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TODAY'S WEATHER—Showers in the early morning, followed by fair and warmer weather; westerly winds.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1900.

Oregon has gone Republican, but the returns up to 1 o'clock this morning were too meager to warrant definite figures on the general result. The indications are that the state officers and both Congressmen are elected by the Republicans, Tongue's majority in the First District being probably a little less than that of two years ago. The Republicans also appear to have carried the Legislature by a safe margin. Wolverson will have a safe majority for Supreme Judge, and Bailey for Food and Dairy Commissioner. In Multnomah County the early returns have been unfavorable to the Republican State Senatorial ticket, and the "Citizens" and Republican candidates for Representative are running even. There is a remarkably close contest between Rowe (Rep.), Storey (Ind.) and Wells (Dem.) for Mayor of Portland. Indications favor the success of the former. The remainder of the Republican city ticket, except possibly Chase for City Engineer, is safe. In Multnomah County results are uncertain, but the Republicans are apparently in the most favorable situation.

A great crime is being committed in South Africa, is the comment of an American newspaper on the overthrow of the Dutch republic in a "crime" of precisely the same quality as that committed by the United States when they crushed the right of independence and self-government in the Confederate States of America.

The quiet and order prevalent at the polls everywhere yesterday paid signal tribute to the efficacy of the new registry law. The crowds of hoodlums that used to swarm about the polling-places were conspicuous by their absence. The registered voter came and went in business fashion. As we look back to the old days of crowded polls and decent citizens finally going away discouraged, we realize the heights we have climbed in uplifting our politics. There is work yet to be done, and the success already obtained gives assurance that persistent work will win.

Of course, the amendment striking out prohibition of free negroes and mulattoes goes by the board with the rest. If it had stood alone, it might have passed. But the safe rule has been followed by many, to vote against all the amendments, and by many more the equally safe rule of not voting on any of them. A vote of confidence in our good, old Constitution is a piece of creditable business as a whole, and the negro clause has long been effectually abrogated by the Federal Constitution. After the failure of these last ventures, it is likely to be raised before the state Constitution is seriously threatened by another amendment.

Among the men undoubtedly elected, none will leave fewer heartburnings in the ranks of the defeated than Major J. P. Kennedy, the coming incumbent of the office of Clerk of the State Circuit Court. His clean campaign has been in the eyes of the reserve and unobtrusive character. He will prove a popular and efficient officer.

The Boxers came on the scene too late for availability in the Oregon Fusion platform. We take it that, as they are being governed without their consent, a resolution is in the air, under their liberty to kill and pillage missionaries at their pleasure, under an American protectorate.

A recent advertisement in The Oregonian, in support of woman suffrage, reads to the women of the state as being "gagged and bound." Here at last is a declaration of the reserve and taciturnity in which the suffrage cause has been advocated.

"I am a Republican and you are a Republican," said an anxious individual to a prospective voter yesterday morning. "But there is just one man on the ticket not a Republican, that I want to ask you to vote for." The anxious voter was not a Republican, and the prospective voter was not a Republican. The anxious individual made a similar request as to another candidate. Feeling encouraged, he went on from name to name, but when he had reached the tenth or eighth name the voter replied, "You call yourself a Republican," he said, "and yet you have proved to me right here that you have no interest in the success of the Republican ticket. No, sir, I had thought of scratching one or two names; but now shall vote it straight." And he did.

useless sacrifice of life and property. A brave people can own themselves defeated without any compromise of the cause in which they drew the sword.

THE CONFEDERATE REUNION.

The tenth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, held at Louisville, Kentucky, under such conditions the Confederates and the thoughts of their former foes, the veterans of the Union army, no longer flow apart as they did once, but in the same line of pride in a restored Union and a reunited country. The great actors on both sides of this great struggle are all gone to swell the phantom majority, where those who were once mixed peacefully with those who wore the gray, where there is neither state sovereignty nor Federal supremacy, where Jackson playfully chafes Calhoun and Lincoln smiles benignantly on Grant and Lee.

The time has at last come when we see in bright consummate flower what Grant in his letter written from his deathbed to his doctor, saw in the swelling bud when he said:

I am very thankful, and in a much greater degree thankful, that the providential extension of my time has enabled me to see for myself the reunion of those who were sprung up between those engaged but a few years ago in deadly conflict.

