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TODAY'S WEATHER .- Pair, with northwest

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1900

If Mr. Bryan should speak in the ther states with the same effect as in Oregon-where everybody heard him, for The Oregonian put his Portland speech in the hands of every person in the state-he would make the most effective canvass known in our political history. He spoke here with all the ourage of his delusions, as of yore, and as skillfully as ever coddled all his errors of judgment with ignorance of facts. That was a vote-getting schen once, but is so no longer.

No hard and fast rule can be laid down for management of our new insular possessions. In the case of each a policy must be adopted suited to cir-cumstances and conditions. At Porto Rico one form of treatment is needed, at Hawaii another, and in the Philipnes not only one, but several methods of control, in accord with differing circumstances in different islands. To pursue any other course than this would be both to show ourselves incapable and to invite disaster. Since government is a contrivance of human wisdom, adapted to human wants, the same sort of government cannot suit different peoples. The skill of the statesman is shown in the adaptation.

There's one comfort: Oregon will not be troubled this Fall by orators of the Bryan Democracy from other states. 'Pitchfork'' Tillman, "Cyclone" Davis, "Calamity" Weaver, et id genus omne, will not think it worth while to work their leathern lungs and raucous windpipes in Oregon this Fall, as they have en accustomed to do. Yet perhaps they might make the Republican majority 20,000 in November, if they would

Nearly three months of actual work under the gold-standard act seem to show that Congress underestimated rather than overestimated the value of he gold clause in the refunding bonds. It was hoped that a bond drawing only 2 per cent interest would stand at or ery near par, depriving it of speculat ive properties, and facilitating ready interchange of bonds and money, quickly responsive to the needs of the passing moment. Theoretical devotees of asset currency and all other oppo nents of the refunding act on whatever grounds, affirmed that the bonds would not bring par, and they deplored the threatened spectacle of a government with obligations at a discount. The sequel puts them on the wrong

It is to be hoped that he realizes that | ically stronger were they to "work out his virtue necessarily declines in exact ratio to the increase of his bank account.

BRYANISM SELF-REVEALED.

The new Bryanism is laid bare with commendable frankness in the North American Review for June, by no less an authority than Bryan himself. Here is his Oregon campaign speech shorn of illustrations and hardened into crystallized doctrine. Here we have, as we had in the looser rhetoric of the

hustings, the product of Bryanism reached through four years of evolu-Once a hodge-podge of discon nected tenets, its parts are correlated, systematized, integrated. A system has grown up, a central thought runs through all. On this backbone of doctrine everything else is hung, from it everything else radiates, to it every-thing else comes back. Nobody can thing else comes back. say of Bryan this year that there is no method in his madness. He has a well-

considered, consistent appeal, and he makes it with adroitness. What is the central thought of Bry-anism in 1900? It is simply this, that 'Money is the master and man the

slave." In this magazine article Bryan treats of three things-money, trusts and expansion; but he only uses them as different garments in which to deck out the skeleton of socialism. The trouble with the money, the trouble with the trusts, the trouble with expansion, is that the dollar is elevated above the man, and we must drag it From his first sentence to fown his last his appeal is to The Man That Has Not to follow him to the attack of The Man That Has. ""The issue presented in the campaign of 1900 is the issue beween plutocracy and democracy. All the questions under discussion will, in their last analysis, disclose the conflict

between the dollar and the man." Equally striking is the demonstration in singleness of socialistic aim afforded by the things Mr. Bryan ignores. He afand the older children running riot over fixes silent but impressive emphasis upon the disordered houses called homes, is

his one contention by very exclusion of every other consideration. There is not a word in this article about reformation of our monetary system by what is right and just, or regula-tion of the trusts by what is right and just, or treatment of the pendencies by what is right and just or correction of tariff abuses by what is right and just. He RESTS HIS CASE UPON THE ANTIPATHY OF THE MAN TO THE DOLLAR, THE AN-TIPATHY OF THE PROPERTYLESS TO PROPERTY.

Thus is raised aloft in the land the black standard of war on property. It is the spirit that menaces established order all over Europe today. It is the spirit that gave Paris its commune, Homestead its horrors, Chicago Its riots. It may not seem formidable today, but formidable it may easily become the next time that panic strikes us and hunger and want take the place of prosperity and employment.

