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TODAT'S WEATHER .- Generally fatr; winds

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1900.

Detailed statements of the wheat and flour shipments from Portland for the month of May, as printed in another column, make a fine showing for what is generally considered one of the dullmonths of the cereal year. Portland's flour shipments have already passed the million-barrel mark, with another month of the season to run. Out of a total of 11,469,034 bushels of wheat shipped from Portland, Seattle and Tacoma for the first eleven months of the cereal year, Portland has shipped 8,446,019 bushels.

The recent Supreme Court decision adds another to the numerous and powconsiderations on the Beckham side of the Kentucky controversy. On the other there is nothing except the simple fact that Taylor was elected. Thus the matter stands. Thus it will stand to the end of time, A few murders, acts of Legislature or court decisions, more or less, one way or the other, make no difference. Taylor was elected.

The Republican cause has a hard fight on in Multnomah County. The attle against it is not being made by Democrats or Populists. Its foes are the foes of its own household. The same outfit that has posed as "Mitchell Republicans" and "Anti-Simon Republicans" is now doing business as "Citizens." The Republicans of the state may well be annoyed at the persistence of this factional opposition, and impatient of its continued war on the party. The only answer of the Republican party in Multnomah County to this complaint of the Republican party of the state is that with the impending defeat of Senator McBride and the dislodgement of his appointees from their stronghold in the Federal offices the last resource of this ancient obstacle to Republican success will disappear. To this end it asks the co-opof the party throughout the state. It has been a long struggle, against adverse circumstances, but the end is in sight. It is great gain to have the disorganizers come out in their true colors as open enemies of Republican success, laboring here and in other inties for the election of Democrats to the Legislature. The only menace to Republican victory in Oregon this year is the menace raised by Republicans. It is a humiliating message for this state, with all its Republican traditions, The only menace to Republican success in Oregon this year is the menace raised by professed Republicans, allied with Bryanites to elect Democrats to the Legislature.

The Kansas City convention is to begin July 4, and now all Democratic called upon to assemble throughout the country July 4. It is satisfactory to all concerned thus to be assured that the Democracy is a patriotic party-and apparently necessary.

Some remarkable statements made in Candidate Brewster's advertisement in Wednesday's Oregonian are pertinently answered elsewhere this morning over the signatures of Auditor Gambell and Judge Frazer, Mr. Brewster seems to have opened up a subject on which the objects of his attack are pretty well fortified. There is always danger in making assertions that cannot be verified. Mr. Brewster's high estimate of his own "personal and professional fitness" may be correct, but it is not supported by his method of procedure in

The truth is that Mr. Long's administration of the office of City Attorney is the most noteworthy and epochal fact of our municipal history in recent years. His work is simply a succession of brilliant triumphs over great odds. It has been a reigning topic of remark in legal circles, and it has grievously offended those who would have rejoiced at an opposite result. It is remarkable that any person of intelligence, and especially a lawyer, should espouse in fold type an aggregation of irresponsistreet rumors which the slightest investigation must show to be at variance with the facts. What little chance Mr. Brewster may have had of election in the first place he has destroyed by this ill-judged attack. He has led into his opponent's strong suit.

A "suffragist," writing in a commupleation to The Oregonian the other day, made one of the most forcible presentations we have ever seen of made by woman in recent It is worth reproducing:

m are no longer bought and sold on th ne the rule and exclusion the excet More than two-thinls of all the college women and men on terms of equality more than three-fourths of the edu s as physicians, ministers and lawyers orn system of limited liability has ep them to engage in business as stockho

order of events. But the real effect of the presentation is to show the utter folly of those who assert that only through the bailot can woman's wrongs be righted.

PRINCIPLES, NOT PERSONS, AT STAKE.

As Multnomah County goes, so goes the state. If the Republican ticket is defeated here, it may be regarded as certain that the Legislature will be delivered over to the Democrats. No other county has so great a preponderance of Republican voters: in no other do mere numbers give so manifest a guaranty of success. But here the issues are confused and the voter distracted by revival of the old quarrel among Republicans through the persistent endeavor of the Mitchell-Mc-Bride faction to control, or to wreck the party and bring disaster to its principles out of sheer revenge. They are still Republicans with a prefix. The conditions of their loyalty and support of Republican principles are that the For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., their hands, and that the offices be disparty machinery shall be given into tributed where they will do the most good-to them. The one important goal with them is fat position, comfortable place. Nothing else is really vital or important. They fight Republican battles because they expect to gienn the usufruct. If it is likely to be denied them, they knife their friends, fiee to the enemy, enter his counsels, promote bis cause.