And among his pallbearers Grant included the great surviving captains of the Confederacy, who six years later bore Sherman to the tomb. When the Grant in his letter written from his deathbed to his doctor, saw in the swelling bud when he said:

On this day, when North and South join in common tribute, if the marble lips of the silent chains in his letter written from his deathbed to his doctor, saw in the swelling bud when he said:

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, said: "As an ex-Confederate soldier, I revere his memory." When United States Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, was asked to read the eulogy on the death of the Confederacy, his speech called forth a stinging rebuke from an ex-Confederate soldier, Colonel Charles E. Williams, of Stuart's Cavalry, Army of Northern Virginia, a gallant officer, who served from Bull Run to Appomattox and bears two lifelong scars.

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big grain and fruit crop, and with an enormous wool crop already assured, the earning capacities of railroads are likely to show steady increase throughout the year. Money in the coffers of railroad companies means a season of advance and a year of prosperity ill suited to the demands for a change in our financial policy. Under such conditions the calamity howl, though given vent through the leather lungs of Bryan, dies away or is lost in the whirl of turning wheels bearing to a ready market the surplus products of industry.

LAND OWNERSHIP.

In a circular recently issued by the census bureau it was asked: "How are we to know whether our civilization is advancing or receding, whether the conditions of the present generation is more comfortable than that of the preceding generation, whether as a Nation we are better off than we were fifty years ago?" The question is far-reaching and the answer far to seek. Several standards by which approximately correct results may be reached have been suggested by statisticians and economists. These, briefly, are the per capita wealth, the percentages of illegitimate births, the position and treatment of woman, the rate of illiteracy and the ownership of property, particularly of farms and homes.

While possibly having not more bearing upon the question at issue than some of the others, the collection of accurate data upon the last two is the more practical. Under such conditions the census office has undertaken how many months each pupil has attended school during the preceding year, what proportion of the people can speak and write the English language, how many families own their homes or farms, how many rent them, and how many own their subject to mortgage or other incumbrance.

In pursuit of knowledge upon the subject of land ownership, it has been found that in 1890 there were about 4,500,000 owners of land in France, England, with about the same population had only 325,000 landowners, while the United States, with a much vaster area and with a population about 70 per cent greater than that of France, returned a list of something over 6,000,000 families who owned their homes or farms.

The figures represent the difference between the land systems of the three nations, and furnish a basis for the deduction of differences in their social conditions. The land system of the United States as encouraged by our liberal laws; the system of large proprietorship in England and of small proprietorship in France, are taken into account in the deduction of the results.

A matter of great importance as bearing upon the social and financial status of the agricultural classes is the increase of tenancy as opposed to the ownership of real property. From 1880 to 1890 the number of farm tenants in the United States increased nearly 40 per cent. This increase was general, but greater in the South Atlantic and South Central divisions of the country. The percentage of ownership in farms and homes is, generally speaking, the lowest in the thirteen original states, owing to the concentration of wealth in manufactures and trade. In conjunction with this fact, statistics of valuation show that the percentage of tenancy prevails to such an extent where land is most valuable. The relative value that foreigners place upon land holdings is shown in the fact that, with the exception of Italians, foreign-born persons of every nationality exceed Americans in the degree of farm ownership in this country.

REFORM OF SIBERIAN EXILE SYSTEM.

On the day upon which the Peace Convention met at The Hague, May 18, 1899, the Czar of Russia, appointed a commission to consider the abolishment of the system of transporting convicts to Siberia, to suggest new forms of trial and punishment for offenders, and to report a plan for the improvement of the condition of persons now in exile. A bill embodying these points has just passed the Russian Council. This reform has been in contemplation by the Russian Government for a much longer time than is indicated by the date of the Czar's order. It is a late year has become urgent because of the coming of Siberia to the settlement of free colonists through the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway, and could not, without jeopardizing vast interests of the empire, be much longer delayed.

