The Oregonian.

Entered at the Poetoffice at Portland, Oregon, at TELEPHONES, ness Office 66 REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Mail (postage prepaid), in Advance—Dally, with Sunday per month.
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year—
Daily, such Sunday, per year—
Sunday, per year—
Daw Weekly, per year.
The Weekly, it months.

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TODAY'S WEATHER. -Showers, possibly at

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 14.

The United States will not go very with other nations in their intervention in China. It would force us into relations of alliance with or hestility to other participant nations, and Congress would be too timid to pledge us to any course. There may be a general war, with the nations equally or almost equally divided. Then would the United States go with Russia and France, or with Great Britain and Japan? And where would Germany be? The United States will "stay out."

It has been asserted that Gladstone after Majuba, refused through magnanimity to prosecute the war against the Boers. England, it has been said, was to be saved from the stain of "blood-guiltiness," was to be magnanimous, and to extend the principle of self-government to this alien and liberty-loving race of farmers. But after all it is denied that this was the motive that actuated the Gladstone Government. There is high authority in England for the statement that the decision was not due to any considerations of "sentiment." The British Government was at that time greatly apprehensive of trouble with other powers, and felt especially that it was unprepared to neet Russia on the Indian frontier. English writers say also that the conditions then were such as to make it sertain that the whole Dutch population of South Africa, including that of Cape Colony and Natal, would have common cause with the Boers north of the Orange River. Lord Kimberiey, at the time Colonial Secretary, is now quoted as having said that these were the real reasons why the British Government made peace then.

The Eastern press has generally com nented upon the Oregon election, With rure exceptions the common opinion is that the state has distinctly defined the attitude of the Pacific Coast on expansion and the gold standard. It is conceded that the Coast States are certain to be Republican in November, One or two newspapers go so far as to claim that Idaho and Nevada will fall in under the banner of a greater nation and a wider commerce. Possibly. Nevada came astonishingly near to electing a Republican Governor last year, and the Idaho Fusionists are confused by the unexpected result of the late Lewiston convention, where the law and order element dominated and the plain teachings of the Chicago platform were ignored. Riot, arson and murder, through force of circumstances, became a domestic problem in Idaho, and had to be faced by home authorities; then law-abiding people allke became American citizens, and not partisans, and settled the troublesome matter like American citizens. When the Coeur d'Alene troubles are hauled into National politics, we may expect that the Bryan men in Idaho will de as Bryan would, if they do anything-shout about militarism, denounce capital, deny the power of injunction, and assert the right of free riot. Or some of the Bryan men will—those who have not been sobered by the bloody spectacle of red anarchy at their doors. The indorsement of Steunenberg must be fought out by the three Pocatello conventions, fust as It was at Lewiston; and a split will be avoided with difficulty.

The opinions of the New York Journal are of no great consequence to anyody but itself; yet it is a Democratic paper, and practically the only Demo bratic paper in New York. It has a certain authority when it assumes to speak for the silver wing of the Democ racy. It concedes the whole Pacific Coast to the Republicans, because the issue is expansion and the Coast is for expansion. On that score there is no subt. Oregon discovered its firm attitude in 1898 and in 1900, and Washingon and California in the first-named year, when each gave extraordinary Republican majorities. The Journal reads the signs of the times aright, and affirms that the swelling tide can be repressed and made to subside only by carrying New York and Connecticut for Bryan. How? That's the question.

Now it is asserted that the editor of The Oregonian is "a disappointed officeseeker." The discovery is made by Edftor Johnny Wilson, of Ellensburg, Spokane and Seattle. Nobody in Oregon has found it out, and nobody in Washington but Editor Johnny, whose vision, on office-seeking, is purely subjective or reflexive. Editor Johnny has ever had any purpose or pursuit but that of office-seeking, and he knows what it is to be disappointed. He

Tammany has made Governor Roose elt the deliberate gift of an issue. The gold standard is a subject about which ere is small controversy in New York. The Democracy admits the fallacy and langer and rutnous consequences of we silver, but contends that the queson is settled, and there is no use talkng about it. It takes two to make an rgument, and it will therefore be easy subordinate the money question ere this year. Expansion is all right, expansion is now a fact as well as issue. Roosevelt's campaign two its since shoved the war and related

passed upon them then. It will pass them that they have lived to see th upon them again when the National Administration and all its policies are submitted to the judgment and decision of the voters. State affairs, too, must cut more or less of a figure, especially since Roosevelt will be a candidate for re-election. But still the keynote of the things uppermost in the public mind has not been struck.

The trust's the thing. That is to say, it was, from the New York Demo standpoint. Now it is different. No Republican will refuse to hall discussion of the great trust problem with satisfaction and delight. Essential facts and undisputed economic principies have not at all changed in a few short weeks; but some things have come to light that give the matter peculiar local importance and a certain personal flavor. They concern Tammany and the ice trust. The real interest of every voter in any public matter is based upon how it affects him. Scarcely a citizen of New York but will feel that the operations of the great ice monopoly are of special individual consequence. Therefore he will be moved to examine the question in all its bearings. From one trust in particular, with its Democratic connections and official patronage, he may garner some highly useful lessons for application to trusts in general, which are not as a whole the favored creatures of any political party. They are, however, obects of special solicitude from politicians of every party.