What will the answer of the American people be to this appeal of wanton menace to the savings of the living and dead? We do not attempt to say. We only say that there is no excuse now for intelligent men to profess inability to see the truth. The real character of the new Bryanism stands confessed in this utterance of its founder. A man has free choice as to his course. But he can no longer pretend that Bryan is not the champion of socialism in its

THE GERMAN MEAT BILL.

worst form, and that he has deliber-

ately elected to discard every weapon

but appeal to the basest of political

passions

The German meat bill, as passed by the Reichstag by a vote of 163 to 123, is a direct blow at the American packing industry. If it is approved by the Bundesrath, it will remain to be seen what measures, if any, can be taken by the United States to parry the thrust or retaliate, commercially speaking, for Republican, says the yacht cost the owner only \$45,000, and through the inits infliction. It was passed under plea of regard for the public healthfuence of Hazel brought \$50,000 from plea so specious that It deceives nobody the Government, of which Hazel told as to the real intent of the measure. him (Mahany) that "his rake-off was Its absurdity is made plain by the \$5000, and he was sorry he did not ask statement that the imperial court has for more, for he believed he could have for some years consumed over 1500 got it." Mahany having reproached him with having used his political got it." three- or four-pound cans of American ox tongues annually. By the terms of the bill fresh meat 'pull" to sell a yacht to the Government for an exorbitant price, Hazel laughed and said that "I took an exnay come in whole, or, in certain cases, in half carcasses, and prepared meat treme view of the matter; that he was only when it is proved innocuous. This n business, etc.' inster restriction is held to be prohibi When the President was informed of tory in the case of consignments of salt the eminent unfitness of Hazel for a meat under four kilograms in weight. seat These restrictions are to remain in force until the close of the year 1903, begged Senator Depew to withdraw his when the whole matter will be either support of Hazel, to relieve him "of a great embarrassment," but, Mr. Depew re-regulated by fresh legislation or declining to take that course, the Pres-ident loaded the responsibility for the continued on the present basis, The real significance of this action nomination upon the Senate, where it is wide of the claim made for it in the now rests. interest of the public health. American knowing all the facts, shirked his own meats, especially canned corned beef and some of the pork products, are duty and leaves its discharge to the Senate. Grant, if you please, that the very popular with a large class of con-President had at first reason to think sumers in Germany, and German meats Hazel a fit man to be made a Judge; it have suffered. The contest in the may not fairly be denied that when he Reichstag was between the landed nofound out the nomination was unfit to sentatives of the laboring classes on the other, the government seeking a compromise between the two equally stubborn elements. The estates are devoted to a considerable extent to stockraising, and the agrarians find their revenues menaced by the enterprise of American packers. The element of self-defense thus enters into the contest for them. The question is one the scope of which is too wide to be decided-even for a few years-in the in-

of doors. It is not necessary to refer to the fallacies that attend this opinion. Suf-

fice it to say that American women, from climatic and other causes, are of a type distinctly different from the feyeomanry of Europe, just as male American homes are different from those of the European peasantry. A woman simply cannot become a field orker and be the keeper of an American home, with the infinite details which levy constant tribute upon time, strength and womanly device. Housework does not go well with labor of any other kind, as many a fagged-out woman knows who has tried to make abor of the wage-carning class auxiliary to it. The hurried appointments and rank discomforts of a home abandoned during the wage-earning hours by its mistress day after day naturally follow the operations of an industrial system that sends farmer women out nto the fields to labor. The spectacle

of women planting, cultivating and harvesting the crops is one decidedly repugnant to the average American even if it is not pursued to its logical equence in neglected, disordered, unattractive homes.

It is safe to say upon this score, without taking into account the fact that the physical strength of American vomen is wholly unequal to the performance of field labor, that if such work is performed in the United States to any considerable extent by women, the workers will be of the more unwomanly class of foreign immigrants, who are not home-makers, in the civilized interpretation of that term. While Americans may not, in the progress of events, be able to hold strictly to their ideals of womanhood as interpreted by woman in her protected state, it will (and may it) be long before the spectacle presented by women, toiling with bared arms and bent bodles in the harvest fields of the country, their babes asleep or crying in the fence corners

viewed without pity that is strongly akin to disgust.

THE PRESIDENT'S STRUCTURAL WEAKNESS.

President McKinley's structural weakness was never more in evidence than in his nomination of John R. Hazel, the representative of the Platt machine in Buffalo, to the place of Federal Judge in the newly created disrict of Western New York. Hazel, while a professional politician of unusual ability and personal force, is only nominally a lawyer, for he has appeared only four times in the courts, Federal, state and local, in the last ten years. The Judgeship is in a newly

onstituted court, and the chief reason for its establishment is the necessity of securing more attention to the many admiralty cases than is possible in the present condition of the Federal courts n the cities along the Great Lakes. But Mr. Hazel knows nothing of admiralty law, and this fact was called to the President's attention. Hazel's appointment was strongly protested against by Secretary Root, one of the leaders of the bar of the Empire State, and by Attorney-General Griggs. The Bar Association of New York City by an almost unanimous vote has pronounced Hazel to be unfit for the office of Judge of the United States District Court, on the ground that for the past ten years he has been so much en-grossed in politics that "he has been little known to either the courts or the bar in connection with the practice of

the law"; and that "his deserts are political rather than legal, and his selection a reward of political service." The kind of jobbing politician that Hazel represents is set forth by his connection with the sale to the Government two years ago of a yacht owned by a Democratic politician. Ex-Congressman Mahany, of Buffalo, a fellow-

on the Federal Judiciary, he

That is, the President,

possibilities of destruction too great, for it to be safely given to the care of men not thoroughly trained in its man-agement. Harmony between officers shipboard is desirable, but it is manifest, if the foregoing assumption is correct, that too heavy a price can be paid for it.

