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TODAY'S WEATHER—Probably fair; northerly winds.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1900

## THE REAL ISSUES TODAY.

The strife for office brings forward "independent," "citizens," and "fusion" tickets in Multnomah and many other counties. Behind every one of these efforts is the desire of the individuals who are "working" them to get the places for the emoluments and the opportunities. There should be no difficulty in estimating these motives at their actual value. These persons have no thought of the larger objects of politics. To such things they are profoundly indifferent. They all wanted regular party nominations, would have been glad to train with "the ring," and more glad to be "the ring" themselves; but they didn't succeed, and hence are "independent reformers."

Were there nothing in fact but possession of the offices at stake, as these "fusionists" suppose, the action they take might pass without notice from The Oregonian. But there are matters of grave import. What are the larger questions, the real questions, the political questions, before the people of Oregon this election day?

(1) The economic and financial policy of the Republican party, as against that of the Democratic party. The comparison and the contrast are seen in the sound basis of business and in the active prosperity of today, as against the conditions that prevailed four to eight years ago, when the Republican party was contending for the policy it has since established and the Democratic party was opposing that policy at every step. And even yet, and even now, the Democratic party is striving to reverse this policy, and is still contending for the Chicago platform of 1896. This platform it has reaffirmed in Oregon, and will reaffirm next month in the Kansas City National Convention.

(2) National expansion and the general consequences of the Spanish War. On this subject the Republican party proposes to meet the new opportunities and the new duties. It accepts expansion as an accomplished fact. On the other hand, the Democratic party insists that the country shall abandon expansion, quit, turn tail, lower the flag and get out. The question is, Do a majority of the American people think this could be done consistently with the honor, the dignity and the interests of the United States? This naked question is before the voters of Oregon today.

(3) The key of all National policies is in the hands of Congress. Election of members of Congress—Representatives and Senators—men who are to formulate and direct the policy of the United States—is therefore the thing of first importance. There can be no juggle with the election of Representatives, for the people vote directly; but the election of Senators, through the intervention of the Legislature, makes it necessary for the people to exercise greatest circumspection in this matter. If the people of Oregon want to uphold the policy of the Republican party as against the policy of the Democratic party, they must keep Republicans in the Senate of the United States; and this can be done only by sending Republican members to the Legislature. Should the fusion ticket in Multnomah succeed it would carry twelve Democrats into the Legislature, with the very probable, indeed almost certain, result of making the Legislature Democratic. Local interests the candidates on the Republican ticket will care for certainly as well as those of the opposition, and better; for the members of this opposition one and all are full of schemes to change the laws and methods of administration so as to favor their own purposes and provide for themselves. It requires some hardihood to present such masquerade in the name of reform.

These are petty devices. Brush them aside and keep in view the question that is at issue, namely, whether the policy of the Republican party or that of the Democratic party, on the great issues that are to be decided this year, shall prevail. If you think the Republican party's policy more safe for the country than the others, you can help maintain that policy only by voting the Republican ticket.

Some of the railroad employes have issued a circular asking their friends to vote for the so-called "Citizens" Legislative ticket. A pertinent answer to this appeal was made in an address delivered Saturday night by Mr. D. P. Cohen. His point was that as the real effort of the so-called "Citizens" movement is the election of Pierce Mays, a Northern Pacific attorney, and that the money used in the "Citizens" campaign is popularly understood to come from the Southern Pacific, it is difficult to see what ground exists for the hope that through Mr. Mays could be obtained legislation against the railroad corporations. Not a man on the Republican ticket is identified with a transcontinental railroad, and nothing is morally more certain than that railroad interests are behind much of the opposition to the Republican Legislative and Mayoralty nominees. The railroads want men in the Senate they can control. They want men in the Legislature they can control. Men of their selection and support will never favor railroad employes in an issue between them and the companies.

## TO GOLD DEMOCRATS.

The Oregonian appeals to the Gold Democrats of Oregon today to stand once more by the cause of honest money, to which they rendered such signal and effective service in 1896 and 1898.

Such work as The Oregonian has done here for the causes of honest money, fair tariff, pension reform, civil service reform, and against everything socialistic and paternalistic in government, it pledges itself here and now to continue. And it earnestly desires, if these courses have appeared wise and salutary to Gold Democrats, that they would cheerfully come to the rescue today, to withstand the combined assault of Bryanism and a rule-or-ruin professedly Republican faction.

