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ODAT'S WEATHER.-Fair and continue RTLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1900

The law is not enforced at St. Louis se the Governor and authorities of the state of Missouri are devoted es, and expect to find political ngth in coddling rioters and deoyers of property. If peace and orfer are to be preserved and person and roperty protected in Missouri, the tate might as well be given over to

the "imperialists" at once. me of the Democratic oracles of Eastern states think the Republicans did not win much of a victory in bregon. The registered vote of tate was a little in excess of 100,000; the vote cast was about \$4,000, and the blican plurality on members of Congress was just about 12,000. That a plurality of 1000 for every 7000 otes. What would our brethren call ch of a victory"? As compared 4th the vote of 1896, when the Republisans had but 2000 plurality in Oregon, the United States by \$,600,000. While it may not be so big as that in fact, it ill be big enough to end Bryan and

Dr. Andrew C. Smith, State Senator elect, says he wants to pass through the Legislature an act to forbid all persons who are not competent or qualified to practice medicine and surgery. That would be excellent, if there were any sure way of finding out by legal inquisition who are competent and qualified.

Boss Bryan is trying to hold himself lown till after the Kansas City Convention. He believes he has the game well set up for the nomination; and no loubt he has. He was very active, owever, so long as it appeared that Dewey might be in his way. But his ecent speeches certainly have not elped his cause, further than the help they may render him in getting the nation again. Beyond question he lost ground heavily by his recent speechmaking tour of the Pacific states. out he voices as no other man can, or at least does, the muddled mental condition of the Democracy in its present ow estate, intellectually the lowest in its history. Its cynical leaders of the Croker stamp believe that the people acquiesce in their belief that the end of party organization is to give the paronage to the organizers. Not being nest themselves, these leaders cannot realize that the vast majority of people are honest and wish well to their country, even when they follow methods that events demonstrate to be The leaders believe that charlatan finance that does not deceive hem will deceive the masses and will satisfy the longing so many have to get emething for nothing. Mr. Bryan is the most conspicuous if not the ablest expounder of a scheme of finance which appeals to a great delusion, which, wever, is now happily much less prevalent than formerly.

The Mississippi mob that lynched the wo negroes took no chances. The vicmay not have been guilty; but that was immaterial. A handsomely framed resolution of regrets will be ample compensation for the families of the dead "niggers."

The Klondike cleap-up for this year a said to be \$18,60,000. Last year it a said to be \$18, was estimated at \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,-990, and the year before at \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000. Doubtless these large figures are much exaggerated, but, whatever the facts, it is not to be gainsaid that the production is heavy enough to swell materially the world's gold supply. It is doubtless a fact, too, that while the population of Dawson and its adjacent recks is decreasing, the gold output is growing larger year by year. The Klonlike city has now not more than 5000 ople, where at the height of the boom there were more than 15,000. This was the natural and inevitable result. It is stated that 5280 men were employed on 60 claims last Winter, and the prosserts are that the numbers will grow mailer. The reason is that scientific sethods of mining, with machinery as an agent, have taken the place of the sick and the shovel. The steam thawer ms replaced the old wood fire: the steam hoister the windlass operated by went power. When the placers are worked out, the surviving Klondikers Ill have to move on, unless quartz is meanwhile found. The Nome placers are even a greater puzzle than the Yufields originally were. Except for the beaches, the prospects appear to be hat the deposits are confined to Nome, nake and one or two other streams The tundra may and it may not yield profitably. Last year there came from Cape Nome from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. beach will not last forever, and will probably be exhausted this year. It is more than doubtful if any exten operations can be successfully conucted on the adjacent ocean bottom. we shall know more about it all this Fall. So will the 30,000 or 40,000 ld-mad excursionists who have ushed pell-mell into the north.

When a foolish young woman leaves er happy home and clopes with a hotaded young man, the affair is looked on as highly romantic, and the rash ng people are in for much public ap-The parents are sure to be repated for their contumacy, and have ake the general censure as best they Nine times out of ten-maybe times out of ten-their course is in-

spired by a wise and considerate judgment, and an anxious desire for the welfare of their daughter. Parents who have daughters expect them in due time to marry; and they want them to marry They are not going to object when the man and the hour come; they are quite likely to do it before, as they should. The Idaho young woman who ran away with a too-ardent lover is 19 years old. She wasn't old enough to marry without her parents' consent, but she was old enough to know bet ter.

