way of our earliest commander on the ground. His cavaller treatment of Anderson is now amply accounted for, as well as his treachery to Dewey, who brought him from Manila and aided him in his campaign against the Spaniards Admiral Dewey must bitterly regret the day that he became the pairon of Aguin-aldo, and gave him free transportation to day that he Manila. He never had the highest opinion of "Don Emiliio," but he never fathomes the depth of baseness revealed in this correspondence. Indeed, the more w learn of the real Aguinaldo the more b justifies the belief that he is but a ty of the military adventurer class of whi the Spanish colonial system develope such a swarm; not a general but a guer rilla chief, clever at intrigue, formidabli in ambush, but despicable in the oper field, and more wasly bought off than beaten off. Only the jaundiced eye of po-litical opposition can ree anything of Washington in Aguinnido.

Stenling by Government Officials Less Than in Other Days.

Chicago Tribune.
The General Government may be out setween \$100.000 and \$200.000 by the operations of Neely, the former treasurer of the Postoffice Department in Cuba. This is a large sum, but the statement that "in the history of the Government's Postal Department, no such loss hes ever befor been imposed on it by a trusted emp of or executive department head. Is not co The administration of departmen affairs under Mouroe. Addms. and Jackson was scandalously hix and often corrupt. Barry, who was Jackson's 6 st
Postmaster-General, had to resign in digrace because of the disclosures made
as to his management of affairs. The contractors for mail service ran the do partment to suit thems lves. Samuel L. Gouverneur, a relative of President Mon-roc, who had been Postmester at New York for many years, was di missed after he had robbed the Government of a large amount. He was the accomplice of a mail intractor.

The Postoffice robberies were petty compared with those in other departments.

Samuel L. Swartwoat appointed Collector of the Port of New York by Jackson, defaulted to the amount of nearly a million in the North will eventually become care to preserve the usufruct of his great graft in all its productive integand a half. Jesse Hoyt, appointed as his successor by Van Buren, swindled the Government out of about a half a million dollars. Out of about 69 land office re-ceivers of public money 59 defaulted to the amount of \$20.00. The operations of Neely and his associates, which justly provoke so much indignation, would have created but little excitement had they happened in the good old Jackson days. Then there really was what Senator Haie, speaking of recent strailings in Cuba, calls
"a carnival of fraud and corruption." But
of the embezzlers of 70 years ago few
were punished. Of the men who have been stealing in Cuba, few, if any, will

So far as is known the management of affairs by military officers on duty in Cuba has been free from reproach. But army officers have been dishonest, especially in the past. In 1828 President Van Buren dishonorably dismissed from the service General Gratiot, Chief Engineer, because he had defaulted to the amount of \$50,000. In isil, according to General Jessup, officers were guilty of peculations of which a Ser-geant of Regulars would not have been guilty in 1852. It is a mistake to fanc that there has been any progressive cor-ruption in the public service of the Gen-eral Government since "ine days of the fathers." There has been a remarkable improvement in morality, notwithstanding

ANOTHER TRADITION SHATTERED. Now They Are Hard After Byron's Prisoner of Chillon.

New York Evening Sun. The historical experts, the devotees of hard fact, recently nitacked the "Barbara Frietchie" legend and left it in a mangled And now we have another condition. And now we have another hard-headed investigator going for Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon" with a club in the Nineteenth Century. It is pointed out that the poet did not know what he was talking about when he wrote in h.s. preface, "When this poem was composed I was not sufficiently aware of the history of Bonnivard, or I should have endeavored to dignify the subject by an atten to celebrate his courage and his virtues."
Humbug, says the expert, if he had known what we know, he would have cast his manuscript into the seaconl fire he was so fond of talking about, or have turned the sheets to the humble use of pipelighters. The celebrated Bonivard (right spelling), it appears, was not the much-injured martyr prodded into the disclosure by the persistent and merciless nagging of that noble pair of Popocratic allies of the anti-imperialist league. Allen of Nebraska and Pettigrew of South Dakota. They would not let him escape, and he finally satisfied them by saying:

We will do what is generous and right. We still give them good government—honest government. If we came upon a dishonest emology we will send him to the pentientiary.