The issues are two—sound money and expansion. The enactment of the gold-standard law by the present Congress is in the nature of fulfillment of a pledge, and it is hardly gracious to say that this redemption of a pledge deserves no gratitude, but only releases Gold Democrats from further support, because a danger has been averted.

Desire for rehabilitation of the Democratic party has induced many Gold Democrats to unite, for purposes of reorganization, with their former associates. This is a choice not to be called in question. But in the solitude of the election booth every Gold Democrat should ask himself whether it is time to give the Democracy a vote of renewed confidence so long as it clings to the fatuity and iniquity of Bryanism.

## DIRECT PRIMARY NOMINATIONS.

When this election is over, The Oregonian proposes to begin a systematic effort to secure from the coming Legislature an act for direct primary nominations, to cover every office from constable to United States Senator. This is a part of the grand scheme of honest elections in which the Australian ballot and the registry law are preliminaries. It is also directly in line with the general conception of politics always entertained in these columns—namely, that the nearer you can get to the people as the source of power and the anchor of public safety, the more permanent and satisfactory your achievements will be. This is why the popular election of United States Senators has been earnestly favored through many years.

But the way to get this reform is not in defeat of the Republican cause through alliance with Bryanism. Mr. Bingham has made this mistake, and it is serious. He is, to all intents and purposes, a Republican. He hates Bryanism in all its forms. He would occupy a fitting and consistent place on the Republican ticket. But every good man can't be nominated on every ticket. Mr. Bingham's name is not there, glad as The Oregonian would be to see it there. But the omission does not justify his coming out against the Republican nominee, who has declared himself for a direct primary law. It does not justify his putting the Republican causes of honest money and Pacific expansion at this time of crisis in jeopardy.

We want direct primary nominations. And we also want the gold standard and Pacific expansion. Elect the Republican ticket and we can get both. Let us not be foolish enough to destroy one in a vain hope that upon its ruins we can get the other. Nothing could be more mistaken. We shall have to call on Mr. Bingham to help once more in an election reform measure before the Legislature. But as a private citizen, not as a Joint-Representative.

## A MATTER OF BUSINESS.

One of the most important issues to be decided today is the business administration of the city's public works—an issue which largely turns upon the office of City Engineer.

The business of the city is to be turned over to the Board of Public Works, all members of which are to be appointed with the sole exception of the City Engineer, who will be the executive officer of the Board. Every taxpayer can see the importance of continuing Mr. Chase, with his knowledge and experience in the city's affairs, and the danger of entrusting the office to unproved and inexperienced material. The appointed members of the Board will be new to the work, and they will need experienced and qualified counsel. This Mr. Chase supplies and Mr. Austin cannot.

Mr. Austin is a suppliant for aid on the ground of sympathy. Sympathy is well enough in its way, but it does not offset the imperative necessity that the city's affairs shall be intelligently and economically directed. Retention of Mr. Chase as City Engineer will save a good many costly errors. His honest and efficient administration should by all means be continued at this critical time.

## CHANGED POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

The changed political conditions in the Trans-Mississippi West and the Pacific Coast are clearly in evidence. In Colorado there is an unexpected unanimity and desire to unite the Republican party, which was hopelessly split on the silver question four years ago, when it was defeated by 124,882 plurality in a total vote of 189,687. The Denver Republican, which led the silver bolt from the Republican party four years ago, admits that thousands of Silver Republicans have returned to the party this year, who were conspicuous in the front ranks of "free silver" in 1896. In February, 1896, of eighteen Senators from the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States, seventeen voted for a bill providing for the free coinage of silver, and only one voted against it. In February, 1900, of the forty-six votes cast for the bill establishing the gold standard, eight were cast by Senators from the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States, and one Senator from that region was paired for the bill.

But no state has furnished more significant proof of the altered conditions in these states than Oregon. Two years ago the Oregon Republicans adopted an unequivocal gold platform and won a splendid victory upon it, and today the so-called Oregon Silver-Republicans, who in 1896 believed in free silver and voted for Bryan, have dwindled down to a mere handful of dispirited cranks and crestfallen demagogues. The same drift of opinion which has carried the Silver Republicans of 1896 back to their old party camp in Oregon and Colorado is clearly exhibited in Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, Kansas, California and Montana. Some of these returning Silver Republicans frankly say that their eyes are opened to the historical fact that fiat silver, like fiat paper, is egregious folly and gross fraud. Others are content to drop it as a dead issue, owing to new legislation, which has no present hope of reversal, and to increased prosperity and the greatly enlarged volume of currency in the country. These conditions have so changed the aspect of the monetary question that even Mr. Towne, the nominee of the Sioux City Populist Convention for Vice-President, confesses that he would approve thrusting of the specific silver issue, for this campaign at least, into the background, while making imperialism a paramount question.