COSTLY SUPERFLUITIES. The superfluous character of the

Philadelphia convention is a topic worthy the serious attention of all our deep-browed arithmeticians and highouled reformers. Mr. Hanna's National function could be discharged so much more cheaply and easily. him simply check off the contesting delegations that are to be thrown out, declare McKinley renominated, signify the choice of the party for Vice-President, promulgate a platform, and the thing is done. Instead of this simple and inexpensive process, what do we behold? Some thousands of persons, more or less usefully employed and putting by so much a month for the rainy day, are preparing for descent upon the staid and perspiring City of Philadelphia. They will jar the quiet of that respectable place, they will make a great deal of noise, overheat their blood and lower the per capita in all other places. It is a waste of money and many other things not to be lightly regarded. Yet there is, evidently and un fortunately, no chance of averting it. The fiction of popular government must be kept up.

The fact is that McKinley's nomina tion goes through by default because nobody has known exactly what to do to prevent it. The feeling among Oregon Republicans is that the thing is all cut and dried. They wish that their delegates could do something to reflect the convictions of this state, but they expect no such opportunity to arise, and they look forward resignedly to giving the ticket a perfunctory support The brains of the party throughout the country have long realized the weakness of Mr. McKinley as a statesman, but no opening for concerted action has been disclosed. has been necessary, also, to reckon with the popular impression that Mc-Kinley is a synonym for the conduct and the results of the war with Spain, though a more egregious misapprehension never existed. Through sheer force of circumstances McKinley has ecome the exponent of principles and policies to which his contributions have been feeble opposition at first and laggard compliance afterward. He opposed the war, he opposed annexation of the Philippines, he prevented the Army from possessing itself of Luzon before insurrection grew formidable, Yet after all that has been done had forced itself upon him through events and through public sentiment, he has come boldly to the front and shouted 'Victory!" like the militia officers in "The Milk White Flag." In the battle for the gold standard and expansion, our amiable and picturesque President is, on a large scale, a true Colonel of the Ransom Guards.

Mr. Bryan appears to better advantage. He has taken his ground, cut out his own issues and defended himself against all comers. Sullivan never maintained the heavy-weight champlonship with more bravery and openhouse welcome to all comers than Bryan has shown in his retention of the Candidate Belt. There is no Hanna in his lexicon. He is the whole thing, and everybody who had doubts on the subject, whether Gorman in Maryland, Harrison in Chicago, Croker and Hill in New York or McLean in Ohio, has undergone a speedy restoration to the Bryanite orthodoxy. This makes the ansas City affair nervous waste equally with the Philadelphia event, and the more reprehensible by reason of the more intense heat at the Missouri city and the increased cost to the majority of the participants. Of the two affairs, therefore, the Kansas City function is the more irrelevant and inexcusable, and should forfelt from Bryan the support of every thinker who revels in statistical calculations and every reformer who seriously seeks to impress his own saintlike character upon the body politic. It is bad enough to be called to Philadelphia to go through meaningless motions already foreknown and predestinated. But to be dragged to Kansas City in July to perform violent exertions as Bryan pulls the string-this is an indignity to be resented in November by every man who loves comfort and decorum.

. "OLD OREGON" AND ITS KING.

Eva Emery Dye, of Oregon City, has iven us in her book, "McLoughlin and Old Oregon," a chronicle that supplies many a missing link between history and tradition, weaving throughout in cidents touched and colored by fancy, of that near and yet far-away time in which "our yet young state was younger yet." Fifty years, sixty years, seventy-five years-what are these in the chronicles of the ages? Yet within this relatively brief space of time a miracle has been wrought in the Pacific Northwest-the ever-recurring miracle of growth. It is difficult to realize the scope of this miracle, so gradually has it been unfolded and so naturally. Yet, spanning, with the aid of this chronicle presented by Mrs. Dye, the dim vistas that already stretch between the "Old Oregon" and the New," we find ourselves literally transported in fancy backward from a state of civilization to that of savagery; from the peaceful fields of agriculture to the hunter's wild domain; from the fixed homes of civilization to the moving tents of wandering tribes; the quietude of peace and the bounty of plenty to the unrest of the pioneer era, and its scant provision

for comfort. The time of which Mrs. Dve writes is at once eloquent with romance and instinct with reality. The incidents which she has woven together-or, more properly speaking, arranged with regard to their bearing upon each other and upon events strictly historical-can scarcely be of less interest to Oregonians of the present day than to the relatively few who are honored by the name of "pioneer." In the chronicle of the regal though solitary state in which Dr. McLoughlin lived at old Fort Vancouver; of his supremacy in control of the business of the Hudson's Bay Company; of his power over the Indians and the finality of his decisions upon all matters which, as chief factor of his ompany, came before him for adjudication, is proof of his right to the title King of the Columbia."