The was "an exceedingly cunning old boy; avaricious, libertine, and even ungrateful." According to the new learning, he became, through a family "pull," prior of a monastery at Geneva, and led a life too joyous for an ecclesiastical digritary. In the year 1513 he became a Reformer But, while approving of "reformation," of an abstract proposition, he did not carry the theory into practice in his own But, while approving of "reformation," as an abstract proposition, he did not carry the theory into practice in his own life. On his return from Rome soon after he gave a sort of pink tea at the monastery to the Reform clergy and horrified them by reading choice extracts from a very wicked and coarse comedy. It is said that he married three times, on each occasion against his will, and it is state incidentally that he or his servants sewed up one of the Mrs. Bonivards in a sack and sent her sailing down the River Rhone in the way that is affected in Tur-Rhone in the way that is affected in Turkey in the case of ladies of the harem who don't behave themselves. It is true that this very lively and interesting personage was incarcerated for a time in the Chateau de Chillon, but from his own account of the experience his hair didn't grow white in a single night, or anything like that. He probably had all the jutiers

in his pay and had a good time, getting receiving his friends, male and female, on days when visitors were not supposed to have admission. The gay old boy would to have admission. The gay old boy would have been very much surprised, indeed, it be could have known that a poet of s later day was to represent him as making reflections like the following:

O God, it is a fearful thing To see the human soul take wing In any shape, in any mood. As far as he was concerned, the only earful thing was not to get as much value out of life as was properly coming to him. Nor was there any sign on his part of sorrow for his past or fear as to

his future.

And so destructive criticism goes on.
But it is only destructive in appearance.

A poetical fact is stronger any day than
an ordinary fact. Bryon's Bonivard is
alive and so is Whittier's Barbara Frietwhile. But the real Bonivard and the real Barbara are as dead as Queen Anne. And the tour'st who goes to Geneva will ig-nore the results of the latest investigation. If no real prisoner experienced the emfurnished inspiration to a great man. The poets bay-crowned on the heights of Par-naesus are not to be disturbed by those who shake the dust out of the musty rec ords of the past.

NO PROGRESS BY THE NEGROES. Discouraging Report as to Evange limition and Education.

At the General Assembly of the South-ern Presbyterian Church at Atlanta, Ga. last week, Rev. D. C. Lilly, secretary of the Stillman Institute for Negroes, at Tus-culoosa, Aia. spoke eloquently of the present condition and necessities of the colored people. In the outset he stated that he wished to correct the impression that colored evangelization was prospering. "It is not meeting with success," said Dr. Lilly, "but the little that has been given to this department by the church has been expended wisely and cautiously. Our funds must be enlarged before the word 'success' can be applied

to the work. "Though we have been at this work among the colored people of the South for 25 years, I cannot say that there is a single self-supporting, negro church this time. They are kept up with what aid the whites can give to the other race.

"The negro's condition is such as to demand increased aid from us. Every year main increased and from us. Every year seems to bring a greater degree of crime, and his position in the mid, of the boast-ed divilization of our country has not had the effect upon him many believed it would have. The negro is not the strong character that makes its own future. His future is not what he makes it, but what he can make it with the aid of his white

"I attended at Montgomery, Ala., recently a race conference, of which you may have seen something in your read-ing. A number of plans were suggested there for a settlement of the race problem and among them was the one that the ne gro will disappear. He will not disappear in our time, nor in the time of our chil dren or our children's children. You can not transport him; that plan is as im-practicable as the other.
"Whenever the negro is brought into contact with city life he is degraded. The

statistics will show that there is a great per cent of crime among the negroes the North than among these of the outh, and this is because the negro in the North lives in the large cities, while in the South the grest bulk of the race is scattered over agricultural districts. For the betterment of the race, I favor, there-fore, the plan for agricultural education something to take the negro out of the

corrupting influences of the cities."