Senator McBride is back of the Federal brigade in its treacherous plottings. With him stands Mitchell, who is chief engineer of the subterranean movement, Federal factorums and paid emissaries have been busily hurrying everywhere. The plan does not end with the boundaries of Multnomah County. It embraces every district where a candidate thought to be unfriendly to the Mitchell-McBride union has been nominated by Republicans and where the opposition nominee is open to its blandishments and beguilements. Thus we hear from several counties Democratic candidates openly admitting that they expect to vote for a Republican for Senator. They make a direct appeal to the Mitchell-McBride faction for support, and pledge themselves to act in its interest. If there were no other evidence of a secret deal, this would be sufficient. McBride is a Republican Senator elected by a Republican Legislature to uphold and forward Republican policies, and in great matters proceed in concert with a Republican Administration. Yet here he is making a desperate hazard of his personal fortunes with Democrats, Populists, renegade Republicans, with anybody and everybody, striving toward anyand everyend that he imagines may be helpful to him, or, if not, hurtful to those persons not committed to his candidacy. A whited sepulcher, he bloviates with real Pecksniffian unctuousness about his Republican orthodoxy, his long-time advocacy of the gold standard, his stalwart adherence to sound principles. True pupil of Mitchell, most worthy and admirable exponent of Mitchellism!

The significant feature of the fight in Multnomah County is that it is between Republicans and so-called Republicans. Democrats and Populists have almost wholly disappeared. But the "Citizens" movement is directed by these Mitchell-McBride Republito send back to the East. Yet it is true. cans. They have concentrated all their energies to its support, and appear to be practically alone in open wishes for its success. To achieve their own selfish objects, they have surrendered twelve places on the ticket and reserved six. It is nothing to them that the consummation of their ends means the defeat, of twelve Republicans representing Republican purposes. It is everything that any man, whatever his politics, be kept out of the Legislature if he is likely to vote against McBride or Mitchell, A Republican represents a full vote, a Democrat a half a vote, in the settlement of the Senatorial question by a Republican Legislature through a Republican caucus. If it is a Democratic or a mixed Legislature, these twelve Democrats might be, and it is planned that they shall be, a powerful instrument for furthering the Mitchell schemes. In one event, no other Republican can suc-

ceed: in the other, McBride or Mitchell may, and will. It is vital that we have a Republican Legisltaure. It is vital that every Republican candidate get every Republican vote. No exceptions should be made in any county or district. It is fallacious to think that the Legislature is bound to be heavily Republican, and that chances may be taken with any candidate. It ought to be remembered that the Republican margin in all counties, with two or three exceptions, is small. It is a fact that in times past, outside of Multnomah County, a change of a few hundred votes, judiciously distributed, would have reversed the complexion of the Legislature. In this county, the duty of Republicans is especially plain, Each elector votes for eighteen, one-fifth of the Legislature. If all Republicans vote for the whole eighteen, their election will be guaranteed, and they will have done their full share in keeping the state from the Democrats. Personal feeling against this or that or the other candidate ought not to weigh in matters where principles are at stake,

and persons are of small account.

AN EMPTY THREAT. Lord Roberts is in possession of Johannesburg, and the Boers did not blow up the mines before evacuation, despite the fact that the Transvaal Government gave notice to neutral powers that the district containing the gold mines would be defended and that the government would not be responsible for injury to persons "or the damage or destruction of any property on the Wit-

watersrand which may occur. the fact that destruction of the mines

that female suffrage is in the natural the severity of the terms of reconstruction for the conquered Transvani. These mines are owned by individuals of both the enemy and neutral countries. Under strict construction of international law, these mines have no more protection than any other private property which is found by a belligerent within his own jurisdiction,

In 1861 the Southern Confederacy confiscated all Northern property except public stocks and securities found within its domnin. Money lost by individuals to a state is not confiscated, nor is the interest payable on it sequestrated. The Boers are not strictly de-barred, under international law, from the confiscation of the private property of British subjects found within the Transvaal, and the blowing up of mining shafts would be less than confiscation, since the mines cannot be de-stroyed any more than land can be.

Under international law, the belligerent right of seigure, according to a great English authority, Hall, appertains to the private property of neu-trals. Hall holds that the right of selfpreservation is the supreme right of belligerents, and transcends sometimes all established limitations of international law, and on this ground he goes so far as strongly to defend Engla action in 1807 in attacking and destroying the fleet of Denmark in a time of profound peace with that country.