To illustrate how generally Silver Republicans who left the party in 1896 are returning, United States Senator Wolcott says that of fifteen delegates from his home county to the recent Colorado State Republican Convention, twelve voted for Bryan. They are now ready to stand on a single gold-standard platform.

## CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION IN THE SOUTH.

Virginia has voted in favor of a revision of the state constitution, the proposal being carried by a majority made up largely of the votes of negroes. Constitutional revision has been very active in the South in recent years, the object having been mainly to minimize or obliterate the negro vote. Virginia is the only Southern state whose constitution has not been amended since the Civil War. At the recent State Democratic Convention the question of revision was made a party issue, the view being that the present constitution was the work of the "carpet-baggers and scalawags" who controlled the state during the reconstruction period that followed the close of the Civil War.

Revision was opposed by Republicans on the ground that the prime, if not the sole, object, was to disfranchise negro voters; by office-holders for obvious reasons; by a certain class of illiterate Democrats who feared that the suffrage restrictions would be made to extend to them, and finally by a few negroes who appreciate the privilege of the franchise and are ready to defend it intelligently. The advocates of the measure, however, carried the day, and in the near future the suffrage laws of Virginia will be amended so as to exclude thousands of illiterate voters—no doubt to the state's ultimate advantage.

Though apparently a local question, there is a feature of the electoral situation in the South that has a National significance. The restrictions imposed by state constitutional revision in the South upon negro suffrage has not escaped the attention of Republican leaders. Captain John S. Wise, a Virginian residing in New York, recently published an article in Leslie's Weekly in which he stated that the North and West would soon demand a reduction of the South's representation in Congress and in the Electoral College to the basis of its restricted vote. Later he discussed the question in detail and with much earnestness before a Republican meeting in Brooklyn. The states of Arkansas and Mississippi, he said, elected thirteen Congressmen in 1898 by a total of 54,800 votes, or 5000 votes fewer than were cast in one Illinois district; Georgia elected eleven Congressmen with 69,000 votes, while Iowa gave the same number of Representatives 428,000 votes. He holds that the "fourteenth amendment was the worst mistake the Republican party ever made," adding: "I am not asking you to take part in a race war, but if the party is not brave enough to carry out the laws it enacted thirty-one years ago, is it idiotic enough to allow itself to be beaten to death by the club it furnished Southern politicians? Let us rather make the best of a bad situation and correct the error in representation."

The applause with which Captain Wise's remarks were greeted induces the New York Sun to conclude that the question of the South's representation in Congress and in the Electoral College will before long be a live issue in American politics. The Southern States can so amend their constitutions as practically to eliminate the negro vote, but they cannot continue to hold seats in the National House of Representatives, and votes in the Electoral College, on the basis of the eliminated vote.

**If any man thinks his vote for a Fusion "Citizens" or "Independent" nominee results in putting a friend of his into office and keeping an enemy out, and in that alone, he is making the mistake of a lifetime. The effect of a vote for a Fusion or "Independent" nominee is to publish to the world that Oregon wants the silver basis of Mexico and China, and that Oregon wants this country to have no part in the trade of Asia. The man who votes against the Republican candidates at this Oregon June election of 1900 publishes to the world that Oregon is contented as it is, and has no ambition for advancement; that Oregon wants no more markets for flour in China, lumber in Japan or blankets in Russia; that Oregon wants no more ships to enter the Columbia River, no more war ships built at Portland, no more cargoes of silk, tea and rice unloaded at her docks and shipped East by her railroads; that Oregon wants no more population here, no more manufactures, no more payrolls, no more trade.**

There are rings and rings. The so-called "Citizens" ticket is machine-made from top to bottom. It was openly selected by a little cabal of little politicians. First, over somewhat violent protest, they engineered a scheme by which the Democratic county convention alienated its right and duty to nominate and placed it in their hands. This clique consisted of L. T. Peery, John Montag, W. E. Burke, Thomas O'Day, Johnson White—"statesmen" one and all. Then the ring connubiated with the Mitchell crowd and the Good Government schemers, and finally evolved a ticket. A bogus mass meeting was held, and the eighteen nominees selected by the Democratic bosses were formally selected. Immediately afterwards, they were submitted to the Democratic convention and likewise ratified. No other candidates were placed before the convention. These are the processes of political machines. Neither the "citizens" mass meeting nor the Democratic convention made the faintest attempt to exercise any independent choice. The state as a whole was swallowed. The bosses have a string on every man-jack of the eighteen.