The amelioration of the Russian exile system follows in the line of growth that is nowhere so strongly marked as in Russia. Though not a modern nation in a governmental sense, the country over which the "Great White Star" holds sway has made many strides along lines of humanity and progress since the time of Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great, and even that of the first Nicholas. Perhaps the greatest advance in the direction of the rights of man has been as rapid as was prudent or possible, considering the nature of the peoples who make populous this vast empire. Be this as it may, Russia has made sure-footed advance along lines undreamed of by the founders of her iron-clad dynasty. This latest step is due to a number of causes working together. Changed conditions in Siberia made it desirable to remove the stigma which attaches to a penal settlement. The pressure of public opinion brought about by the writings of Siberian travelers; the manifest un wisdom of inflicting punishment for crime by processes that have long been outdated by the enlightened thought of the world; and finally the pacific and liberal disposition of the present Czar, wrought upon by the influence of his wife—a German Princess, who is not only a gentle, womanly woman, but a sagacious, well-trained politician, as becomes the daughter of the late Princess Alice of England and the grand-daughter of the Prince Consort, are chief among these causes.

The ruler, who "for humanity's sake" initiated The Hague Conference could not stand before the civilized world in the attitude of a humanitarian, oblivious or indifferent to the horrors of the Russian penal system. His sincerity on the universal peace proposition has been sharply and indeed justly questioned, but his attitude toward this reform indicates his desire at least to advance the cause of humanity in his empire. If he is but a factor in the reconstruction of the Russian exile system, the reform about to be instituted will reflect upon his reign something of

the luster which the decree emancipating the serfs and affecting the condition of 30,000,000 Russian subjects gave to the reign of Alexander II.

THE NEW PENSION LEGISLATION.

The new pension act recently passed by Congress consists of two amendments to the invalid pension law of 1890. The first amendment applies to section 2 of the original, and its effect is to compel the pension bureau to refer to the system of ratings for disabilities which was in force for two or three years under the administration of Commissioner Raum. The law provided for a minimum pension of \$6 a month and a maximum of \$12; but was silent on the point whether a number of small disabilities could be aggregated in determining a man's pensionable status. To illustrate: If an applicant had three small disabilities, then two \$4 disabilities would yield him a pension of \$15 a month, while three or more \$4 disabilities, or two \$6 ones, would yield \$12 a month, the maximum allowed by the law. But if the disabilities could not be aggregated, no man could secure a pension if he depended upon disabilities each rated under \$6; while he must have some one disability rated as high as \$6 in order to be placed on the rolls.

Commissioner Raum allowed disabilities to be aggregated, and under his administration some 400,000 new names were added to the pension rolls. Before the end of President Harrison's term Assistant Secretary of the Interior Business Bureau, Mr. C. S. Smith, was added together to make a rate under the invalid pension act of June, 1890, and Commissioner Lochren, under Cleveland's second administration, ruled as follows, in June, 1893:

If there are two or more disabilities, each demanding at rate of \$4, the rating of \$8 only shall be allowed; but two or more disabilities each demanding at rate of \$6, the rating of \$10 shall be allowed; but two or more disabilities, each demanding at rating below \$4, the rating of \$6 shall be allowed; and such cases shall be rejected.

The policy antagonistic to the system of aggregated disabilities has from that time prevailed under both Democratic and Republican administrations. The Grand Army of the Republic took the matter up to secure the amendment by Congress in the law of 1890, so that Raum's policy would be forced back upon the pension bureau. The new pension act does this by adding to the original act this clause:

And in determining such inability each and every disability shall be duly considered, and aggregated disabilities shall be rated as one.

The amended law will probably increase the annual pension bill, since a large number of pensioners already on the rolls, who have been rated at less than \$12 a month on a single disability, will now file applications for an increase on the basis of their aggregate disabilities. It is suggested that the amended law may have the good effect of reducing the number of special pension bills passed by Congress.

The second amendment to the law of 1890 contained in the recent legislation is of interest to soldiers' widows. Hitherto a soldier's widow has not been considered entitled to a pension under the invalid act if she had an income of \$8 a year, but the amended law raises the limit to \$250. This amendment, of course, will increase the annual pension bill.

AGAINST MATRIMONY.