Loyal to the interests of the great corporation that placed and held him at

crative business, the profits of which were drawn from the unbroken wilder ness, Dr. McLoughlin was still a hu mane and generous friend to the invading settlers who encroached in yearly increasing numbers upon his domain A friend to immigrants, he was, in the interests of his company, an enemy to mmigration. More sagacious than Dr Whitman in his estimate of the Indian nature, he saw the necessity of making these people fear him, and his long administration of his company's affair among them is unstained by a single act of double dealing or cruelty. As a representative of "one-man power, rule so distinctly un-American that it could not long be maintained upon American soil, the venerable and venerated "King of the Columbia" was in his day a striking figure that has left s strong impress upon the history of Oregon and quaintly embellished its

traditions Dignified, courtly, dominating, per aps arrogant, it was inevitable that he should arouse antagonisms. But calumny, through the receding years, the gentle majesty of his face, framed in snowy hair, looks down, disarming crit cism, while the record of his kindly deeds and of his unswerving devotion to duty under peculiarly trying circum stances, as read in the light of an un derstanding that can only come with rears, exalts the memory of Dr. John McLoughlin as a brave, just and loyal man. Mrs. Dye has brought out these traits in his character through the recital of well-authenticated tales of his life and rule on the Columbia, paying incidentally well-deserved tribute to the missionary and the ploneer spirit that invaded and unwittingly contested with him the occupancy and ultimately the ownership of the wide and beautiful domain "where rolls the Oregon." Her contribution to the literature bearing upon a romantic era in our history is one in which fact and fancy blend pleasantly, and her book no doubt will be widely read.

A MASTER OF THE ART OF WAR The censorship which was enforced during Lord Roberts' great advance from Bloemfontein to Pretoria left the public in the dark as to the military details of this great campaign, and we are only now coming into possession of the full story of the flanking operation by which victory was gained with out bloodshed and the Boer retreat forced from the carefully intrenched approaches to Kroonstad and along the Rhenoster River. Forty days ago Lord Roberts' base was at Bloemfontein, but today he is at Pretoria, his objective. He has marched 260 miles, has moved an army of over 50,000 men, has relieved Mafeking, and has occupied Pre toria without fighting a single general action or losing as many men as were wasted in any one of the six important engagements fought to no purpose by Methuen and Buller. He succeeded splendidly, first because he believed with Wellington that the fundamental cessity of successful warfare is a well-organized and mobile army transport. He reorganized through Lord Kitchener the entire quartermaster and commissariat service of his army, and nade it so mobile that it successfully kept his army in food during its march of over 200 miles on both sides of the

The second condition of rapid succes was determined by Lord Roberts when he organized at Bloemfontein a force of 11,000 mounted infantry, with batteries of horse artillery attached. This force of mounted infantry, under Major-General Ian Hamilton, has been the effective factor of Lord Roberts' great advance, which began on May 3 from Brandfort. He had under his main command a force of about 25,000 men His left flank was protected by a brigade under General Methuen, at Boshof, The Boer main force was at Kroonstad, but it had extended its line so that it was covering the entire rail 20,000 men disposed along a front of twenty miles. There were Free State Boers at Ficksburg and Senekal, 3000 before Mafeking, and probably 10,000 before Buller, in Natal. Lord Roberts, under these circumstances, began his advance. His main force outnumbered the enemy three to one. He had 10,000 mounted infantry on his right, and a cavalry division of 11,000 under General French operating principally on his left, The organization and tactics of Lord Roberts' army recall those employed by General Sheridan in his famous Shenandoah Valley campaign of Septem her and October, 1864, when Sherldan moved against Early with 25,000 infantry and 12,000 mounted men, the mounted men being divided and used for flanking operations on the right and left of the army, exactly as Roberts

has done in his campaign. General Hamilton moved rapidly north, occupied Winburg, pushed forward so as to threaten Bethlehe while General French's cavairy had made a rapid movement and seized Winburg Station, on the railroad opposite Winburg. While the Boer forces were thus threatened on both flanks, Roberts rapidly marched his main force of infantry up the railroad, the Boers retreated to Kroonstad, but, finding their two lines of retreat threatened by General Hamilton's mounted men moving up on the right and General French's cavalry moving up on th left, they abandoned Kroonstad and retreated to Johannesburg. Lord Roberts stopped at Kroonstad only long enough to post two strong brigades to protect his communications and his right rear from attack, and the last week of May resumed his advance. General French's cavalry and Genera Hamilton's mounted infantry were both brought forward to the left of the rail road line, pushed forward on Johannes burg, and, operating to the east, forced a retreat, while Lord Roberts' mair body seized Germiston and then Johannesburg, and by the same tactics ob-