Last year a lot of patriots held a trust conference at Chicago. The country was ailing, and the self-appointed physicians, coming together in consultation, looked solemn, prescribed each his sovereign cure, and parted amicably. Dr. Bryan was there with a remedy of which he claimed to be exclusive discoverer and promoter—the Constitution. It was hailed as the great Nebraska idea, although, of course delegates from other states had been aware of the existence of the document and its efficacy in healing other troubles—largely Democratic troubles. It was realized that it was not a quack remedy, though it might have been offered by a quack doctor. Then the case was passed up to Congress, where the doctors disagreed, the disciples of Dr. Bryan rebelled, and the Republicans tried to submit a Constitutional trust amendment. It was beaten through Democratic opposition. The moral of this is that nobody has a monopoly of the Constitution.

This is the way the Federal brigade figures it all out: "Let us defeat the Republican ticket, and we can raise the howl that the voters arose in their might and rebuked Senator Simon and his ring. Then let us get in and carry Oregon for McKinley and we shall be in position to inform the Administration that we are the real thing. We need shed no tears over the wreck of the Republican party in this state, as long as we keep firm hold on the Federal 'graft.' We cannot do it if McBride is beaten; we may do it if the other fellows are kept down." The logic of the renegade place-holders is that, no matter what they do to overthrow the Republican party in this campaign, Republicans who are Republicans for principle will not retaliate in kind in the Fall; therefore, the job of carrying the state for McKinley will be easy. The brunt of the work will not be done by the Federal brigade, in any event.

Virginia does not seem to have cause to complain either of the National currency system nor yet of the political situation in the state so far as the latter shapes its financial condition and conduces to its prosperity. A table prepared by the President of the State Bankers' Association shows that between January 1, 1899, and January 1, 1900, a total of thirty-six National banks, ten trust companies and 101 state banks in Virginia increased their paid-up capital by $1,320,363, and their surplus and undivided profits by $802,719. Deposits for the same time amounted to $7,103,425, loans and discounts increased $10,970,371, and the circulation of the National banks increased $1,137,210. It is clear from this showing that the Old Dominion will be conspicuously out of place in the Bryan column this Fall.

Such influence as the McKinley Administration possesses in Oregon is now, in the main, opposing the Republican party, through fusion arrangements with its adversaries. Should the state be lost, or the Legislature lost, the burden will lie at the door of the Administration. With but a single exception, so far as The Oregonian knows, the Federal office-holders of the state, appointed through Mitchell and McBride, are in fusion movements, endeavoring to defeat Republican candidates for the Legislature. President McKinley has given his whole support to this faction, and if its machinations succeed the Republicans of Oregon will know where to place the blame.

As an object-lesson in intelligent citizenship, some of the teachers in the higher grades of the public schools will provide their pupils with the blanket ballots to be voted today, and instruct them in the art of marking them as an expression of their political preferences. The idea is to be commended as in accordance with the view that the public schools are maintained in the interest of good citizenship, an important factor in which is the ability of the voter to mark his own ballot intelligently—not a very easy thing in these days of office-holding frenzy and the multiplicity of candidates that it creates.

Mr. Ralph Hoyt may think it very well to take on a high tone; but it is contrary to good politics and good administration, and positively immoral, for a man to be a candidate for so important an office as that of County Treasurer, subordinating it to another employment, requiring the county to pay him for a service he doesn't render, and connecting the administration of the county's business with the duties of a bank cashier. His attempted defense of such a position is a piece of hardihood that shows how little regard he has for the responsibilities of public office.

The burghers of the South African Republics have put up a good fight in the face, from the very first, of certain defeat. Now, with both their capital and chief commercial city practically in the hands of the British, with Oom Paul in full flight, and the large majority of the people tired of war and anxious to return to the pursuits of peace, that which prompts the shattered remnant of the Transvaal Army still to maintain a defiant attitude may be termed madness rather than patriotism, stubbornness rather than courage.