Why Most of the Women Employed by Uncle Sam Remain Single.  
Washington Special Telegram. Women employed in Government offices, unless alliances are formed with parties unquestionably prosperous and of such character to insure a woman who holds a government clerkship that she is likely to be removed by marriage beyond the bounds of matrimony. Women here know that the Government pays the highest price for about any clerkship in the market. A woman who enters the service at a salary of \$80 a year brings no skill whatever, as a rule, and may have no laborious and responsible work than folding circulars or addressing envelopes. She is immensely better off in pay than the expert saleswoman who gets \$16 a month. She expects and gets additional pay for overtime work. At best, she is expected to have a little more than average industry and intelligence, and she employs all her work in the office, only seven hours a day. Even if she has a husband, she is likely to be better off than her competitor in private life, and she is sure of her pay and her 30 days' leave of absence each year. If a woman has seen a man who is likely to become the supporter of families that she is fearful, even of the young man who comes to take her driving at 1 o'clock. She remembers one of his kind who married a clerk, who was supported by that clerk, who resumed her position after a year of wedded bliss. An illustration quoted is that of a division of the service in which there are four married women out of 65 clerks. What their husbands do is a mystery, but it is assumed that they are to be found at home at meal times.

Vacations of Stage Folk.

William Gillette goes to his Summer home in Hartford, Conn., to spend the Summer. He has a pretty houseboat, and after may go cruising. Jessie Bartlett Davis has gone to Paris, and Alice Nielsen may go again to the Orient.

W. H. MacDonald, of the Bostonians, goes fishing, and so does Edwin Royle, the Nicholas. Charles Fort goes to Saratoga, and Rose Coe goes to Narragansett Pier for her vacation.

John Drew travels across the water. Isabella Irving, the leading woman, spends the Summer at her New Jersey farm. Ada Rehan goes to her place in Ireland, and Blanche Walsh stays in Brooklyn. May Robson will act in the Earl of Yarmouth's company at Newport.

Ethel Barrymore spends the Summer in England. May Irwin will divide her time between her Thousand Islands cottage and the Edna Wallace profron Long Branch.

Following the Band.

Nixon Waterman. Life was a joy when I was a boy, In the days of my childhood, When eyes and ear could regard and hear The things it was good to know. But the kind old earth once glad with mirth And pictures bright and grand, Seems stale and tame since I became Too big to follow the band.

Ye I dare say earth holds today About as much or more, Of joy and cheer, right now and here, Than ever it held before. But by our gifts we'll now deride Good odds on every hand; We've grown too proud to follow the crowd, Too big to follow the band.

I'd like to stray in a careless way Through the broad, green fields of youth, And wander back along the ways To the helpful springs of truth. I'd like to trade my woe, self-made, And the care that comes to men, For the keen delight of the boy's right To follow the band again.

ever to their official duties. They could not, if they would, honestly earn the salaries they receive, and having once descended to the level of receiving money to which they are not justly entitled, it is but a step farther to look for more crudely dishonest ways of adding to their livelihood. Their immediate superiors are more likely than not, apt to be men who are first politicians and afterwards public servants. The deputies of the great departments in Washington, with some marked exceptions, are men of that class, and so are many of our postmasters and collectors of customs. Short of a radical change in the public attitude toward the Government service—state and municipal no less than National—there can be no thorough reform of our system of selection for public office, and, without a reform far more sweeping than any yet achieved, the standard of fidelity must remain as low as the standard of capacity. It is here that an object lesson like that which the country has just had in the case of the Olympic reserves, may lead to results much more important than any immediately involved in the matters under investigation.

MORE WOE TO KANSAS.

Suffering Now From Excess of Production and Prosperity.  
Chicago Inter Ocean.  
Kansas bears on her great seal the motto: "Through difficulties to the stars." She should not, in an attempt to reach the stars, "Man never is but always to be blest." Kansas never reaches the stars, or, rather, when she reaches them she finds upon them a host of competitors.

Just at present Kansas is afflicted with too much wheat. By most estimates, wheat at its present price, a superabundance would be hailed as an unmitigated blessing. But the price of wheat is so low that the Kansas wheat crop this year will be 90,000,000 bushels, or 20,000,000 bushels ahead of all former years. The crop price of Winter wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday was 63 to 70 cents, according to grade. As present indications point to somewhat shorter crops in the Northwest, France and Russia, the average value of Kansas wheat on the farm this year should not be far from 90 cents a bushel. This would make the aggregate value of the Kansas wheat crop about \$54,000,000. Kansas will also have an enormous corn crop, and, according to present indications, will get top prices for it.