tained occupation of Pretoria. A man of any military experience and intelligence will note with admiration that throughout this whole operation Lord Roberts risked no action, made no assault, has not allowed himself to be diverted from his main purpose. He has always been able through his mo bile infantry force promptly to support his mounted force moving against the enemy's communications, and thus always enforce a retreat without engaging in battle. With these tactics in th first ten days of May he dislodged the Boers from Kroonstad, and in the next ten days he made the strongly intrenched line of the Rhenoster River untenable, and in the last ten days has closed around and captured Johannesburg and Pretoria. He has thus proved himself the ablest living master of the art of war. To command an army of 50,000 men with success in war is the severest test that a man can be subjected to in the practical affairs of life, the head of a large and enormously lu- for it requires brains of a very rare

quality. The single problem of moving a large army with no enemy in reach needs for its solution a brain equal to that of a great railroad executive. Grant, when he crossed the Rapidan, had to bridge and cross an unfordable river with an army of 100,000 men, 20,-000 horses, 220 cannon and 4000 army wagons, and do it promptly enough to gain ground enough on the other side from which safely to deliver battle. General, like Lord Roberts, who can do this, has a brain of high, superior order, even if his battle the next day is not a

victory. Discussing the "remarkable propa ganda work being done by the Prohibi tion party in Oregon," our old friend, the New Voice, reaches the most sapi ent conclusion that the failure of pro hibition in Maine, "so far as it has any existence at all, arises, grows out of, is caused by, has its existence in, the perjury and malfeasance of Republican officials in that state." Here is the core of the trouble with any legislative The officials will act of prohibition. not enforce it, and they could not if they would. There is no point in the fact that in Maine they are Republican officials, if they are. They are officers chosen from the average run of citizens, and their politics has little or nothing to do with their character or their efficiency. It is nonsense to say that a Policeman or a Constable or a Justice of the Peace chosen from the Prohibition party is certain to be honest, to know his duty, and to do it. A Prohibitionist, as such, is no better than anybody else; or, if he is more honest, he is less practical. That is th reason he is a Prohibitionist.

the suburbs of Providence, R. L. Sunday, was one of those distinctly preventable disasters which could only result from reckless disobedience of chedule orders. That any car conductor would take the risk involved in the attempt to make another switch in advance of a car coming toward him by rapid running around curves and through deep cuts, passes the compre hension of sane people. It has often een said that rapid transit has thrown intemperate men out of the ranks of this particular industry. While true in general sense, a disaster by which two densely packed trolley-cars were elescoped through flagrant disregard of the time schedule must mean that there was an exception in this instance o a well-established rule-briefly stated, that the conductor was drunk Whatever the cause, the effects were appalling, and it is not too much to hope that the responsible-irresponsible caused the collision will be properly punished.

The trolley-car collision that occurred

Statistics of the extent and resource of Oregon forests now being compiled by A. J. Johnson, forestry agent of the Inited States Geological Survey, will be of much more than local interest. Numerous agents of Western lumber ompanies have visited the state within the past few years to spy out the timber, and many large tracts have been secured at less than their present value taken in connection with the increasing umber demand. Returns to these com panies on the investment will be large and yet larger, as the supply continues to diminish in Wisconsin and other umber states of the Middle Northwest. information upon our forest area and possibilities of lumber output should valuable as furnishing accurate data by which prices of timber on the basis of supply and demand could be gauged. The aggregate in area, quality and variety will, however, no doubt be so normous as to make economy in sell ing or cutting a matter for future consideration rather than present concern

The New York Democracy denounced the trusts, just the same. But they did road down to the Vet River, a force of trusts, like the ice trust. Nor yet political trusts, like the Tammany trust; nor even the great Bryan trust. they did mean is those wicked trusts that resist Democratic attempts to break through to the inside.

Oom Paul on the dead run before the advancing British does not make the noble and picturesque figure the admirers of the sturdy old hero might wish. The British-those who were uncaptured-did not get close enough to find out whether the rear view of that plug hat was the same as the front,

Ex-Congressman W. D. Bynum is Gold Democrat. He was named by the President as Democratic member of the New York Board of Customs Apprais ers. The Senate rejected the nomina tion. Thus we have an official declaration that a Gold Democrat is not a

Portland theater audiences are neither more polite nor less polite than audi-ences elsewhere. How would it do for hypercritical critics who are not satis fied with their manners to punish the theatrical management by staying way?

Mr. Bryan is quoted as saying th roters of Oregon did not "understand the issues." He is most cordially invited to come out again this Fall and use his wonderful powers to convince them of the error of their ways.

Mr. Clark's popularity in Butte has not diminished in the course of events Butte knows a great and noble figure when it sees him. The Butte estimat of the proper figure is about \$50,000,000.

Mr. McLean's absence from Kanss City will enable him to avoid awkward questions as to the genesis and present whereabouts of the late Dewey boom.