WHERE COMPROMISE IS IMPOSSI-BLE.

The British Government, in its dealings with South Africa, has not pro-ceeded with its usual foresight. From the first its policy has been one of temporization, for which it is now paying a heavy price in blood and money. The chief errors of this policy date back fifty years. A great nation cannot afford to allow any checks or limitations on its own sovereignty, in a country where it must stay. Far-sighted Englishmen, from the beginning, and all the way along the course of English history in South Africa, have understood and proclaimed the danger of a temporizing policy, and predicted the coming war; but they could not get attention, until an issue was raised by the ultimatum of last October so plain that the whole people of the British Empire, even "the man in the street," knew that the name and prestige of England were at stake. This great affair is one of the evils of party or of faction in England, just as our own rast troubles and stupendous losses from our folly on the subject of money were the fruit of party spirit, contending for partisan advantage. The British Government has not

wanted able representatives in South Africa, who, at every stage, have warned it of the danger of leaving British sovereignty in dispute, and of abandoning the task of guiding the de velopment of colonization north of the Orange River. By the policy of nonintervention which the British Government had determined to adopt, the opportunity also was lost of controlling the native tribes, which has been another source of infinite trouble and many wars. But the Transvaal in 1877, reduced through poverty and troubles with the natives to the greatest extremities of distress, acknowledged British sovereignty, only in a short time to seek again to throw it off; and this led to new conventions, against which the British Government was warned anew by those who foresaw that so grave a matter could not be trifled with. Sir Bartle Frere wrote in 1879: There is no escaping from the responsibility which has already been in curred, ever since the English flag was planted here. All our real difficulties have arisen and still arise from attempting to evade or shift this responsibility. If you abdicate the sovereign position, the abdication has always to all the honors he has won. The moto be heavily paid for in both blood and | ment the President of the United States treasure. The trial of strength will be forced on you, and neither justice nor humanity will be served by postponing the trial."

Our situation is similar in the Philippine Islands. We must guide and control the development of the country, or get out of it. In affairs of sovereignty there can be no compromise. The control in South Africa must either be Franco-Dutch or English. Control in the Philippines must either be American or some other. Every dispute over sovereignty remains to be fought out, and when a great nation feels that its prestige is at stake it is not likely to yield, but will put the business through at whatever cost.

The coming reunion of Oregon ploneers, the twenty-eighth annual meeting under the auspices of the Oregon Pioneer Association, which will be held in this city tomorrow, promises to be of usual interest, not only to the fastdwindling band of men and women who humbly bear the name of "pioneer," but to their descendants and to the multitude that in later years has followed them to the "Oregon country."

Pathos awaits with veneration in the presence of these men and women grown gray and feeble in the service of civilization. Of them it can be said cheerfully their part in the drama of life and left an Impress of their endeavor upon the state which will deepen with succeeding years. Of whom could more be said?

There is not pathos, but humor, in this record; not regret, but satisfaction. Those who survive are more fortunate than mankind in general, since it is given to few, relatively speaking, to witness and enjoy the fruits of endeavor which are slow in maturing and which ripen only in the sunshine of

generations. Still, retrospection is always in a certain sense tinged with regret, and when it is embellished by faded faces, eyes in which the fires of youth have burned low, and hair and eyebrows white with the frost rime of years, it assumes a tinge of mournfulness that, while far removed from pity, softens the glance and makes tender the voice of greeting with which, year after year, we meet and welcome the pioneers of the state. The essence of civilization is in the deference which youth pays to age, the consideration which strength shows to any such "conspiracy" as that alweakness, the appreciation which gratitude returns for service rendered. In the spirit thus engendered the citizens of Portland will meet and greet the pioneers who come among them tomorrow as their guests. Not in pity, but in veneration; not with indifference, but with cordiality; glad to see them.

fair superstructure of statehood reared upon the foundations that they helped to lay in the beautiful wilderness of the long ago, the people of Portland welcome the pioneers who are their guests upon this occasion. The Oregonian glad to be able to voice this welcome joins in it cordially, as the best evidence of its kindly feeling; wishes each and every man and woman of the honored band the degree of prosperity and happiness that is the just reward of faithful endeavor, and such length of years as each can enjoy with reasonable im munity from the infirmities of age.

THE VICISSITUDES OF LIFE.