Kansas has been so prosperous the last three years that her farmers have paid off all the mortgages they care to pay, and in 1900 the mortgage banks of Kansas banks have sent great sums eastward for investment. It is a fact that the money to finance several industrial enterprises in the Pacific Northwest has been furnished indirectly by Kansas farmers. So-called trusts have been able to secure loans needed for their operations from the surplus wealth of agricultural states. The banks of the Northwest and English and German manufacturers and merchants have been aided by American money, which was in part derived from the surplus of American farmers.

Yet, despite all these things, yesterday's despatches from Topeka tell of a new Kansas society organizing to fight trusts to equal the yearling yearling to wipe out the conscienceless bankers and brokers of Wall street and the Board of Trade of Chicago.

At the beginning of her history Kansas has attracted Utopians. Hence, while her people probably possess more general knowledge than those of any other state, they also have the largest number of octopus-hunters than any other American community. Therefore, Kansas lacks Wisconsin's equanimity and contentment, and therefore Kansas always has a grievance. If she finds no real sorrow at hand, she straightway proceeds to make one. Kansas contented would not be Kansas.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHS.

A Dark Secret—Foreigner—How are your Secretaries elected? Americans—None of them will tell.  
"A Prize Piece"—Here's 't' yer best, Sylvester. "Where'd you get it? Hooray!" "Squeezed 't' in my hand, mink pie a temperance lody gimme."—Laf.  
"Willie"—Yes, I had quite a discussion with me barber, don't you know, whether it was better to shave up or down." Miss Gertrude—"I suppose, in your opinion, the possible course was the latter."—Harlem Lion.  
"He Didn't Get In."—"Do you pass the profession?" inquired the latest shade as it passed before St. Peter. "No, I'm not a saint." "Memphose soloist." But he didn't get in.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Sermon in Brief—A man met a bull in a field. "It is my broken neck, Young Lady."—But surely you needn't worry about that. The rudder is under water, you know, and it isn't likely people will notice it.—Glasgow Evening Times.  
In the Atelier.—"There seems to be a decided difference between the pictures Penzack makes now and those he made before he was married. His women are no longer beautiful." "Well, you see, he married his model, and naturally has given up the habit of idealizing her."—Chicago Times-Herald.

"Good-Bye—God Bless You"

Eugene Field.  
I like the Anglo-Saxon speech,  
With its direct revelations;  
It takes a hold and reaches to reach  
Way down into your feelings.  
That some folks deem it rude, I know,  
And therefore they abuse it;  
But I have never found it false,  
Before all else I choose it.  
I don't object that men should stir  
The Gallic they have paid for.  
With "Au revoir" and "Adieu," there,  
For that's what French was made for.  
But when a crowsy takes your hand  
At parting, and he says "Good-bye,"  
He drops all foreign lingo,  
He says, "Good-bye—God bless you!"  
This seems to me a sacred phrase,  
With reverence impassioned—  
A thing come down from righteous days,  
One that is true and honest.  
It will become an honest fact,  
A voice that's round and cheerful,  
It stays the sturdy in his place,  
And soothes the weak and fearful.  
Into the porches of the ears  
It steals with subtle function,  
And in your heart it seems to appear  
To work its gracious function;  
And all day long with pleasing song  
It lingers to carry you.  
I'm sure that if you hear it done  
You'll find it's a good thing,  
That's told, "Good-bye—God bless you!"

One More to the List.

Thomas Shannon, of Herring's, N. Y., adds another to the collection of curious epitaphs, which he says is to be found in a little country graveyard on the banks of the St. Lawrence River, near Prescott. He is credited to the memory of a friend of his lover by sticking a pitchfork in a mud oven of his.

The Effect of Oregon's Vote.