RENAISSANCE OF THE SAILER.

The announcement that Arthur Sewall will build a couple of the largest American sailing ships affeat for the Standard Oil Company is a matter of more than passing interest at the pres ent time. Coupled with the fact that the big oil trust is now building several new sailing ships in foreign yards and is buying all of the second-hand sailers it can find, it points most unmistakably to a renaissance of the sailer. A meaning of deeper significance lies in the placing of the contract with an American yard. The Standard Oil Company, with its European offshoot, the Anglo-American Oil Company, annually supplies cargoes for hundreds of ships, all of which sail out of New York and Philadelphia for points in the far East. This business being practically all "foreign trade," it does not matter what fing the vessels sail under, or where they are built. Under such circumstances there is nothing in the philanthropic record of the trust that will justify the belief that it would place an order for ships with an American yard if it could do any better abroad.

Were it not for the fact that every shippard in the United States was rowded with business, it is highly probable that the Standard Oil Company would have placed more of its work on this side of the water. Arthur Sewall recently built for himself a big sailing ship at a cost reported to be \$15,000 less than a similar vessel could be duplicated for in a foreign yard, and he has undoubtedly made it equally attractive to the Standard Oil Company to have its vessels built here. claim of the advocates of the shipping subsidy bill that we must have a ounty in order to compete with the foreign builders and owners does not eceive any very effective support from this latest move of two parties who are pretty well posted on ships and ship-

Aside from the significance which it cannot but have on the subsidy bill, there is another interesting feature in the matter. After a practical test of ten or fifteen years, for the tramp steamer did not attain its greatest degree of efficiency and economy until about ten years ago it has been pretty effectually demonstrated that in some lines of the ocean carrying trade the saller is invincible. Owing to the large umber of sailers that were turned out in the early part of the '90s, the steady oss by disaster and retirement was not felt for a few years. The craze for steam had taken hold of the British, and they got rid of their salling vessels as quickly as possible at any price the far-seeing Germans and Norwegians were willing to pay for them. No new vessels were built in the big British and Scotch yards, and, with new fields for trade opening up all over the world. there was work at high rates for every sailing ship affoat. Meanwhile, the price of coal, oil, engineers' wages and about everything else in connection with the operation of a steamer has adanced in proportion with the increase

in rates for freight. With the sailer it is different. The reeze which blows them round the world is as free as it ever was. The sailor of the sail" is the same irresponsible creature he always was, and noney is no more of an object to him today than it was when he sailed out f Troy with Odysseus. Accordingly, there has been no advance in wages before the mast. These advantages rom an economical standpoint are now making themselves felt, and again the white-winged argosies of trade will demand the recognition that for a time has been diverted to the black, dirtyoking tramp steamer. The days of the clean-limbed, yacht-like clippers of '50s have passed forever, but the big. broad-beamed, slow-moving sallers, which can make money for their wners by carrying freight 16,000 miles at about \$5 per ton are in the ascend-ency. Business of the world demands them, and, subsidy or no subsidy, it is only a question of a very short time before a big fleet of them will be in the possession of American owners and paying dividends fully equal to those arned by the clipper, so often mourned by those whose patriotism is some times more pronounced than their busi-

ness acumen.

THE PUBLIC PARK IDEA. So beautiful and easy of access have een and are the natural environments of Portland that the people of this city have not until very recent years felt the need of public parks as retreats from the heat and bustle of every-day life. The cool, green woods, everybody's woods, though the title deeds therete have long been duly invested in individuals, have come down to the very city limits, and, indeed, in many places have invaded them. Ravines, the steep sides and cool recesses of which have invited the lover of nature to exploration, the nother to rambles with her children, the laborer and his family to the Sunday picnic, have been part and parcel of the city's wealth, to be enjoyed by such of its inhabitants as found pleas-

ure in glimpses of country life. For this reason the public park idea has been of slow development among us The necessity of such places of resort, the desirability of keeping unspoiled by the encroachments of business and free from the exclusiveness of private prop-The reason for this forbearance lies in the fact that destruction of the mines would not do the Boers any good and would probably only serve to increase ever, observant, philanthropic, thought-

ful men and women have taken an facts are in a late report of the Consul-inventory of the situation and found that the period for acquiring lands for boarded gold is coming out under the in-tually park purposes and privileges public park purposes and privileges within or in close proximity to the city, except at enormous prices, is rapidly drawing to a close, and that, as a matter of simple economy, the public park idea should be judiciously advanced and systematically developed. Whatever churlish, narrow or selfish ideas some of us as individuals may cherish in regard to the acquisition of park areas and their improvement by and dedication to the public as breathing spaces for children and pleasure grounds for everybody, the park idea will eventually prevail with the masses, and the opinion of the masses in this, as in other things, will rule,