The Army and Navy Register is goodnatured enough to notice a criticist of a Seattle newspaper for certain statements it had made relative to the Port Orchard drydock. They were substantially that the Puget Sound station was so far north that the men were not able to work much more than five hours out of the twenty-four, thus seriously delaying the completion of

any job. The Seattle critic complains bitterly that a semi-official Government journal should be blind and dumb to the beauties and glories of the Puget Sound Winter climate, and punctures its bubble of "complacent ignorance" by the following poetic statement of the unpoetic facts

Not the first thin skin of lee has coated the guiters or popds. Not a fleck of snow has whitesed the ground. Grass has grown green on all the lawns, and roses have bloomed in the open air in the gardens of the city, and are still in bloom.

Quite beautiful and doubtless quite truthful, but not complete. There ought to have been added a tribute to Seattle's inspiring ozone, when the tide is out from the mudflats, and where every prospect pleases and only man is vile. But the Register continues serene under its great load of inappreciation and official denseness, and offers the following as an offset to the Seattle poetry:

The dockyard is too far from the main The sockyard is too far from the main sources of transportation, the great base of supplies and the convenient market of labor. It would be a severe criticism to any that the Purget Sound station is on the Pacific Coast what Port Royal is on the Atlantic, but Purget what Port Royal is on the Atlantic, but Purct Bound will for many years be nothing more than a relief station. Work which is sent there will be mostly for the sake of the es-tablishment, although, of course, certain ves-sels must necessarily be taken to Pupot Sound to be docked. It is not conveniently situated, and even the local defender of the place must acknowledge that a good deal of atta expense will be entailed on the Government if Naval work on the Pacific were done exclusively at work on the Pacific were done exclusive Fuget Sound.

The investigations into the doings of the ice trust in New York have been productive of unpleasant reading for Tammany. It is charged, among other things, that Mayor Van Wyck acquired 400,000 shares of stock, of a par value of \$400,000, on his more promissory note, with the understanding that payment was to be made exclusively from the dividends. The upright Mayor, it is intimated, rendered value received by vetoing certain bills adversely affecting the trust's hold on certain river docks. It appears that the stock list of the corporation included the names of such patriots and friends of the poor as Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, Thomas F. Gilroy, and other leading lights of Tammany. The trust was in the habit of creating artificial ice famines by deliberately permitting vast stores-in one instance 350,000 acres-to go to waste. No one who has seen or read something of the crowded tenements of New York, and the absolute necessity for use of great quantities of ice, can fail to understand the wicked inhumanity that inspired a raise in prices of this commodity. The nickels pennies were literally extorted and from the suffering poor in order to fill the coffers of an unfeeling corporation, which had a stand-in with Tammany. And yet these same people go to the polls year after year and vote to continue this monstrosity in power. Colonel Charles A. Woodruff, Assist-

ooks like a goose quill and puts it in ick nusson's mouth-and what you thin books like a goose quill and puts it in a sick gueson's mouth-und what you think for? Why, jest to find out whether he's got a good or a bad temper. They takes his temper all the time, and the more slek he is the oftener they takes it. My father! Jest as if it made a bit of differ-ence when you's goin' to die anyway what kind of a temper you has. It's too hat then for a sick puemen to git another ate then for a sick pusson to git another temper. No, indeed, I certainly ain't got no use for these yere trained nurses."

THE SORROWS OF ATKINSON. Facts in the Philippines Seem to Add

to Their Polgnancy.

Chicago Times-Heraid. The expression, "Only so many lives were lost." never has an acceptable sound and yet it is legitimate and necessary in reckoning the cost of war. When we pass induced a source of the source udgment on the sacrifice our standard i Journment on the sacrifice our scandard is not the standard of peace. We must com-pare war with war, and in this way we are led to say that our fatalities in the Philippines were only 77 officers and 1174 men from July 31, 138, to May 34, 1900. The British killed have numbered as many in two or three of the South African battles during a contest of seven months.