It may take one nation to make a ar, but it takes two to end it, as th British have found.

tre You Sure About This, Neighbor New York Journal of Commerce.
The election in Oregon has National interest so far as ex-Senator Mitchell was concerned in it. A few years ago Mr. Mitchell carried on a campaign for the election of members of the Legislature, who wanted resident him to the Senate on who would re-elect him to the Senate, on a platform of bimetallism, with a strong leaning toward free silver coinage. He was not successful. Some of the Populist was not successful. Some of the Populist candidates were elected, and the confusion in the Legislature was so great that that body never organized, and Mr. Mitchell was not re-elected. Mr. Corbett was appointed by the Governor, but not seated, and the state was short its representation in the Senate. A couple of years later the Republicans adopted a frank sound-money platform, and carried the state by a comfortable majority, proving that even as a matter of political expediency cheap money was unprofitable in ency cheap money was unprofitable in oregon. Now Mr. Mitchell has been Humanity staggers in Enklandt tonight carrying on another campaign, with the lidea of getting back to the Senate. He was working against the regular party. The day that he sprinted past Waterboyal.

organization, and has been decisively beaten. Mr. Mitchell's influence having been exerted against sound money for yeard, his second defeat will be accepted in the greater part of the country with-put disselfaction.

THE COEUR D'ALENE DEMAGOGY How It Came to Naught, and th Reason Why.

Washington telegram to Brooklyn Eagle, Dem It was a rather remarkable coinci-dence that the majority and minority re-ports of the House committee on military affairs on Court d'Alere riots should have been presented to the House on the same day on which the Idaho State Democratic Convention met. For five months that committee by instigation of Lents, of Ohto, has wrestled with this case, hear-ing evidence some of the time and oraing evidence some of the time and oratory most of the time, and attempting
to settle the matter according to partisan standpoints. No real attempt to get
at the facts, independently of their bearing on National politics, was made by the
committee. Lenix and his associates declared that the ordering out of soldiers
at Wardner was a scheme of the millionaire mineowners, aided by the Republican plutocrais, to massacre the people.
But there was a big flaw in Lenix's indictment. Governor Steunenberg, of Idadictment. Governor Steunenberg, of Ida-ho, is a Democrat, a Bryan man, in-dorsed by the Populists. How in the world to hit him without hitting his party world to hit him without hitting his party must have bothered Lents. His only hope was that when he got the Governor and his other state officers on the stand they would lay the blame on the soldiers, Gen-eral Merriam and lastly and chiefly, the President. But Steunenberg did no such thing. He calmly shouldered the whole re-sponsibility, and since he did so Lentz's case has collapsed. And on the day on which Lents brought in his report, scor-ing the President and the Governor, the Idaho Democrats stool solidly by Steunen-berg except in the county where rioters berg except in the county where rioters held eway. Thus the Republicans will get all the political capital which this case affords to any party. It will be noticed that Mr. Bryan has carefully noticed that Mr. Bryan has carefully avoided fidaho, and never refers to this case in his speeches. This is because Senatur Teller, who owns one of the threatened mines, and ex-Senator Fred Dubols, who also has interests there. warned him that the issue was "loaded

Cost of Sending Troops to the Phil-

ippines. A complete statement of the cost of the transportation of troops to and from the Philippines since May 1, 1888, has been prepared by the transportation bureau of the Quartermaster-General's Department of the Army. The statement makes a comparison between the cost of the trans-port service and the cost of transporting troops and supplies by commercial steam-ers. Colonel Bird, chief of the transportation division, explains in the report that it is much cheaper to transport by Government steamers, and gives figures show ing a remarkable difference in the cost of such service. The statement says: The records show that there has been expend ed for the transportation to and from the Phil ippine Islands of troops, recruits and civilian military business and such supplies and on military coatness and some supplies and equipments as these troops carried with them, by rull to ports of embarkation, \$2,173,847.53; this for cash service only, all land-grant and bond-aided railroad charges being deducted. There has been expended in cash from May I, 1508, to date, for railroad transportation, on public animals and freight or supplies of all

kinds shipped for Army use, the sum of \$356, expenditures incurred for the transports ion by sea of the officers, men, animals and supplies to the Philippine Islands and from hose islands to the United States, since May

1, 1808, have been as follows: Grand total\$15,637,096 15 There has been paid out for passage through the Suen Canal of United States transports with roops on account of toils, tares, etc., the sum