The chief source of such Republican support as the fusion ticket receives is the Mitchell-McBride faction, with its office-holders and affiliated gangs. This is the closest, the most selfish, the most exclusive ring, ever known in our politics. It has always been unscrupulous and always corrupt. It ruled with a high hand for thirty years, till now, turned down for infidelity to the great principles which the Republican party has found it necessary to proclaim and maintain, it sets up for "reform."

**Every man that votes the Fusion ticket today votes to tie a millstone about the neck of Oregon industry, to throttle trans-Pacific trade, to continue the subservience of this Coast to the influences that have hitherto held back its progress. Every man that votes the Fusion ticket today votes to kill business in every Pacific Coast city and saddle hardship on the children he will leave behind him.**

Some of you profess to be Republicans, yet talk of voting the fusion ticket, which, if successful, would carry twelve Democrats into the Legislature. Such change would make a difference of twenty-four in majorities, and in all probability would give the Legislature to the Democrats. Now the plain question is, Do you know of any way to elect Republican United States Senators other than by voting for Republicans for the Legislature? The Oregonian doesn't.

It is not necessary to amend the Constitution of Oregon. It is good enough, and better than would be made or could be made now. It was not made by men whose minds were running to fads, whimsies, isms, or hobbyhorsical expedients. It has been a mighty good bridge, and has carried us over many a flood. The more we amend it the more likely we are to worsen it.

The State Senators to be elected today will vote in the election of two United States Senators—one in January, 1901, the other in January, 1903. Should "fusion" be successful in Multnomah and other counties where there are mongrel tickets, there would be a great chance of the loss of two Republican United States Senators.

Quarantine regulations are great levelers. General Otis bides his time in the quarantine station in San Francisco Bay, on a vessel that needs fumigating, with such patience as he can command, having no advantage in this respect over the meanest subaltern upon whose garments the suspicion of smallpox lingers.

How wise the action of Assessor Greenleaf was in reducing the assessment of Multnomah, on which he now bases his claim for re-election, will be ascertained next Winter, when the creation of a State Board of Equalization by the Legislature, as a consequence of this reduction, may be apprehended.

The City of Portland should elect today a Republican Mayor. It will be important as an indication to the country of the position and attitude of Portland. Henry S. Rowe is a worthy man. He should get as many votes as both his opponents.

F. P. Mays, in his candidacy for the State Senate, is the direct representative of the Federal office-holders. He was one of them himself not long ago, and hopes to earn a place among them again.

**You can vote for a great future for the Pacific Coast or you can vote for it to stand where it is today while Europe divides among its powers the trade of an awakened Orient. You have two choices, but no third.**

Representative Moody's successful effort in behalf of Astoria, embodied in the bill enacted Saturday, entitles him to the support of every man in the Columbia basin. Practical work of this kind deserves approval, regardless of party.

**If a man wants to discredit the gold standard and to shut American trade out of the Orient, he has his opportunity today. Every vote against the Republican nominees is a lift for Bryanism in November.**

At this election a final kick ought to be given to the old silver gang, under the Mitchell-McBride lead, that has so long bedeviled the Republican party.

Mr. Hoyt says Mr. Lewis will remain as Deputy Treasurer. Probably, for Lewis does the work; Hoyt draws the pay.

Remember to vote against all the amendments. Especially vote against the woman suffrage amendment.

As the counties report completed lists the number of registered voters in Oregon grows. It is now 100,028.

The Constitution has served us well for forty years. Perhaps it will be best to let well enough alone.

Mr. Hanna deems his political armor invulnerable. And his skin.

## THE HABIT OF CHURCH-GOING.

### People No Longer Believe Salvation Depends on Public Worship.

Boston Herald, May 29.

The Congregational Club last evening held its May festival and ladies' night in Tremont Temple. The gathering was unusually large. Prayer having been offered up by the Rev. George F. Moore, President Charles A. Hopkins made a brief introductory speech of welcome. Having described "Church-Going" as the topic of the evening, he mentioned the result of inquiries made by a friend, showing that probably one-half of the population able to attend church did not participate in divine service on Sunday.