atties during a contest of seven me while one of the great battles of our Re beliion furnished a greater death list than years of this Filipino fighting could pro-fuce. If we must have war at all we can-

not expect it on more lement terms. The figures are furnished by Secretary Root in response to a Senatorial inquiry and they are accompanied by an effective answer to the charge that the climate of answer to the charge that the elimate of the Philippines is reducing our soldiers to a desperate condition mentally and physically. This charge has been made in an entirely reckless manner by Pettigrew & Co., but it has some support from at least one medical officer, who reported that the men were becoming demoralized through the depletion of their systems. Strength and memory were median Strength and memory were going to gether, the mind grew confused so that the victim was utterly unit for service, and insanity and suicide were, of course,

the natural outcome. But, after giving the number of the insane soldiers and of those who have committed suicide, Secre-tary Root says: and of

They report says: Whereby it appears that the number of in-same cases and the number of suicides have not been increased by service in the Philippines, but remain substantially the same number per thousand as in the period of peace prior to the war with Spain. This is another semantion spoiled and a

new chapter added to the sorrows Atkinson

Money Power and Toiling Masses

New York Commercial Advertiser, "Plutocracy" is the keynote of Bryan's North American Review article, written apparently before he took that self-denying resolution of silence till after the Na-uonal conventions. The Republican party is the snemy of the toiling masses because it established the gold standard. This thesis occupies nearly half the article. It cannot be trusted to regulate the trusts because all the trust magnates are Repub-licane, even those who were Democrats in the last campaign. Here is the way he sets the sharp tooth of ingratitude into the Democratic plutocrats of New York and other Eastern states who are doing all they can to forward his ambition to run for the Presidency again: The Democratic party is better able to undering resolution of silence till after the Na

The Democratic party is better able to under take this work now that it was a few year ago, because all the trust magnates have le the party. The Republican party is less abl than ever before to make a successful we against the trusts, because it numbers amon its membership all the trust magnates it eve and and in addition to them it has all fi and, and in addition to them it has all the Democratic party formerly had.

American Ice Company which was "too long to read" yesterday are Republicane. It will interest Mr. Croker to learn how many of his licutenants have gone over to the enemy. Finally, expansion is a lutocratic policy, because it promises exension of American trade and larger markets for the product of American industry, Nothing but calamity such as followed Bryan's defeat in 1886 can follow such National iniquity as this.

Pledge the Party.

San Diego Union. The Nicaragua Canal is a National en-terprise, not a political issue. It is advo-cated by people of all parties. Neverthe-less, the surest method of getting it built ant Commissary-General of Subsistence, United States Army, has been orwould be to pledge the Republican party in that behalf. The platform adopted at dered to the Philippines, Colonel Wood-Louis four years ago merely says: ruff served in the ranks of the Army of the Potomac until Cold Harbor, 'The Nicaragua Canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States." This declaration was good enough so far as it went. Had it gone farther and exwhere he was severely wounded. He was graduated from West Point in 1871; was three times wounded at the plicitly promised action at the earliest pos-

GOSSIP OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, June 5 .- One of the ed. tons of the Washington Star, Mr. T. W Noyes, recently made an extended through the Philippine Islands, and spent much time in Manila, and upon returnin to this city, has contributed a number of articles to the general fund of valuable information about that metropolis. In pre-Heting the future of Manila, as it appeals to him, he brings out many interestin

facts about Manila as it is, and as it will be when improved by American brain and brawn.

He points out that one of the great probems to be solved is that of drainage for Manila, as the town itself lies practically at sea level, and it now without any general sewerage system. The city has an exceptionally good water supply, taking its water from the San Mateo River, tha pumping station being eight miles outside the walled city. Through the benevolence

of the founder of this system, the city b bountifully supplied with hydrants, and there is an abundance of free water on very hand. But few citizens are required to pay a water tax. Cleanliness is the first end sought by ou

officers, who are renovating Manila. The rough streets are to be replaced by smooth pavements, and as the rough surfaces disappear, modes of conveyance are expected to improve. The old and broken-down horse-cars and shabby vehicles will grad-ually give way to properly equipped cabs, carriages, rikishas, bicycles and even automobiles. But aside from convenience for sanitary reasons, and it is predicte that when they are once placed in goo ondition, much of the plague and drea diseases of the tropics will disappear, and Manila will, for a low-lying city, be a comparatively healthful place of residence, While Manila will always be warm, the

suburbs and surrounding country abound in hills and mountains, lakes and streams where the climate is stways cool and lealthful, and many desirable locations for healthful, and many desirable locations for health resorts are to be found in the high-er altitudes. A 28-mile ride in any direc-tion from Manila will give any required temperature, and any desired mixture of ses and mountain air. The surrounding country also abounds in scenic beauty. The town of Majajay, with the material of Reterem 400 feet

with the waterfall of Botocan, 600 fe high and 40 feet wide, is not the least of these. To the south of the city is the smoking volcano of Taal, and scattered over the island of Luzon are numerous