Increase of Farm Tenancy. New York Journal of Commerce, f course Mr. Bryan is not correct on

any economic question, but one mistake that he makes in his article in the North American Review is worth correcting because it is plausible, and it is often made. In illustrating the devastating effects of the gold standard, he says "home-owning decreased and tenancy increased among the consumers." Tenancy appears from the last two censures to be decidedly on the increase in this country, but it is not the result of growing poverty among the farmers; it is the result of the increasing price of land, one of the common marks of prosperity. Tenancy does not grow by the change of the same individual from an owner into a tenant; the farmer does not sell his farm and then hire it. ancy increases because farm land be-comes too expensive for a man of small capital to buy, or because the owner can get rent for it and live in town on the rent without working. In the West vast numbers of farmers acquired and many years ago for little or nothing from the Government and the land-grant railroads. They were owners because the land was cheap. They are now getting old and re-living from active work, and their farms are worth \$30 or \$40 an acre, and there being no more cheap lands the young men or immigrants who are looking for farms hire these forms instead of buying. Thus quired a competence, not because he has become poor. This process has been go-ng on so extensively in Nebraska that Mr. Bryan's unconsciousnes how poor an observer he is. ss of it show

Beethoven Was Absorbed.

Cleveland Leader. There is still living in Vienna an edy-by name Frau Grebner-in her 91st lady-by name Frau Grebner-in her sixtyear, who sang in the chorus at the first performance of Beethoven's "Choral Symphony." The great occasion has sunk deep in her memory, and she tells how the master musician came and stood among the performers in the hope that some of the melody emanating from his brain might reach his ears. He followed closely with a full score, but on the cessar closely with a full score, but on the cessar. losely with a full score, but on the cessi tion of the music he still continued to turn the leaves till a friend tapped him on the shoulder and pointed his attention applauding audience.

0om Paul's Ride.

Baltimore American, Up from the south at the break of day, sing Pretoria fresh dismay. A burgher in fright from the kopjes trekked, And yelled: "Dey are coming! Look oudt! egspect Ve are beated," or words to that frighten

Then Kruger called Engineer Hans Vinder And said: "Put der saddle on my special train."

And louder still, from the peaks and knobs

Thundered the cannon of flerce "Little Bobs, While Buller, ahead of his brave set of men, Bushed on till he came to a river, and then He crossed it, and crossed it, and crossed But Kruger still thought of the war at his As swiftly his train trekked its way o'er the

For there is a road from Pretori-a, A wonderful road for a quick getaway. And thus, when they whistled for Waterboval, For Joy whistled also the whiskered Oom Paul, Hoping the engine would not chance to stall, For Roberts was shocting and shouting "Hoo

But Kruger was quite a good distance away. At last the train stopped, with a jolt and

jar, The engineer muttered, "Dey gan't shoodt dis And Oom Paul asserted: "You see, " I

HOT SHOT AT THE ICE TRUST.

The exposures of the ice trust to New York are of consequence to the Nationa ocracy. The American Ice Company, Democracy. The American Ice Company which controls the supply of many East ern cities, sought special favors and priv leges from leading New York officials and, when it obtained them, deliberately set out to limit production, stiffle cometition and advance the price 100 per cent. The cold-blooded methods of the great erporation caused an investigation by Now York Times, and it made the starting discovery that among its shareholder were Mayor Van Wyck, Augustus Van Wyck, his brother; Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, the Tammany leader; Corpo ation Counsel Whalen, several Dock Com missioners and a long list of public cials. The disclosures made a great seneation, and led to judicial proceedings against the ice trust. The Mayor is threatened with impeachment, and the City Controller has formally moved to cancel a valuable contract the ice trust obtained from the dock department and to supply various city departments.

Last Saturday Mayor Van Wyck was haled into court to explain section with a concern holding a contract with the city. The statutes formally forbid any officer of the corporation of New York City from becoming directly or adirectly interested in the performance of any contract or business, or the sale o any article for which payment is to be made from the city treasury. The Mayor's testimony was practical confes sion. He admitted that he had dealt largely in ice stocks, and had borrowed much money for that purpose from the Garfield National Bank, whose officers are trust officers. But he claimed to know nothing of the business of the corporation, and was surprised to learn that it had a monopoly of the ice business of the city. He never knew that it had any dock cases. The Mayor's disingenuousness would seem to be something appalling when the fact is recalled that he versed an act aimed at the dock privileges of the trust. It was not known when he be came Mayor that he was possessed of any large resources, and yet he professes to be able to engage in a transaction involving something like \$500,000 without in quiry into the business of the company whose stock he buys and sells in great

quantities. If the accusations against Mayor Van Wyck are sustained, then it will undoubtedly appear that the Mayor weighed the chances of a successful career in the same balance that he weighed the opportunity suddenly to gain a fortune of nearly som one without involving himself in any pecuniary liability. He took the chances and must abide by the consequences. The consequences may be a forfeiture of office, diemissal in diegrace from his high cost, punishment by fine or imprisonment for misdemeanor, and, of course, farewell to his judicial dream; for he expected to become a Justice of the Supreme Court after his term as Mayor had expired, and was, in fact, promised a nomination for that office when he agreed to resign his post as Judge of the City Court to become a candidate for Mayor.