Philadelphia Times.  
If, under existing conditions, Oregon should elect a Republican majority, it will indicate the general support of the Administration and the party by the Pacific States, and strengthen Republican hopes in the Dakotas, Wyoming, Kansas and Nebraska. If Oregon shall fall in her support of the Republican party, it must be generally accepted as indicating the loss of all the Pacific and most of the far Western states for McKinley in November. Oregon is the only Presidential finger-board we shall have to indicate the current of public sentiment, as all the States elected before November, 1896, will be practically uncounted.

It will be generally regarded as of great significance, and small as is the vote of Oregon, its result next week will exert much influence on the National campaign of 1900.

GOSSIP OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—J. Addison Porter having resigned as private secretary to President McKinley, it is probable that Forest Supervisor F. C. Matthews of the Olympic reserves, in the State of Washington, will retire soon.

There has been considerable objection to Mr. Matthews by Washington Republicans. Nearly all who know him speak well of him. At North Yakima, however, his reputation was attacked something over a year ago, but he was recognized from the head of the Department of the Interior, with Mr. Porter as his backer.

Some Washington politicians marveled at Matthews' retention in office, and claimed the place held by him for their friends. Ranger Farley, of the Chelean section, who has made a splendid record in his position, has just been appointed in case another position of this nature is allowed in the State of Washington, but as Matthews' successor, Thomas Matthews, has been destroyed by a favorably put forward. He was a candidate for the place assigned to State Representative Lambert when the Hon. Edward Brown withdrew.

Interest in Forest Reserves.  
As the season of Congress approaches adjournment there are numerous propositions under discussion for the control of forest reserves. Senator Pettigrew has introduced a bill that would prohibit land selections on unsurveyed lands, and would allow that settlers should be allowed that right, and the farmer to have his idea enacted into a law. In addition to the report recently drawn by Representative Jones for the House committee on land, providing for the land selection should, hereafter, be made only on surveyed lands—he proposes to push legislation prohibiting the further extension of the act of Congress heretofore these reservations have been created by executive proclamation. Cleveland created the reserves, and President McKinley has been repeated in the issue of proclamations, excluding tracts from the original reserve limits, a notable act of that kind being the exclusions from the Olympic reserve.

Wagon Races Last Year.  
The Olympic reserve eliminations included lands in Clallam County only. Jefferson County needed relief quite as much as Clallam, and the citizens of the latter county have been clamoring for relief. They shall receive as much assistance as was given their neighbors.

At the time the Clallam County clerk agreed to the Washington County Department agreed to proceed with the work of examining Jefferson County lands with a view to withdrawing certain agricultural lands from the reserve. It was expected that the Clallam County clerk would be made at the same time a satisfactory adjustment was made in Clallam, but the Secretary of the Interior has not yet had sufficient data to warrant immediate action.

Increase of Postal Business.

Among the notable increases in post-office business recorded in the Pacific Northwest during the year ending May 31, 1900, are: Spokane, \$18,992; Portland, \$15,667; Butte, \$15,664; Seattle, \$14,603; and Tacoma, \$13,978. Postmasters throughout the Northwest are being called upon by these larger offices as asking, as a rule, increases in the clerical force allowed them. It is argued that business generally has been increasing throughout the State is increasing rapidly, and that additional help is necessary to transact the business of the Government in a satisfactory manner.

Vice-Presidential Talk.

From now until the Republican convention meets the air will be full of the names of Vice-Presidential candidates. It seems to be a determination of the party to manage the convention to make it appear that the selection of a Vice-President is to be by the delegates, and not by the voters. It is a matter of fact, no man unsatisfactory to the President will be selected, and most of those whose names have been suggested are men who would be satisfactory to the President, if they were available or could be induced to run. The probabilities are that as soon as the convention meets, and it is likely to be in the latter part of the month, the names of the candidates will be announced. There will be a general stampede for that particular person. In the meantime, first one man will be up and another and each will receive endorsements in quarters calculated to give him the impression that the Administration is favorable to the man mentioned. It has been with Billings, Long, Fairbanks, and Dooliver. It probably will be the same with Manderson, and any other man who may be mentioned. One thing has been set down upon the Washington program, and that is the selection of a Vice-President. The Minnesota man was informed that his agitation of Porto Rican free trade was sufficient to keep him out of any convention of the Republican party.