over the feland of Luzon are numerous other volcances, some reaching the height of 10,000 feet. In Luzon alone there are supposed to be an abundance of desirable localities for smitariums, the capabilities of which are yet unknown. One of the crying needs of Manila today is a modern, well-soutpued and well man-One of the crying needs of manual oway is a modern, well-squipped and well man-aged American Hotel. A strong National bank is also essential if Americans are to reap the full benefits of trade with and in the islands. Along with these, are classed the improvement in the schools, and the stablishment, or rather the extension of public libraries. Mr. Noyes says he paid especial atten-

tion to the matter of drunkenness among the natives of Manila and the American soldiers there, and eavy the reports of this evil reaching America have been creatly exaggerated. He does not deny greatly exaggerated. He does not deny its existence, but says there is much less intemperance among both natives and Americans than he had been led to sup-pose. In fact, says he, there is less evi-dence of drunkenness in Manila than in many of our own citles. "The American traveling in Asia is proved of our army in the Philippings"

proud of our army in the Philippines," says he, "and gratified at the bigh re-gard in which it is a almost universally held for courage, dash and effective-Concluding, he remarks: "Manila will grow in wealth, population

and in commercial importance, not merely in proportion to the development of the Philippines, but corresponding to the in-crease of American trade in the Pacific, and especially with China, for which it will naturally be the distributing point. With the opening of an isthmian canal under American control, with the laying of necessary American cables in the Pacific, with the creation of an American mer-chant marine and with the sincere appli-cation of the principles of the merit system to our foreign consular and diple

matic service, and especially to the dell-cate task of governing the Philippines, the desired result of American supremacy in Pacific trade will be attained, and Manila will wrest the commercial scepter from the strongest and most prosperous NOTE AND COMMENT.

Stand up and be counted.

Is the rain holding off, as usual, for the Fourth of July?

Let us be thankful that we have no American laureate.

The Boxers have undertaken the partition of China with a vengeance.

Even as cold-blooded a rascal as Neely couldn't make a stamp swindle stick.

The number of applications on file for missions in China is not so large as it was a few days ago.

> Now doth the winning candidate In vain attempt to please The many men who want a chance To be his deputies.

We are beginning to forget that Dewey was a candidate, but we have not forgotten that he was a hero.

The present House of Representatives desires not only to make the laws of its country, but also to sing its songs.

Bryan still persists in his long silence. He is growing to the size of a man who is greater than he who taketh a city.

The situation in Missouri is so serious as almost to make necessary the recall of the mules that have been sent to South Africa.

The eagle has fully recovered from the cold with which he was suffering early in the Spring, and will scream at the old stand July 4.

In Winter when the chill winds blow, We wish there waar't any snow, But ere the Summer heat's begun We wish there wasn't any sun.

It is well known that in England the social dead line is drawn on the retail trader, whose wife cannot enter royal presence, no matter how large the business may be.

Byron's birthplace, 24 Holles-street, London, has been marked by a memorial pronze. It is in bas-relief and is a good representation of the noble poet in proflie, after what is described as a family portrait at Newstead Abbey.

A citizen whose little boy was bitten by a huge mastiff dog some time ago is negottating for the purchase of the big lion connected with the "Quo Vadia?" Company. He saw this fine animal run his paw out of a cage a few days ago and rip the scalp off a big bulldog as slickly and quickly as a man would peel a banana, and now he is determined to have that llon at any price. He thinks that the lion will grow fat on buildogs, mastiffs and great fat St. Bernards, and his attention will be particularly directed against the nuisances of dogs which run alongside street cars and bark by the mile, to the delight of their owners and the disgust of all the other passengers, whose tympans are cracked or burst with this head-splitting noise. If the lion is valued at a very high rate, there are plenty who will chip

in to help make up the price.

In the Saturday Evening Post a good story is told of how a few years ago a reckiess, careless, but brilliant Scotch journalist got a position on the London Daily Telegraph. For some escapades in Edinburgh he had lost his place on a paper there. He announced to his friends that he was going to London to seek his fortune. They celebrated his departure for several nights running, so when the young man turned up in London one morning he felt rather limp and discouraged. He had scarcely a penny in his pocket, so, although he felt himself not at his best mentally, he went off at once to Fleet street and asked the editor of the Tele-graph for work. "What can you do?" naked the editor. And the applicant, feeling he must make a tremendous bid, re-plied, "Anything."

"Anything?" "Yes. Anything."

"Very well, I think probably you're the man we want. I will leave you alone for a half hour, when I will come be

Then all that ilst of stockholders in the

and establishes the efficacy of the law. The bonds are almost stationary at a little over 103. They are higher than was expected even by their advocates. Of all the figures suggested as an interest rate designed to result in par quotations, 2 per cent was the lowest considered. If we can't have a 2 per cent gold bond at par, then we can't have any at par.