Portland has some park areas by pur chase and some through bequest. These, in the opinion of men who have watched the development of the park idea in other cities, and its influence upon the reputable, self-respecting working class, will prove pitifully in-adequate to the needs of the city a generation hence. It is a well-known fact that what is everybody's business is nobody's business. Hence the agita-tion-if the quiet, methodical action in connection therewith may be called by a name so aggressive—of the park question in recent months in this city, and the attempt, supported by legislative action, supplemented by an appeal to voters, to secure definite, intelligent action upon it. A full expression of the voters of this city, as provided by law and presented in a single question upon their ballots next Monday, is destrable.

The last State Republican Convenon in its platform declared as follows: We point with pride to the legislation adopted by the last Legislature. It passed an act for submission to the people of a Constitu-tional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum.

The Republican party does not pretend to favor the initiative and referendum, which is strictly a Populist measure; but it has gone on record for an opportunity to be given the people to adopt or reject. With this explicit declaration to support him, every Re-publican member of the Legislature will be justified in voting next Winter a second time for submission of the amendment. Undoubtedly it will be submitted. The matter can then be determined on its merits. If it is not wanted, it can be rejected, and the agitation will cease; if it is wanted, it can be adopted.

The British having entered Johannes burg and regained their mines, we may expect to hear a few remarks from Mr. Bryan on the subject. The well-worn cross-of-gold seems to merit a grand revival. Old Paul Kruger nalled to a cross of his own Johannesburg gold, with his plug-hat displaced by a large and very uncomfortable crown of English thorns, would make a fetching picture. His familiar pipe might also be removed and a great gag suggesting denial of free speech inserted. These suggestions are offered to Mr. Bryan for what they are worth-or, rather, for nothing, which is much less than what they are worth.

In another column is published a letter from Mr. Ed W. Bingham, which should be read with attention by all voters, and especially by the judges of election. Frauds upon the ballot should, as Mr. Bingham says, be guarded against, and violators of the law should be punished. Too much care cannot be taken to prevent illegal voting by the unregistered. It has been common refor the past week that the Mitchell-McBride Pusionists intend to block the polls with the "push," and the judges should see that the registered voters be not prevented from casting their ballots.

The fight made for the gold standard 1896 put John Hall into Federal office. The rewards bestowed upon him by the Republican party here, first and last, have made John Hall a rich man. Now he is using the time for which this Republican Administration pays him, in a desperate effort to defeat the Republican ticket and prepare for Bryanisn throughout the Nation a cheering message. This is a highly moral proceed ing, of course, in the interests of morality and justice.

Pierce Mays is to be the beneficiary of the Mitchell-McBride machine's special effort to defeat one Republi-an state Senatorial candidate. If Smith, Inman and Hunt can pull themselves through with such help as the "push" can find it convenient to give, well and good; but, if not, let them go to the deuce. The first interest of the gang is in Mays, because Mays has been tried by Mitchell and not found wanting. He has often been used, and is always

We observe that our contemporary, the New York Journal, is busy fighting the ice trust. Why not enlist the competitive services of Mr. Bryan? He is about to acquire a monopoly over a large Fall frost, which ought to be sufficient for all freezing purposes,

Reasons are good why the Populists are scarce in Alabama. A very important portion of the party is now stump ing Oregon. It seems to be its mouth and perhaps its brains. No wonder the body had trouble gathering itself together at home.

Kruger ought to be reconciled to his future. As war is the last resort of nations, so is St. Helena the last resort of great men. He deliberately chose the the other is the logical consequence.

General Otis was made the victim of he quarantine regulations at San Francisco. The officers proved conclusively to the gallant General that they had the "situation well in hand."

The illness of Mr. Hanna is to be re gretted; but we shall manage to win a Republican victory without him. Probably we could also win with him.

So Clark's case is to rest. Then the public can do ditto

Silver Prophecies Proved False.