The second Van Wyck, late Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, finds his good name and his political future involved in these disclosures. Augustus Van Wyck is on record as declaring the great miceion of the Democratic party is to defeat the trusts. One of the most carefully prepared and logically presented addresses upon the trust evil was deliv ered by this Van Wyck a few months ago at the Croker banquet. It was an address which was expected to be of great service as a campaign document. But who will now dare offer it to any citizen to persuade him of the wickedness of trusts, when Van Wyck himself bas been posed as being the owner of nearly \$250,000 worth of stock in this meanest of trusts? Yet Augustus Van Wyck has just been cent as delegate with Richard Croker to Kansas City.

is greatly embarrassed and lie chances of victory this Fall removed farther than ever. The following extract from the New York Times' report of the state convention is significant:

The roll-call was the signal for the beginning of a long round of cheers inter The roll-call was the signal for the de-ginning of a long round of cheers, inter-spersed with cries of derision for men whose names have appeared in connection with the affairs of the Ice Trust. When the name of Augustus Van Wyck was reached in the call of Kings County, there were jeers and hisses all over the house. Mr. Van Wyck was not present, and one of his critics in the balcony inquired his whereabouts, by asking, "Where is the ice man."

The name of Controller Coler, who was

whereabouts, by asking, "Where is the ice man?"

The name of Controller Coler, who was also absent, was warmly cheered, and the call progressed rapidly without incident until New York County was reached. One of the first names that attracted attention was that of Mayor Van Wyck, who appeared on the roll as a delegate from the 20th assembly district. Although the cierk was reading very rapidly, the crowd recognized the Mayor's name, and a storm of hisses and hoots broke forth.

A spectator suggested that the convention 'put the Mayor on the ice," much to the amusement of many of the up-state delegates. The Tammany delegates, however, rose to the occasion and began applauding the Mayor vociferously.

When the name of John F. Carroll, heading the 25th district (and acting chief of Tammany) was read, the New York and Kings County delegates took time by the forelock, and almost succeeded in drowning out the hisses of the onlockers.

The convention summoned up courage to

The convention summoned up courage to say in its platform that the trusts are monstrous evils and to add:

The Democratic party piedges itself, that, if intrusted with power in either the State or Nation, it will devote its best energies to the relief of the people from these oppressive monopolies. Ice in New York is a necessity. Rich and poor must have it, the first as a convenience and comfort, the last as a necessity. Yet this great corporation, through its hold on the Tammany officials, proposed to profit by the very needs of the public. It allowed hundreds of thousands of tons to melt to limit the supply. It made competition difficult and even im possible. The cost of production and delivery in New York was about 17 cents per 100 pounds. The price for some time had been 20 cents. When immunity from troublesome official meddlery had apparently been secured, the price was jumped to 60 cents, on the ground that the supply was short.

Most Radical Cure.

Collier's Weeklys
A South African farmer who had lost
come cows by the cattle plague was fully
persuaded that he had himself been attacked by the epidemic. Forthwith he hurried off and consulted his medical man, who tried to laugh him out of the absurd notion, but to no purpose.

The farmer then went to an old, well-

known practitioner, who, being a bit of a wag and seeing how matters stood, en-tered minutely into the details of the case, expressed his concurrence with the patient's views, and told him he could The doctor thereupon wrote a prescrip

tion, sealed it up, and told the farm go to a drugglet in the next town. The farmer lost no time in going with the prescription, but was somewhat star-tied when the druggist showed him the formula, which ran thus: "This man has the cattle plague. Take him into the back yard and shoot him. according to law." That cured him.

NOTE AND COMMENT. Oregon showed which way the wind

Even the ice trust is afraid of going up

against a frost. Neely carried the stamp collecting fad ust a little too far.

No referee has yet appeared who has the serve to call time on the Boxers.

Now the war is over, perhaps Kipling will have time to write a little poetry.

Congress has adjourned, and will be followed in November by William Jennings Bryan. Senator Clark has returned to Montana,

and the gold brick market there is perceptibly stronger. St. Louis seems to be doing what she can to take up the work of the peace

conference where Aguinaldo and Kruger left it off.

Judge-You are charged with stealing

Prisoner-Well, a man ought to have a right to take the air, your honor. Judge-Possibly, but you will get the

bars for it.

One of the crowd who witnessed the performance of Adgle and her lions at Mount Tabor last night exclaimed in disgust when he saw the lion-tamer take her ead out of the mouth of one of the great brutes: "Rats! She didn't hold it there more than a quarter of a minute." didn't pay anything to see the show, but he was not to be deprived of his great American right to kick. This chap undoubtedly would have kept his own head in the lion's mouth half an hoursif he had a chance, that is if he hadn't stot scared too quick.