What is the reason the new bonds drawing only 2 per cent interest, stand at 103% premium? The reason is that they are payable in gold. And what is the pertinence of the fact? It is to the overwhelming confusion of the body of arrant demagoques who have prevented us, on one excuse and another, from making our obligations payable specifically in gold. Millions might have been saved in interest if the absurd conten tion for "coin" and for casting doubts upon our intention to pay debts in full-value dollars had been abandoned. It has been put forth with hysteria and dormatism that to make our obligations payable in gold would outrage the Constitution, despoil the poor for the enefit of the rich, press upon labor's | bility on the one hand and the reprebrow a crown of thorns and crucify mankind upon a cross of gold. But the deed has been done. We fund the Nutional debt at 2 per cent and could fund it even lower. The Constitution is unimpaired, the condition of the people improved. Nobody is injured, but the de country is benefited. Yet in spite of all this, the Bryanite party is still doing business at the old stand, holding out the same terrors, making the same frantic appeals for support and confidence. It is no wonder the Democratic leaders despair of success at the November election.

some form continuously for years, If Mr. Bryan taught that "money is the master and man the slave," as a principle of belief rather than an appeal to discontent, the misconception yould be worth clearing up. Most people know, however, that money, inad of being the master, is merely a tool of man, and one of his most effective tools. Success in the use of money depends upon the skill with which the tool is employed, and many a man who inherits quantities of it is clumsy in its use as to lose it all. Its accumulation by the skillful and dissipation by the unskillful are continuous processes, enabling the poor to ise and the rich to fall. If our Bryanites could get their ideas of money corrected, they would lose some of their ridiculous proposals. Money is as much an implement of service as carts or railroad cars. We want no more carts and railroad cars than are required to do the carrying business of the country, and we want no more money than is necessary to do the exchange busiss of the country. Man is the master ed, from which fact some persons disand money is the slave; only some men are more skillful in its use than others. posed to be cynical or to form conclu Mr. Bryan, for example, is reported to sions without due consideration of relahave acquired quite a deft power of acrive conditions and circumstances infer dation within the past four years. that American women would be phys-

WOMEN IN THE HARVEST FIELDS

Last year, owing largely to the keen competition between mining and agricultural industries, Western and Northwestern farmers had great difficulty in getting men to care for their crops, and the same problem seems likely to con-front them again this Summer. Owing, it is said, to the threatened repetition of jast year's experience in this line. gon or New York. the applications of women at the employment agencies in Illinois and some other states of the Middle West for outdoor labor have lately been very numerous. The applicants are foreigners, who have been accustomed in their native land to work in the fields, and who prefer such labor to the ordinary routine of cooking, dishwashing, milking, etc., which, when performed according to American ideas, are greatly multiplied during the harvest season. Peasant women perform much of the field labor in Austria-Hungary, Germany and other European countries, and are stout-limbed and broad-chest-

be made, he should have demanded that Senators Platt and Denew agree upon another candidate. This is what Grant did more than once: what Harison would surely have done. The President shirked his responsibility be cause of his structural weakness, which leads him, when choosing a Judge, to rely, not upon the judgment of two eminent lawyers, Secretary Root and Attorney-General Griggs, of his Cabinet, but upon the judgment of the Senators of the state, who are neither of terests of one class. Hence it may be them able lawyers, while both of them well supposed that it will be open in are machine politicians. He noted in accordance with his invariable practice of turning the power of appointment over to the Senators, thus seeking to shirk responsibility for the shame of his own acts. This is not the first time that the record of President McKinley ompares very unfavorably with that of President' Harrison in the matter of appointments to the Federal bench, No

important judicial nomination by Pres ident Harrison was ever met by any protest from the bar of California, Ore-

If certain reports are to be taken at their face value, the Navy personnel bill that amalgamated the line and staff corps is working so badly that its prompt amendment in some respects is ssary to maintain the efficiency of the Navy. Under this measure Naval engineering as a distinct branch was virtually done away with, officers being required to take their turn on deck and in the engine-room. It is asserted that six different vessels have lately suffered serious damage to their machinery, the inference being that these accidents are largely attributable to the nexperience of officers intrusted with the charge of the engines. It may be issumed that the machinery of the modern warship is too costly, and its

Big Hole Mountain, August 6, 1877. Colonel Woodruff was Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of the late General John Gibbon when he commanded the Department of the Columbia, from 1885 to 1890, and has many warm friends in Portland, Colonel Woodruff's most recent service has been as Commissary-General at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, He was a member of the famous courtmartial that convicted Captain O. M. Carter of enormous embessiements of public money.