The position taken by the speaker on the much lauded subject of industrial education for the colored man was interesting. for the reason that his views conflict every point with the expressions of Boo ery point with the expressions of Louise form of education as the basis on which to work the salvation of the race. Rev. D. C. Lilly is opposed, strenuously opposed, to industrial training. He does not, after an experience of some years with the negro, believe that this is the form of education he needs. "You need not look to industrial train-ing," said he, "for the salvation of the

race. Statistics that recently came to my rotice show that of 1213 negroes who were trained industrially only three of the en-tire number have continued in the trades

strong in the South. The negro will no he allowed to live peaceably as a mechan-ic. The unions will push him out as the stronger always pushes out the weaker. I favor rather the plan which has been re ported of providing for the race an agri-cultural education—a training that will take the colored man out of the cities and into the country, where the opportunities and tendencles toward crime are lessened

"What a great mistake the people of the North made when they tried to raise the colored man up through legislation, and to give him culture in a few years" time. The conception was an erroneous one. Even in religion the negro has grown too fast. Hothouse growth is his religion. Those whose lives are filled with the greatest shame sing the loudest and contribute most to the support of the church. I cannot say that I ever saw a member of this race who had the right conception of religion-who appreciated who and what God is."

Hale Only Hurts Elmself. New York Times. The real moral of the Neely business

as we have before said, is that our proconsular government should remain a military government, so long as it re-mains at all. Young men who come to the Assistant Postmaster-General with "good letters" from "good Republicans" in Indians or elsewhere, anxious to take part in the government of Cuba, should not be too readily welcomed and put it a position to lay their hands on the till The solitary scandal that has blemished our administration of the Island is all the nore notable and exemplary that it has not proceeded from the same source as the administration that has done us credit. But to magnify the Neely business into "a carnival of corruption and fraud in every direction" is simply to destroy the credit of the magnifier and to indispose the public to pay attention to anything he may thereafter have to say on any subject.

Two More Verses Discovered.

New York Sun.
Only two verses of Mr. Alfred Austin's majestic poem on the relief of Mafeking were published in the Sun . By an unnate accident these two were delayed Loud yelled the bullet's bing

Sharp flashed the suber's sting. As on to Mafelding.

Sped we with force meet,
While the brave garrison,
Steady by trench and gun, Faltered not, no, not one, Living on borsement!

Oh, when they saw us come, Drubbed well was ev'ry drum And shrill the fife's tum-tum Poured till the ear split? Grimly the foe retired Nathless he frequent fired, Till, beaten, moody, mired.

Austin's "Relief of Mafeking." Louisville Courier-Journa Here is another installment of th ureate's pean on the relief of Mafeking

As pressed the foe more near, Only with naked spear, Ne'er knowing what to fear, Parley or bleach meant. Forward through shot and shell, While still the foremost fell, They with resistless yell, Stormed his intrenchment, If England must have a poet laurente, would it not be better to have a dead one? "The Charge of the Light Brigade" is a thousand fold better than the living lau-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Lord may be on Kruger's side, but the British are on his beels.

Clark believes the newspapers in New York are subsidized. He is sure about those in Montana.

If there are any varieties of weather which we haven't had lately, we should

like to hear from them. Whistling will hereafter be forbidden on Chicago's streets. That city will be as

quiet as Philadelphia if it keeps on. Mark Twain's candidacy for the Presidency has been treated as a loke, but it is not half as funny as Corbett's candidacy

for Congress.

How fleeting is fame! James J. Corbett is brought so low that he is running for Congress. Soon he will be content with nomination for Vice-President.

City Editor-Did you interview the prisefighter when he was defeated? Reporter-No, sir: I stepped into the ring just at the finish and he was out.

"There goes a Republican," observed Colonel Jack Chinn. "How annoying," said Governor Beck-

ham, "we've got to do something to strengthen those jails." Ex-United States Senator Johnson N. Camden, of Parkersburg, is a candidate in West Virginia to succeed Stephen B. Elkins, the present Legislature being close on joint ballot and the Democrats having a majority of the hold-overs. Senator Elkins will be in the Republican field alone.