New York Commercial Advertiser, that the calamity predictions of free-eli-ver propagandists have been marked by events. In spite of the drain of war and famine, the financial and business conditions of India have improved under the gold standard. The enhanced value of the rupee was going to destroy the export trade of the empire and put an end to the emand for oplum in China. The latter is

effect last September. The gold in the mint and accumulated in London to the order of the Indian Government is \$10,000,000, against \$10,000,000 a year ago. Much was heard about India in the Bryan cam-paign of 1896. If it should be discussed in this campaign for free silver, calamity orators will have to sift their authorities shrewdly and not be too fastidious about their freshness.

EMINENTLY QUALIFIED.

Nobody Could Possibly Fit Bryan So Well as Towne.

New York Times. If Towne permits himself to be set aside it Kansas City or fails to make a stout light to hold his place on the Bryan licket he will do an injustice to himself and to his party, or to his various par-ties, for he belongs to all the parties that are opposed to the party of McKinley. A Silver Republican who says he is a A Silver Republican who says he is a Democrat and is running on a Populist ticket completely fills the bill. There is a high and indelible congruity between the head and tail of the ticket that forbids any attempt to improve upon the careful and intelligent work of the Sieux Falls Couvention. The fitness of the association of those two names asserts itself to the most indifferent eye. Bryan and Towne hold these principles to be of self-evident virtue and worthy to be adopted by the American people: The free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; no interference with stotous and

to 1: no interference with flotous and murderous strikers by court injunctions or any armed force: the amendment of the Constitution to permit an income tex; the abandonment of the duties imposed the abandonment of the duties imposed on us by the results of the Spanish War; and the imprisonment at hard labor of all persons who attempt to do business as a trust, combination or monopoly. There is no difference in the degree of their attachment to these principles. They are equally loyal to the Populist faith, equally zealous for the success of the Sioux Falls party. There is no respectable reason why one should be taken and the other left at Kansas City.

If an effort is made to drop Towne or persuade him to get out of the way the Populists will take it as an affront. They have put up their ticket and have ap-

have put up their licket and have appealed to their "allies" to ratify and support it. The nominees and the platform have been thoughtfully adapted one to the other. It is a harmonious arrangement. To mend is to mar. There need be no fear that a Silver Republican will be unacceptable to Democrats. Any Dem-ocrat who can stand Bryan will make no wry faces over Towne.

OUR WAR AND MERCHANT NAVY. More Vessels Needed, the One for Protection, the Other for Trade.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Times, With a coast line greater than that any other nation in the world-say 10,00 miles—It is not too much to say that there is no nation in the world that needs a powerful Navy more than the United States. There is, therefore, a great deal of point in the observation of the Marine Journal in discussing the admitted fact that dur-ing the course of our war with Spain, Great Britain prevented the nations of Continental Europe from interfering with

"For this," says the Marine Journal "we have been repeatedly told we are un-der lasting obligations to Great Britain Perhaps we are. But what was it tha enabled Great Britain to hold Continental Europe at bay? Nothing in the world but British sea power. No nation by its own neglect has contributed more to Great Britain's sea power than the United States. Had we the Navy we should have had, backed up, as it should have been, by a strong and efficient merchant marine, we would of ourselves have been able to hold Continental Europe in check, as Great Britain did." Nothing could be more true. We need

a more powerful war Navy, and quite as certainly we need a larger merchant navy. We need a Navy to protect the largest coast line, in all probability, ever pos-sessed by any people, and we also need a merchant navy to carry on what is des-tined to be the largest ocean trade ever known in the Pirtory of the race. Con-gress should distinctly understand this fact. Petty bickerings about political questions will not do. There is a time for politics and a time to fing them to the winds. There is a time to be a party man and a time to consider the larger inby the Republican party of Oregon in | terests of the country, irrespective of party. And that time is now. The quicket this fact the better for their political In other words nose the shinning bill

rease the Navy without unreas able delay.

A Historic Name. Boston Post

The President is "deeply shocked" at the revelations of the thievery in the Cuban postal service. "Na social or political influence," says the Boston Jour-nal, "can now save the guilty persons from the wrath of the nation whose conor they have insulted and whose confidence they have abused. All the ma-chinery of the law must be employed to bring the accused officials to trial immediately on the ending of Mr. Bristow's

vestigation Bristow? Yes, that is the name, and it wakens slumbering memories of things that are more pleasant when forgotten. Benjamin H. Bristow of Kentucky was the Secretary of the Treasury to whom President Grant issued the famous order, 'Let no guilty man escape," when the Internal Revenue Bureau was found to be rotten with whisky frauds. This ear-ies Bristow pursued the guilty men with such intelligent purpose and honest real as to discover them inside the charmed circle of "social and political influence" surounding the White House. There they were shielded. Every one of the great criminals escaped, but Bristow himself was hounded until he was glad to resign the office which he had filled only too

conscientiously. The instructions of President McKinley to Joseph L. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster-general, are the same as those given by President Grant to his Secretary of the Treasury under sim-ilar droumstances. Let us hope that the Bristow of today will have better luck under this Republican administration than the other Bristow had under the ad-ministration of the same party a quarter of a century ago.