The Rev. George Harris, president of Amherst College, followed. He said: "For centuries the church has existed, yet a considerable change has passed over the institution, which is generally regarded as holding a different place from that which it formerly held. This change is significant of a profound change in the conception of religion. There are some who would have back the days of universal church-going.

"Now it is impossible to have those days back, and if we could it would not be desirable. The cause was a certain conception of salvation, of religion, of the authority of the church. If we wish to fill our churches again, we shall do it by holding and impressing the new conception of religion, for then, I believe, we shall recover the attendance of people at our religious services."

The speaker went on to ask and answer three questions—"Why did all the people go to church when they did go?" "Why do people go who now go to church?" and "Why do the people who do not go to church not go?" In replying, he said: "Nobody now thinks that his salvation depends upon his going to church. But it does not follow that there is less religion than there used to be. On the contrary, I think it may be maintained with reason that there is more religion than there has been at some former period. The emphasis has shifted from the life to come to the life that now is; our religious life is in the present—in the work and faith and worship of today."

The Rev. William Jewett Tucker, president of Dartmouth College, was the next speaker. Church-going, he said, is about the most conservative thing we have among us, yet, making all deductions, we are in danger of presuming upon the habit. What is the justification for church-going? There is, first of all, the social reason. Then there is the sense of worship, which some have more profoundly than others. Yet we have hardly as yet taken our first lessons in the divine art of worship. We do not know how to lift the souls of men in worship. Our reason for church-going lies in the straight, honest, imaginative, emotional appeal which can be made along the lines of truth. The time has come for a revival of preaching. Never was there a time when the pulpit had such a chance as it has today, provided the pulpit first gets the requisite knowledge of humanity.

### They Stand by Free Coinage.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

It is clearly the opinion of the Democrats of Kansas that free silver is not a dead issue. They have reaffirmed the platform of 1896 and gone it several points better. They declare that the "American people should have a distinctively American system of finance;" that "Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money;" that "gold monometalism is a British policy, un-American and anti-American," and "that bimetalism as it existed prior to the demonetization act of 1873 should be immediately restored." That is good, straight talk, and we commend it to those Gold Democrats and anti-imperialists who are trying so hard to convince themselves that Bryanism is not such a thing of dread as they thought it was in 1896. It is the same old party and the same old principles, and the man who tries to convince himself that it is not gets no help from the Bryanites themselves. They positively refuse to wear any figleaf whatever, no matter if one be proffered them, with tear-brimmed eyes, by our "best and purest."

## THE SPIRIT THAT DENIES.

### Last Refuge of Anti-Imperialism Is to Repudiate Facts.

New York Tribune.

The extremities to which the enemies of the Administration in its Philippine policy are driven were strikingly shown in the Senate proceedings of Thursday. Beaten at every point in argument, they fell back upon the simple resort of denying every fact that counted against them. Was some statement made by the President? It was false. Did Admiral Dewey say thus and so? He was untruthful. Did General Otis officially report this or that? He lied. Was the lamented Lawton's last message quoted to their discomfiture? He never wrote it; the letter was a forgery. And asked for their authority for these denials, they simply refused to give them. General Otis was a liar because some Army officer, whose name could not be divulged, had said so to some one else whose name must be merged into the Eleusinian mysteries. Lawton's letter was declared a forgery because "several persons, reporters and other people" said so, and, of course, they ought to know.

Such are the tactics of the opposition! In such fashion are gravest matters of National policy discussed! Why not go to the logical conclusion of such a course and deny everything that it might be inconvenient to admit? Who says that Jefferson purchased Louisiana and governed it outside of the Constitution? It is false. Who says that the Constitution gives Congress power to make rules for the control of property of the United States? It is a lie, because somebody told somebody else that Tertium Quid said so. What could be more convincing? Deny everything. That is the secret of success in controversy. When your case is hopeless call the opposing attorney a liar. That is the first principle of legal practice.

There was once one who called himself The Spirit That Denies. He was Mephistopheles. Do the members of the opposition care to accept him as their patron saint?

### Meaning of Oregon Election.

Chicago Tribune.

The election to be held in Oregon on June 4 is expected to throw some light on the result of the Fall campaign. State issues are not involved, although a Legislature and a Supreme Judge are to be elected as well as two Congressmen. The contest will be purely on the present dividing lines between the Republican and Democratic parties in the nation at large. The registration has been the largest known, and the Democrats, Populists and so-called "Silver" Republicans have combined, as they did in 1896.