His friends are confident of his return to the Senate by a safe margin The Republican National Convention of June in Philadelphia will have an unusually large number of United States Senators as delegates-at-large. Nearly every Republican Senator will be a delegate-atlarge from his home state, and among the Democrats, too, a like preference for Senators is being shown. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, will be chairman of his state's delegation, Jones that of Arkansas, Till-

man that of South Carolina, and so on. Anticipating the passage of the army reorganization bill, hundreds of applicants for the additional 100 cadetshins have visited and written to the War Department, The War Department will go upon the theory that nominations for these places are to be made by Senators, although it is not so stated in the bill. Each Senator will be allowed to name one cadet whenever there is a vacancy within his control, and not annually. The department has decided not to let the whole 100 join the corps at once, next Fall, for fear of making the class unwieldy. Fifty men will probably be appointed this year and 64 next. Either the two Senators from a state will be asked to combine in nominating one candidate for this year, or the senior Senators alone will be allowed to name their cadets. The graduating class at West Point cannot supply more than 54 Second Lieutenants toward filling the 130 vacancles in the grade. After the new graduates are commissioned, 26 enlisted men may obtain commissions, and then there will be 76 vacancies which should he filled, and yet ought not to be filled by civilians. The only way to prevent the recurrence of this state of affairs is to in crease the number of cadets at the United States Military Academy.

The supply of shad sent to this market at the present time is so greatly in excess of the demand that tons of these fish have been sold within the past few days at from half a cent to 1 cent per pound, and yesterday a let of them were sold by the "lump" at \$5 cents per large case. All these came from the seining-grounds in the lower river, and all cloud, it is understood, he liberated by the seiners if they would take a little trouble to do this. Now that the price of shad has become so low that it will not pay the freight on them, it for seiners and proprietors of fishwheels to allow the shad they capture to escape alive. There have been many more shad this year than ever before, and a great many more have been used. Now that people all over the country are beginning to appreciate them, the demand for will be constantly increasing, and the day is not distant when the shad fishery of the Columbia will be very valuable. shad of the Columbia average a greater weight than those of any other river in the Union, and are not surpassed in quality anywhere. Salted shad are always in demand in the East, and some day a big business will be done here in salting shad for export. From this time on to the end of the season, there is danger that tons of these valuable fish, which are about read to begin spawning, will be ruthlessly destroyed, and wasted, which would be a sin and a shame. The only way this can be prevented is for all interested in the fisheries in the Columbia to take the matter in hand, and see that all shed which cannot be utilized are allowed to escape

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Expert Opinion.—"I'm so glad that the poor fellows at blafeking have been relieved." "Tes, Why so?" "Because now we'll find out what they think of the starvation cure."—Cloveland Plain Dealer.

"Have you read this sermon of the Rev. Dr. Hightyer? It's rank heresy." "Yes? Perhaps his press agent has recommended heresy as the nost effective form of ecclestastical advertising."-Brooklyn Life Quashing an Alibi.-Defense Advocate

the officer charged with being intoxicated while on duty is above the breath of suspicion. Po-lice Commissioner-Sir, your statement is ill timed; the accused is even at this moment munching sloves.—Judge. Curios,-"These are genuine Havana cigars," aid the connoisseur. "Oh," said the man who

curros.—Trees are genuine flavana cigars, said the connoisseur. "Oh," said the man whe always likes to be of importance, "and here are some genuine Havana postage stamps." "What's interesting about them?" "Nothing, except the fact that they are genuine."— Washington Star.

Neither Gets Them. "You seem to have a great thate for poetry," remarked the copyhook, observing the office goat sulfing around the editor's waste baskot. "Yes." replied the goat, "but I like my poems well done, and I seldom find that sort here." "Huh" exclaimed the copy-hook, "the well-done poem that comes to me is very rare."—Philadelphia Press.

Poverty.-Here a frail woman in a tattered enawi entered and laid a penny on the count-er. "Give me two and one-half peunds of Sun-day newsyaper." she said, in a hollow voice. After she had gone out the proprietor of the place told us that she would make such a meager supply of this staple necessity suffice for a family of 14 persons.—Detroit Journal.

That Typewriter.

i Have a new typ-eWriter, Andd it is my de; ight And it is my oc. and to patter on it gallY And write, and write! and write\$ It aldas mE in my laborrs9 When Ijm in WorkiNG vein* It makes A GREat improvemental

write So veRY plain. It oPerates sesw':Fuys*
that when yOu find you're sTUck;;)
and CannotT fiNd the letter Just@jab-and trusT to luck@#(7 It's Easy - VEry easy

To openAte it then ::: 19540
Now where on earth's that colon?

X X X X
Give me my ink and peni