Woman Suffrage in Practice.

Morning Oregonian, Dec. 9, 1899. Secretary of State, F. Chatterton, Wyoming, who was in Portland yesterday on his return to Cheyenne, from Puge sound, does not think female suffrage cuts much figure in Wyoming politics, one way or the other. The women of the state have been voting now since 1863, he says and still no great moral wave has swep over Wyoming. The women add about one-third to the bulk of the vote, but no other difference is discernible. In fact, where local reforms are paramount, the women are just as likely as the men to lose sight of them and vote on strict party lines. A large portion of the female voters are usually indifferent, and have to be sent for when election day comes.

Personally, Mr. Chatterton has no jection to women voting, although he thinks suffrage does not tend to elevate the sex, nor does it seem to increase the power of the moral portion of the co munity. "The best women," he says, "stay away from politics, take no interest in public affairs, while the women who do interest themselves do not tend to elewate the occupation of the politician. He referred to Colorado and Utah as be ing two woman-suffrage states, and yet Utah has just sent to Congress a man with three wives. Gambling is still licensed under the state

laws of Wyoming, though a strong effort is now being made toward their repeal.

LESSONS FROM THE VOTE OF 1898

It is interesting to take a glance at the vote of Multnomah County in 1898, For the principal state offices, and for Legislative offices, and for Mayor and City Engineer of Portland, it was as follows: Governor-

Geer, Rep	110,06
King, Fus.	4,63
Luce, Pop.	. 26
Clinton, Pro	. 45
Supreme Judge-	
Clinton, Pro Supreme Judge— Moore, Rep. Ramsey Fus	19,10
Ramsey, Fus	4,64
Congress-	100
Congress— Moody, Rep. Donaidson, Fus.	9,29
Donaldson, Fus.	5,06
Attorney-General-	1,100.
Biackburn Ren	2.45
Attorney-General— Biackburn, Rep. Story, Fus	4.97
State Senator-	
State Senator— Simon, Rep. Hume, Anti-Simon	6.15
Hume Anti-Simon	5.61
Rayer, Rep.	6 16
Beach, Rep.	7.35
Farrell. Rep	7.53
Hitt, Rep	7.16
Moody, Rep	
Hobkirk, Rep	7.07
Myers, Rep.	7,27
Ross Ren	7 13
Whalley, Rep	6.83
Reakey Find	3.41
Borsch, Pus	2.81
Clarno, Fus	2.72
Lafford Fine	3,36
Jeffery, Fus	2.81
Read, Fus.	2,93
Sproul, Fus	
Thomas, Fus	
Versteeg, Fus	2.83
Drake, Anti-Simon	4.11
Gill, Anti-Simon.	4.65
Hogue, Anti-Simon	
Matthlessen, Anti-Simon	
Nottingham, Anti-Simon	4.14
Seton, Anti-Simon	2.74
Smith Anti-Simon	9.00
Terwilliger, Anti-Simon	2 67
Tomilnson, Anti-Simon	2.40
And Someth And Someth International	- 55,54
Republican average	7.18
Fusion average	9.95
Anti-Simon average	4.00
County Assessor	
County Assessor— Greenleaf, Anti-Simon	5.78
White Pen	5.74
County Treasurer.	

The issues were so mixed and so great a variety of results reached that several conclusions may be drawn from the above figures. It seems to be perfectly clear, however, that the normal united Republican vote is just about two to one over the normal Fusion vote. Assuming the respective parties will benefit equally by the increased vote of 1900, the majority for Wolverton for Supreme Judge will be in the neighborhood of 6000. From 5000 to 6000 may, then, be regarded as the average Republican majority in this coun-