Geographer Henry Gannett, of the United States Geological Survey, has prepared an interesting and accurate map of the State of Washington, showing in colors the areas bearing merchantable timber and those from which the timber has been burned or cut. This map is to accompany the twentieth annual report of the Geological Survey, and it will be a valuable addition to the record on a subject of great interest and importance.

There is no more need of a National Republican Convention than there was of a Republican County Convention in Multnomah. It is completely "set up" in advance by the bosses, who may wall publish their edict without the trouble of holding a convention or of making any clumsy attempt to disguise the bossism

Democratic Guff on Trusts.

Democratic Guff on Trusts. New York Evening Poet. It was a happy circumstance that a spokesman for Tammany in Congress should have to deliver the regulation Tammany speech against trusts at the very time when Tammany officials are undergoing exposure of their share in the most official combination from which New York City has ever suffered. The connection of Mayor Van Wyck with the ice trust, if it shall be legally estab-lished, may have consequences more imlished, may have consequences more im-portant than anybody thought of at first. In that case section 1525 of the city char-ter should plaulity apply, which forbids any officer of the municipal corporation come interested in any contract for the sale of any article to the city, and makes conviction of the offense work a forfeiture of office. The attempted pasa-age by the Republicans in the House of resolution for a Constitutional amendment which nobody expects ever to see adopted may not "put the Democrats in a hole," but Tammany has certainly done its best to render it impossible for any Dem-ocratic stump-speaker in this part of the cuntry to say a word on the trust issue

Her Idea of a Trained Nurse.

Washington Post. A little artist friend of mine on F street has a very black cook named Lily, who is a treasure. She has a wonderful way with a steak or an omelet, and she has a great many wise views on general subjects. The methods of modern hos-pital nursing were the burden of her song

one recent morning. "Laws, Miss Sophle," said she, "I sin't got no use for these yere trained nurses. They jest worries the patient an' don't do no good. They got the foolishest ways -indeed they has. I've seen 'em. I know here they dose. how they does. They takes a thing that

dble moment, canal legislation would haps now be an accomplished fact. Re-publicans who advocate the building of the waterway should insist that the convention about to most at Philadelphia declare itself in no uncertain tones in this matter. Suppose, for instance, the platform should

We realize that the Nicaragoa Canal is We realise that the Nicaragua Canal is a necessity alike for commerce and National de-fense. The Republican party pledges itself. If again placed in control of the Government, to enact, at the earliest possible day, the neces-sary legislation for building such canal, which shall be controlled and operated by the United States

The Republican party keeps its prom It takes pride in going before the people with a record of piedges carried out to the letter. The insertion of a plank, such as that given above, in the platform of the convention about to be held at Philadelphia, would mean an end of juggling with this canal question. It would make the speedy construction of the waterway a ertainty.

One of Renan's Criticisms.

Ernest Renan, the famous author of "The Life of Jesus." was a newspaper reporter at the Paris exposition of 1855, and in his reports heaped ridicule upon IL. He denounced expositions as the height of frivolity, tending toward degeneracy, and blamed the women for them all. He said:

all. The said. There is no doubt whatever that at the pres-ent time feminine instincts occupy more space in the general physiognomy of the world than they did formerly. The world is more ex-clusively preoccupied just now with frivolities that formerly were looked upon as the exclusthat formerly were tooked upon as the exclus-ive property of women. Instead of asking men-for great achievements, bold enterprises and heroic labors, the women ask them for riches only, to satisfy a vulgar taste. The general movement of the world has put liself at the service of the instincts of women, not those splendid instincts through which they display, more clearly than men can, perhaps, the divine ideal of our nature, but the lower instincts which form the least moble portion of her vo-cation.

feature: that it shows a vasily increased readiness on the part of the strikers and their adherents to resort to the use of

Mr. Kruger himself is one of the most blaated of the "bloated millionaires," be-ing one of the three or four largest in-dividual owners of gold mine stocks. Hence the mines were not blown up.

of her competitors among Asiatic citles Partial to the Ladies. Shortly before the adjournment of Cor gress, Senator McBride came to the from

you must have an article ready." "On what?" asked the Scotchman.

"On 'anything," " answered the editor. For five minutes the young man sat despatring. He didn't seem to have even the ghost of an idea in his head. Finally an impudent inspiration came. Around the rooms were files of the Telegraph. He pulled one out, about eight years old, and hurriedly turning the leaves came to an article by George Augustus Sala on London streets. Seizing copy paper and a pen he raced the clock and jammed the file back into its place only a minute before the grave editor returned. This gentleman looked over the article which the Edinburgh man had "just dashed off" and said: "I think I can find a place for you, sir. You seem to catch our style."