The Rhode Island election in April showed the vote of the two parties to be substantially the same as four years ago, but the sturdy Republicanism of the New England state made the result of minor importance in forecasting politics in the nation at large. Oregon, being a Western state and in close sympathy with those of the Rocky mountain region, its decision will have more significance. The state has always been close. Four years ago the parties that are now united polled 46,662 votes, while McKinley received 48,779 votes, a plurality of 2117. In 1892 the state was carried by the Fusionists by a plurality of 811 votes. In the off years the Republicans have generally received greater majorities than in the Presidential elections, the plurality in 1898 having increased to 10,551.

Oregon's interests would seem to be entirely in sympathy with expansion, the growth of commerce with the Orient having brought prosperity to the people of the state. But the Democrats are talking against expansion and are attempting to make that as prominent an issue as the silver question. The Oregonian professes confidence in the success of the Republicans. If any increase over the majority of 1896 is shown it will be an unmistakable evidence of the hopelessness of the Bryan cause.

### Here Are Facts.

Our true-blue American contemporary of Teutonic antecedents, the Milwaukee Germania, sets forth a few noticeable facts for the special consideration of some anti-American Germans here resident:

If the German Emperor and the German Government adopt a reserved attitude toward the Boers and the Boer delegates, it is, in their opinion, statesmanlike wisdom; but if our Government does the same thing, it it wretched cowardice, meanness and servile friendship for England. If Germany grabs a large piece of China, it is regarded by these people as a great deed in world politics, but if some foreign island falls into our lap as a ripe fruit and we do not immediately throw it away, then we are landrobbers and imperialistic pickpockets. If the commercial shipping is subsidized in Germany to the extent of millions, then these gentlemen call it a wise provision of the Government; but if subsidies are talked of here for the same purpose, then it is alleged that the Administration wants to rob the Treasury for the benefit of a few rich shipowners. If the German fleet is to be increased, these people are enthusiastic over the far-sighted plans of His Majesty, the German Emperor, but if a few ships are to be built here it is pernicious and abominable consequence of imperialism. And in this way the list might be continued indefinitely.

### Hale's Position.

New York Sun.

The Hon. Eugene Hale's general attitude toward the Republican party on questions growing out of the War of 1898 has no significance except such as is personal and individual. He opposed the war. He opposed the treaty of peace. He has seen things through a prism or through tourmalin, and not through a flat sheet of clear plate-glass ever since he first earned the title of Senator from Spain.

### To the Voters of Oregon.

The Dalles Chronicle.

If you believe in free silver, free trade, free soup, free riot, poverty, idleness and low wages, vote the fusion ticket. If you believe in an honest dollar and a chance to earn it, in law and order, in plenty of work at good wages; if you believe in letting well enough alone, vote the Republican ticket, and vote it straight.

### Sultan Dreads a Rush.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It isn't the payment of $50,000 that worries the Sultan. He has settled principles against the liquidation of any debt and a superstitious dread of kismet if a receipted bill should be found on his premises.

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

Be sure to vote today.

Be sure to vote the Republican ticket.

Be sure to vote the straight Republican ticket.

You can only vote once, so you would better vote carefully.

It will not worry Montag when he finds he's beaten. He's used to it.

Council 17 will be out in force today working for Mayor Storey's election.

"To have and to hold" is Tom Jordan's motto. He applies it to offices.

The Fusionists will have a Hunt to get votes, and they may not get them, even then.

Today will finish a career
Of meteoric glory,
And all that's left of it will be
A sad and solemn Storey.

The saloons always do have hard luck. They will be obliged to close on Mayor Storey's busy day.

Now doth the independent shout,
Full loudly: "Turn the rascals out."
But what he'll do if he can win,
Is simply turn the rascals in.

Somebody is bound to be beaten, and it would better be the Fusionists and independents than any one else.

The candidate perchance may lose,
But do not, therefore, sorrow;
Though he today your vote pursues,
And grasps your hand and buys you booze,
He'll pass you up tomorrow.

The Federal brigade is likely to find that it cannot muster a corporal's guard when its bugler blows assembly this morning.