Dealers in fireworks and noise producers have made unusually extensive preparations for the proper relebration of the glorious Fourth. Firecrackers in vast quantities have been provided in all signs from that of half a Japanese match up to that of a quicksilver flask. A lyddite shell is a toke compared to one of the last-mentioned crackers, and if the city well bombarded with them on the Fourth, only the most flexible buildings will be left standing. Then there are cases called mines and batteries, some of them as large as coal oil cans, the damage which will be caused by the explosion of which no man can calculate beforehand, and the calculation of it afterward will be a tough problem for insurance aljusters. When, however, ft comes down to the celebration of the Fourth, everything goes, and the more noise the merrier the public will be. When the Boers immigrate to this country they may be able, from their experience in the late wars, to give some pointers in regard to noise-producing explosives, put at present the Asiatics are in the lead in this respect.

Some people carry politics into business, but it is seldom that it is allowed to interfere in the purchase of fish. A case of this kind occurred Saturday where a man was buying some gold fish to stock a glass globe. The clerk at the market dipped into a tank of these fish and, after some trouble, succeeded in bringing out a fine fish, gold all over. At the next scoop he brought out one half gold and half silver which the purchaser rejected as a nongrel. At the next scoop up came a fish the color of silver all over. "Do you call that a gold-fish?" inquired

the disgusted customer. "Certainly," was the reply, it is just like

the others except the color. "Well, I am no free silver man," said the purchaser, "and I would not take that fish if you would give it to me. I am a gold standard man and I want gold fish which are the color of gold, and no other, He had his way and went off with fish of the ice denouement and realizes that it els, who insisted on being sunk in their ocean graves, with "the red goat" of their own winning. (See "The Red Avenger" and "The Black Avenger.")

> PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS George-I wonder why Ethel calls me her chrysanthemum? Binks-She may have discovhrysanthemum? Binks—She may have discov-red the fact that you haven't a cent.—Hariem

> "Youngling is going to marry the Widow Henpeck." "Why, she's twice as old as he is." "Oh, well, he'll age fast enough after the wed-

ding."-Brooklyn Life. One of the Heirs.—"Yes, it is true that he has such her for half of her inheritance." "On what grounds?" "He says she promised to be a sister to him when he proposed to her last

inter."-Chicago Evening Post. Indisputable.—Miss Summit—What a lot of old china Miss Spindle has! And she says it was handed down in her family. Miss Pallsado

Then it is just as I expected. "What is it?"

That her ancestors never kept servants."

Harper's Bazar.

Temperate.—'Was the deceased a drinking man?' asked the attorney. 'Well, sor, ho,' replied Pat; 'he war not, barrin' a pint or two av beer at the meals an' a nip o' the owld stuff bechune times for his stomach's sake."— Philadelphia North American.

Getting On.—'How are you getting on with your photography?' 'Well," answered the roung man with brown finger tips, "I'm doing setter. The snap-shot portrait I took of Mr. furmudge must have been recognizable." are sure of that?" "Perfetly, for as are sure of that?" "Perfetly, for as soon as Curmudge saw it he said he could whip the man who made that picture."—Washington Woman's Wiles,-"Madam," said the gentle-

woman's wies.— standar, sand the gaute-manly census agent, "I am sorry to say that the law will not permit me to register you as being 20 years of age, instead of 38, as you request." "But," said the lady, "what is the difference? The law simply directs you to put it down, does it not?" Whereupon she smilled weetly, and the census man became so con-used that he "put it down" to 18, that being he difference.-Balti

Swinburne's War Poem The London Saturday Review prints a twelve-stanta poem by Aigernon C. Swinburne. The seventh stanta reads: And now the quickening tide

That brings back power and pride To faith and love.
Whose ensign is thy name.
Bears down the recreant lie
That doorned thy name to die.
Sons of friends and fore. Behold thy star the same As when it stood in heaven a sun And Europe saw no glory left In her sky save one we ninth stanza is as follows: We loose not on those knaves Our scourge-tormented slaves; We held the rand that fain Had riven to smite The torturer fast.

The tenth stanza reads: All murderous fraud that lurks In hearts where hell's craft works Fought, crawled and slew in darkne

And yet we gave not back What righteous doom would give
The eleventh stanza follows:
No false white flag that fawns
On faith till murder dawns
Elood red from hell.
Black treason's heart of hate
Left over shame's foul brand
Seared on an English hand.
And set our rule vunchanges And yet our pride vouchsufes Them grace too great
For other pride to dream of scorn
Strikes retribution slight as