The opposition that developed to Senator Lodge as permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, on account of the speech he made on the Missouri doctrine, was largely defended some of the German politicians of the country, it is not likely to be successful. Lodge is almost sure to be permanent chairman of the party in Philadelphia. He promised this place to Lodge some time ago, before Lodge made the speech, and he does not now see his way clear to resign. Of course, it is well understood that if the President should indicate that he wanted some other man for the place, Lodge would have to step aside, as the Missouri doctrine is a part of the constitution of the Administration. The convention will be for McKinley, as was the convention of 1872 for Grant. The other issues are minor questions, and the result from the standpoint of what will be the Republican party in the coming campaign.

The thing that can be relied upon is the fact that the speech of Lodge, after it has been shown to the President and other Republican managers, will be delivered just as it was prepared, and he will make no change in the party in a favorable position. Another reason why Lodge could not be easily turned down is because the Republican party, according to the delegates, has no wish to withdraw from the permanent chairman. There are some very good men in the Middle West who will be anxious to see McKinley in November. Oregon is the only Presidential finger-board we shall have to indicate the current of public sentiment, as all the States elected before November, 1896, will be practically uncounted.

It will be generally regarded as of great significance, and small as is the vote of Oregon, its result next week will exert much influence on the National campaign of 1900.

Note and Comment.

It's a dull day when Aguinaldo doesn't get killed.  
A Senator in the Senate is better than two in Montana.  
The vote was short, but nothing to compare with the candidates.  
Count that day lost whose low descending sun sees no new Presidential boom begun.  
If Corbett ever gets into the House he will have to stay with a fight more than 23 rounds.

The death ray in Kentucky is getting almost as low as it is in the average yellow fever hospital.  
The fellows who got left needn't sink into oblivion. They can all come out as candidates for Vice-President.

David B. Hill's latest remark is: "Let the other fellows do the talking." It is evident that from Bryan's standpoint Hill won't do.

Prohibitionists are respectfully reminded that the Army canteen holds less liquor than the barrel-house near the barracks.  
There's always room for one more. This applies to Senators in Montana and Governors in Kentucky, to say nothing of Vice-Presidential candidates.  
A fond father and well-known physician came yesterday telling a story about a quarrel between two boys. He told the sensitive, compassionate, tender-hearted nature of his little daughter. The two boys mentioned in the anecdote fell out. One of them was much larger than the other, and the larger one struck the smaller one in the face and set him crying. This deeply grieved the tender-hearted little girl, who at the sight of the smaller boy crying burst into tears, and then flew at the larger boy, caught him by the hair, jerked him about, slapped him in the face, kicked him and gave him a regular manhandling, at the same time exclaiming between her sobs: "You great, big, ugly, mean, cowardly brute to hit a boy smaller than yourself—take that and that; o-o-h-o. I could tear you to pieces, you nasty, hateful thing." Finally the big boy turned away and made his escape, glad to get off with his life, and looking back over his shoulder to see what kind of a cyclone it was he had been struck by, while the proud father soothed his little girl and wiped away her tears. She is sensitive and tender-hearted, all right enough, but has a large share of the paternal stock in her, and cannot stand to see any one imposed upon.

Since the chainless bicycle was "evolutionated" there have not been many improvements made to the silent wheel which are apparent to the casual observer or "profane" who prefers walking. A short time ago a new feature was added to a number of country bicycles, which, after a recent headway had been obtained, the course was on a down grade, the bicycle continued to proceed without the rider moving his feet. This gave him the appearance of one who had just remembered that he had forgotten something and had stopped pedaling to try and recall it, and as one foot was down as far as it could go and the other pedaled in the air, he somewhat resembled a hero standing on one leg in a pool watching for frogs or carp. This addition, it is understood, is called a coaster. The latest addition to the bicycle noticed is a sort of salver or "water" adjusted over the rear wheel for carrying a girl, something in the nature of the pillow on your great-grandmother's bed to ride on when they traveled on horseback, the bobbing and weaving of the few seen thus far would not answer for heavy women, but for slim slips of girls they do very well, and are likely to take the place of the tandem, as the rider sits sideways, with her arm around her partner. These pillows can be made large enough to carry two, and thus the wheel would balance better and become a sort of "jaunting car." The next improvement in wheels is anxiously awaited.