The total vote for Mayor in 1898 was

13,855, which, singularly enough, exceede by over 2000 the county vote on State Senator, which was 11.772. There were two candidates for the latter office, Simo and Hume, the former a Republican, and the latter a renegade Republican. There was no Democrat, Populist or Fusionis in the race. It is obvious that many persons refrained from voting for Senator. Probably they were mostly Popu lists and Democrats, who had their own reasons for refusing to take part in a Republican quarrel. The total average number of ballots cast for Represen tives was 14,168, there being three tickets n the field-Republican, anti-Simon and Fusionist. The Republican vote was 7184 and the combined Fusion and anti-Simo 6984, giving the former a clean majority of 200 over all opposing forces. Mr. Simon fell 1694 below the Republican average and Mr. Hume 1268 below the combined opposition average. The latter's candidacy marked the supreme effort of all the united opposition to the Republican party in this county. An organized figh was made. He had the direct assistance of the Pennoyer city administration. The Mitchell forces were still an aggressive and formidable force in local affairs, and, under the prestige of a partial vicory two years before, had been able to hold themselves pretty well together They had recruits from Democrats an Populists who thought that the sures way to beat the dominant Republican or ganization was to vote with them. There were no other issues and no other can didates to distract the voter. But, with al, the scheme failed by 540 votes. From that time on the Mitchell following rap-idly went to pieces. It had a maximum, as represented in the lower house can-didacies, of 4000 votes. Today it probably sould not on its own account muster 100

The figures on county officers are sig nificant of Republican success this year There were two candidates each for the various offices cited. They were pitter squarely against the Republican candi dates. Mr. Greenleaf won the Assessor ship by 21 votes, and Mr. Hoyt the Treas urership by 721 votes. There were no Democratic or Fusion candidates, and both Mitchell men had the benefit of their absence. Both were supported by an active organization, and both were on a ticket representing a distinct issue, such as it was. This year these gentlemen are opposed by Republican and Demo cratic candidates. They are running the platform that office is a good thin and they want it. We shall see how muthey can accomplish on their person merits alone, unsupported by any party and opposed by two candidates each.

Mason's plurality over Montag for Mayo in 1898 was 2897. There were then fou candidates. This year there are five-Reublican, Democratic, Independent, Pro-ibitionist and Social-Labor, The tw latter will probably be about a stand and may be eliminated from considera tion. The Mitchell push two years ago sidetracked Strowbridge, and, in accord-ance with the terms of the deal with Pennoyer, tried to elect Montag. They would have falled by 1000 even if all the Fusionists had been united, and Robert-son had not run. These figures seem to demonstrate that it is quite a difficult job to defeat the Republican nominee for

The Man Who Was Envied.

Chicago Times-Heruld. I passed his mansion yesterday And gazed with jealous eyes At all the wonderful display

Of things that money buys; The broad green lawns, the flowery beds, The rows of noble trees; The gate posts with their sculptured heads,

I saw his little one ride by, With grooms who trudged behind; I saw his turrets rising high, In ancient forms designed;
His costly stable towered near,
A noble pile-too grand
To house the common mortal here
Whe tolls with brain or hand.

This morning, as I passed his gate

I stopped to game again, And wondered at the tricks that Fate Delights to play on men; A wreath of pure white roses hung Upon his costly doorhummed a song and trudged along, And envied him no more.

The Coming Man. Hush, hush, hush! Here comes the census man!

He comes about to spy you out-He'll "rubber" all he can! He wants the story of your life on a heasive plan— And it is hush, hush, hush! Here co-census man! —Indinaspolis NOTE AND COMMENT.

The weather-but let un let well enough

It is now up to the Pretoria racetrack

players to make a grandstand play. Scorchers always object to the tax. whether on the wheel or on the sidewalk.

The congress of mothers should consist of one body and that should be the house. Carnegle says he is worth \$200,000,000, and he has never tried to purchase a seat in the United States Senate!

Kruger, Watervalboven, S. A.: Keep on You'll soon get your second running. AGUINALDO. wind.

For April there were no deaths in Havana from yellow fever, and it was the first April in 10 years with such a record, Chicago will allow no more useless

noises within her city limits. Bryan may as well cancel any lecture dates he may have there. It is an open question whether a man can get more fame from indersing a pat-

ent medicine or announcing himself a candidute for Vice-President. In these days of mother's congresses, the

members of the United States Senate can claim the proud distinction of being the only Congress of grandmothers.

Henry Watterson suggests that rather than a live laureate like Austin, England might better have a dead one. But Austin is a dend one, as far as real fame The Chinese Minister protests against

the anti-Chinese sentiment in this country. In view of the cordial hospitality with which the Boxers welcome strangers to their shores, his protest is well-timed. Lord Roberts-Why are all those mules

in the wagon train kicking? Kitchener-Austin has been writing a poem about them.