See the healer with the dough,
Silver dough,
See him line the sov'reign voters in a long, unbroken row.
Hear him holler, holler, holler, at the hobos in the line,
Grabbing "doubtfuls" by the collar,
Giving others each a dollar,
When they pass him out the sign.
Oh, the dough, dough, dough,
See it flow, flow, flow,
In steady streams,
Until it seems the dough is running low,
For the dough, dough, dough, dough, dough, dough, dough,
Can't keep flowing on forever,
Don't you know.

As all saloons will be closed today, it is to be hoped, or rather to be supposed, that all whose system requires the daily use of some stimulant have heeled themselves for this droughty occasion by providing a little brown jug, or a big black bottle, or a keg or barrel of their favorite tipple. Those who have failed in this may possibly find a back door on the latch if they look long enough. It will be sad if it becomes necessary to record the death of any citizen from inability to procure stimulant. What a dreary, barren, inhospitable, parched, thirsty, and unprofitable country this will appear to some about 5 o'clock this evening.

Since the race of bad boys who used to stone robins and other birds has disappeared, the robins which frequent the gardens and lawns of Portland have become more confiding and trustful than ever. It is no uncommon thing to see a pair of old robins and their brood of young ones making themselves at home in a garden and scarcely moving out of the way when people go out to pluck roses or other flowers. They come close up to the house and display their skill in catching earthworms, and an old bird which has just braked back and hauled a long worm from his earthly home for the edification and refreshment of her family will straighten up and wink her eye at any one watching her from a window, as much as to say:

"D'ye think you could do that? If you do, just come out and try."

A sly old cat, very fond of robins—for lunch—made a sneak on a brood of young ones in a garden on the East Side a few days ago and succeeded in getting her paws on one of the half-grown birds, wounding it rather severely, but owing to prompt action of the old bird, who hurled herself in the cat's face and shrieked for help, the young one got away. The mistress of the place took the wounded fledgling into the house and fed it for several days, and the old bird came around every day to look for it, and when it was placed where she could see it she seemed perfectly satisfied. As soon as the young bird had recovered from its injuries it was turned loose, and at once flew up on the garden fence and looked around to see if there was any cat in sight. Then it gave the "hailing sign" of the robin fraternity, and its parents and brothers and sisters came around, and there was a general rejoicing, after which all proceeded to a neighboring cherry tree for lunch. That evening early the young bird came back to the house where it had been taken care of and was taken in for the night. It was given its liberty in the morning, and for several days came back "home" every evening until having thoroughly regained its strength and learned to fly as well as an old bird, it went off to sleep with the others. It, however, calls around at the garden often, but keeps its weather eye open for cats, while endeavoring to show that it has not forgotten the kindness it received.

## PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Sure, Pat, and why are ye wearin' yer coat buttoned up loike that on a warm day loike this?" "Faith, yer riverence, to hold the shirt O! haven't got on."—Punch.

Benevolent lady—You say you have a wife and six children? Where are they? Beggar—I'm all alone. My boys are at Harvard; my girls are at Vassar, and my wife is in Paris visiting the exposition.—Judge.

Mrs. Gallagher—An phwat'll Oi do at all, Molke? This machine only goes up to 15 stone, an' Oi'm 15 sthone if Oi'm an ounce. Gallagher—Get on twoice, Bridget, an' add up th' totals.—Glasgow Evening Times.

Old gentleman—And have you any brothers or sisters, my little man? Bobby—Yes, sir. I got one sister an' one an' a half brothers. Old gentleman—What! Bobby—Yes, sir. Two half-sisters and three half-brothers.—Philadelphia Press.

A Falling Out.—"And why did you leave your last place?" "Cook an' me had a fallin' out, mem." "I don't see why you should leave for a little thing like that." "But we fell out o' th' third-story window, mem."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Equally Horseless.—"Ha," jeered the bystanders. "The automobile has come to stay! See it stay!" "That's all right," responded the man on the seat, calmly lighting a cigar. "But why should a machine that merely displaces the horse excite the ill-will of asses?"—Chicago Tribune.

"This is our last bootleg," whimpered the cook, as he served breakfast. "What?" cried the Arctic explorer, paling. "It is scarcely the middle of August, and the lecture season can't possibly open until after election this year!" Some one had blundered. It was with a heavy heart, indeed, that the explorer called a messenger boy and sent word out to the rescuing party that they might come and rescue him any time now.—Detroit Journal.

### Ha!

Indianapolis News.

Mr. Cleveland's article in a current magazine on "The Independence of the Executive," is not a "write-up" of the present chief magistrate.