The Unbidden Guest. E. Wetherold in New England Megazine

i made a feast in my banquet hall; The guests were choice and few; There was Success with his splendid And Health with his ruddy hue;

And there was Joy with her radiant emile And Love with her illy breast; And I said, we five will cat and drink-There shall be no other gu

I set five plates upon the board, With fairest fruits o'erspread; When suddenly a sixth appeared Heaped high with bitte

set five glasses on the board, And poured in them the wine; When suddenly a sixth appeared, Filled full of tears and brine

the

I placed five wreaths upon the board, Rose-tinted like June morne; When suddenly a sixth appeared, Envrought with naked thorns

Then gay we sat in the banquet hall, With merry laugh and jest; While at my side unsmiling stood The uninvited guest.

Ch. lightly, lightly flowed the talk, And laughter rang again; Yet louder sounded in my heart The speechfulness of Pain.

The Love-Stricken Lobster.

Baltimore American The Lobster and the Lady-crab Were sitting side by side. The Lobster asked the Lady-crab The Looster asked the Lady-crab If she would be his bride. So happy they would be, A-honeymeoning all around The ever-sighing sea.

The Lady-crab, she murmured soft: 'It's sudden, don't you know, And, though I hate to cause you psin, My answer must be 'No.' My answer must be 'No.' '' she said, "Because you backward go, Instead of walking gracefully In aide steps. Yes, it's 'No." "

The Lobster fairly boiled with rage When he heard what she said, In fact, he boiled to such extent His color turned to red. He const turned to real. "Your nidewise galt Is not so zwell as mine, So here my pathway must diverge, Right-angled unto thine."

L'ENVOL

Oh. Reader. do not think this is A fable of the heart. "Twas not the first time Cupid pe A Lobster with his dart.

How Not to Handle Strikes. St. Paul Pioneer Press. The present strike has this discouraging

firearms and other instruments of death. In 23 years the spirit of lawleseness has developed by degrees into a spirit of mur-der. The St. Louis strike now counts, we believe, as the results of about a month's shooting, on both sides, 10 persons killed and about 70 wounded. This is without reckoning many persons hit by bullets, or otherwise injured, who have made their way to their homes without the knowl-edge of the police. Had the militia been promptly called out when the first mobs appeared; or had the police been so handied at the outset as to convince the strik-ers that violent interference with the run-ning of the cars would be prevented at all

with a bill which provides that no women employed in the Government departments, outside of charwomen, shall receive less than \$50 a month. While there was no possibility of the bill passing at this se

sion, it yet gave rise to considerable talk. As a matter of fact this bill would affect very few of the regular clerks in the departments, as most of them receive sal-aries above this amount, and many of them double that amount. While the bill

has not been discussed, it is generally supposed that it is intended to reach the vast number of temporary and unclassified employes of the Government. As a matter of fact, the vast majority of the clerks in the census bureau receive but 50 a month, and this bill, if passed, would have raised the women clerks to

\$90, a discrimination against the men do ing the same amount of work and having the same hours. Then, too, in several of the departments at this time there are large number of unclassified clerke who salaries are small, but who may be t tained on the rolls anywhere from one three or four years. And as many of them are receiving less than \$60 a month, they also would benefit by such a law. The worst feature of the bill is that it is a discrimination against the male clerks.

There is no reason why a woman should receive a higher salary for a certain class of work than a man who perform exactly the same duties. There is little danger of the bill ever passing, and while it is a generous offer to the ladies, and stamps the Senator as their friend, it yet

fails to meet with favor among f friends of the male cierks, to whom salary is as much as to the ladies. The McBride Method.

From a Washington letter. The following letter has been sent

United States Senators in Washington "Room & Postal Building, Washington May 22 .- Mg Dear Sir: For the informa-tion of the readers of the Statesman, published at Salem, Or., I respectfully requ you to favor me with an expression of your views, either by letter or in an in-terview, concerning the ability, standing.

efficiency and influence in the United States Senate of Hon. George W. McBride, senior Senator from Oregon, now a candidate for re-election. An early answer will be regarded as a favor by the States-man and its many readers. "H. C. BURSLEY,

'Correspondent.'

It is probable that this letter will soon be followed by a number of interviews from United States Senators, showing how the senior Senator from Oregon is the only man that can properly represent Oregon in the United States Senate. It is well understood in Washington that the man whose name is signed to this appeal to Senators is representing one of M Bride's appointees, who holds a position Me under the Government at a very good

A kind-hearted clergyman was lately compelled to dismiss a gardener who used to purioin his fruit and vegetables. For the sake of his wife and family he gave the sake or his whe and family he give him a letter of recommendation, and this is how he worded it: "I hereby certify that A. B. has been my gardener for over two years, and that during that time he got more out of my garden than any man I ever employed."

hazards, order would almost certainly have been restored in a day or two, probably with very few, if any, killed and

Thrifty Mr. Kruger. New York Tribune. Among the mine owners are many Boers

salary.

A Dubious Recommendation.