Lord Roberts-Order them an extra ration of oats all around.

The Secretary of War has determined to fill nearly all the vacancies remaining after the West Point graduates have been provided for by promoting enlisted men in preference to civilian candidates. The number of dismissals of civilian appointees from the army in the Philippines recently announced would seem to show the wisdom of this course beyond dispute.

Professor Edward Dicey, in the Fortnightly Review, has this to say of the future of the black race in South Africa: "All I wish to point out is both the British and the Dutch colonists, however much they may differ upon other questions, are, with rare and insignificant exception, absolutely in accord upon the general principle that in the interests of South Africa the natives must not be placed on a footing of political equality with the whites."

Hush thee, my baby, thy father will guard And all of his time to thy care will devote;

Thy mother (worse luck) has seen fit to discard And go on the platform to spiel for a vote. So choke off thy weeping, and practice at elect-

ing. 'Twill fracture thy voice if thou strain'st for high notes. And seek not to borrow more cause for thy

We've both got enough, now ma's rustling for Old and worn-out rubber boots and shoes are no longer thrown away, as they have a commercial value. Everything of this nature is gathered up by rag-pickers and others, and finally fireds its way to a dealer who keeps men employed removing the nails, evelets and everything of a metallic nature connected with the old poots shoes hose pipe, bicycle tires, and the hundred and one other things manufactured from rubber. The rubber is finally shipped East to be remanufactured, and, judging from the way some rubbers now wear out, they must be made almost entirely of this already worn-out rubber. Those who have passed the half-century mark can remember when rubber shoes were made of real rubber, a pure, green, translucent and very elastic. Boys in those days were glad to get an old rubber shoe to cut into strips to wind into a ball, to be then covered with yarn and a leather cover, to play "old cat" and "town ball." A ball made in this way would fly sky high when well batted, and the higher it flew the better it suited. Boys also used to like to get a piece of pure rubber to chew, not that it was palatable, but it squeaked when bitten and never wore out. The so-called rubber shoes of today are no better adapted to putting life in a ball than so much lead, and no one would care to chew on a piece of one of them. Baseballs are made "dead," and pure rubber is never seen in use. The elastic bands used in packages of papers are the nearest approach to pure cubber, and they are so

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

medicated that they become rotten and

lose all their clasticity in a few years.

Heard in London-Smythe - Haven't seen Diggs in an age. Woodfall-He's on the race-track now. Smythe-Newmarkst? Woodfall-No; Pretoria - Chicago News. Harold-I will make all my property over to you after we are married, my dear. Edith-The idea! What fun will there be for me la

spending my own money?-Judge. The Germ Theory.—Doctor of Old School— The child appears to be teething. Doctor of New School—Impossible! The bacteriological diagnosis discloses no trace whatever of the characteristic teething-bacillus.-Detroit Jour-

Black, earnestly, "dere am some folks in which de still, small voice ob conscience keeps a-get tin' stiller an' smaller, until at las' it 'd hab-ter l'urn de deef an' dumb langwidge if it wants ter attrack dir attention!"-Puck.

Not an Archer.—"Why don't you ever bring your bow and arrow with you, Mr. Gazzam." asked Benny Bloombumper. "My bow and arrow, Benny," repeated Mr. Gazzam. "I'm no archer." "But papa says you often draw the long how. Won't you show it to me?"—Detroit Free Press.

A Hard Blow.—"Are you not astonished at these disclosures of fraud?" asked the friend. "Beyond expression." answered Senator Sorghum. "And grieved?" "Immeasurably. The idea of their trying to pull off a great big deal like that without letting me into its"— Washington Star. Explained - "Where's your watch?" asked

the observant man. "Why, here it is," replied the man whose prosperity had ripped a cog or two recently. "But that's a silver one. The one you used to carry had a handsome gold controlled the controlle case." "Well-er-circumstance you know."-Philadelphia Press

The Unsuccessful. Ellimbeth C. Cardozo in the Century.
We met them on the common way:
They passed and gave no sign—
The heroes that had inst the day,
The failures, half divine.

Ranged in a quiet place, we see Their mighty ranks contain Figures too great for victory, Hearts too unspoiled for gain

Here are earth's splendid failures, come From giorious foughten fields; lone bear the wounds of cambat, some are prone upon their shields.

To us, that still do battle hero, If we in aught prevail.

Grant, God, a triumph not too dear

Or strength, like theirs, to fail.