It is a noteworthy fact that General Joseph Wheeler is in the regular Army again after an absence of about thirtynine years, caused by his resignation to enter the military service of the South-ern Confederacy, in which he rapidly rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General Forrest in natural ability was probably the ablest leader of mounted troops in the Confederate Army, but General Wheeler was a thoroughly educated soldier, and was on the whole a more useful commander, as he never allowed his temper to make him forget his first duty of military respect and obedience to his superior officers. Forrest had a fearful temper, and, when not in supreme command, did not always rule it so as to command the confidence of his superiors as completely as did Wheeler General Wheeler was graduated from

West Point in 1859, ranking No. 19 in a class of twenty-two members. Among his classmates was Abraham K. Arnold, now Colonel of the First United States Cavalry. Wheeler resigned his commission in 1861. For brilliant and distinguished services in the Confederate Army he received the thanks by joint resolution of the Confederate Congress, and at the close of the Civil War was the senior cavalry General of the Confederate armies. After the war he became a lawyer and planter in Alabama, and was elected to the forty-seventh, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth Congresses. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was appointed Major-General of Volunteers. He was the life and soul of our Army in the Santiago campaign, and to his appressive counsels General Shafter largely owed his success. For these services General Wheeler has been made Brigadier-General in the regular Army, and as he is nearly 64 years old, will soon go upon the retired list. Now let us glance, by way of contrast, at the career of Wheeler's classmate, Colonel Arnold, who fought for the Union. Arnold came out of the Civil War only a Captain in the Fifth Cavairy, but he had been brevetted for gallant and meritorious services at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, and at Todd's Tavern, May 6, 1864. Colonel Arnold also wears a medal of honor awarded him for conspicuous gallantry in a charge on the enemy in action at the Davenport Bridge, North Anna River, May 18, 1864. In June, 1869, Arnold became Major; in June, 1886, Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1891 became Colonel of cavalry. Arnold, who has seen forty-one years of continuous service in the regular Army, including the Civil War, sees his classmate, who resigned at the outbreak of that war to fight the government that educated him, restored to the Army as a Brigadier-General, while he (Arnold) remains a Colonel, who may or may not be retired as a Brigadier-General.

If anybody had told Arnold at the close of the Civil War that he would live to see Wheeler restored to the Army as a Brigadier-General, and outranking him, he would have laughed the prophet to scorn as a madman, and Wheeler would have joined in the laugh. Nevertheless, the unexpected has happened, and it cannot be disputed that General Wheeler is entitled appointed him Major-General of Volunteers and he was placed in command of the cavalry division of the United States Army, he was in equity entitled

to all the military honors he fairly won. Thirty-five years has made us so much one people that not only Longstreet is on the pension roll and Wheeler back in the Army, but the son of Alfred Rhett, who fought in the Confederate Army, and the grandson of that famous old South Carolina secessionist, Senator Robert Barnwell Rhett, is today the third man in the graduating class at West Point. Highland Jacobites, who fought against the English crown in 1745, lived to see their sons fighting the battles of England against France in the Napoleonic wars, but our country has moved faster than England. We have lived to see the old-time "rebel" so completely rehabilitated that a Confederate General is again on the Army list of the Union.

THE CHARGE AGAINST TAYLOR. W. S. Taylor, who was elected Governor of Kentucky, but whose election was set aside by the Legislature, with out even an attempt at justification, does not care to submit himself to 'partisan justice," backed by rewards of \$100,000 for incriminating testimony so he remains out of the state. He is accused of participation in "conspirthat they have borne bravely and acy" for the murder of Goebel. The Providence Journal says: "It is incredible that a man of previously good reputation, like the Republican claimant for the Governorship, who had served as Attorney-General of the state before his nomination for the higher office, should have lent himself in any way to a conspiracy so shocking." But the same partisan spirit that set aside his election as Governor would easily send him to the gallows-with \$100,000 to help.

> Atrocious and execrable as the mur der of Goebel was, it was, however, no crime at all in comparison with the conspiracy led by Goebel to murder a state, by nullifying the voice of the people regularly and lawfully declared through an election. In the presence of this greater crime, the murder of Goebel was a small matter. But it is most unlikely that Taylor was connected with it. The crime of common murder is one in which only a few could participate, and responsibility would be concentrated on individuals. Hence it is most unlikely that there was leged for the murder of Goebel. But for perpetration of the greater crime in which Goebel was engaged the conspiracy was a wide one, and its perpetrators could hope to escape through evasion of individual responsibility. While nobody justifies assassination,

on any provocation, yet it cannot be

sown. Great criminals, like Goebel, have no right to expect immunity, an the greater is not to be eclipsed by the smaller crime.

SEES HIS DUTY, AND DOESN'T DO IT The proportions which the riots incldent to the street-car employes' strike in St. Louis have attained are a disgrace to the State of Missouri and an arraignment of its Governor as a political poltroon. It long since outgrew the peace agencies at the command of the nunicipal authorities, and the responsibility for its outrageous continuance is upon the Populistic Governor of the state. Between fifty and sixty have been shot (many of them fatally) since the riots began, a number that

reaches the casualty list in many a considerable battle. It is idle to claim in the face of this ghastly evidence that a state of peace exists in St. Louis. If a state of war, then somebody is responsible for the total inadequacy of the public defense Governor Stephens, in command of the military forces of the state, hesitates to call them out, quibbling and splitting hairs with the municipal authorities while innocent persons, including women and children, are being shot down because they dared to ride or at tempt to ride on mob-interdicted streetcars. This simple fact is bad enough, but when, looking behind it, the Governor is seen parleying with the possibilitles of re-election or defeat this Fall, as the basis for action in this stress, his attitude is one that deserves and receives the unqualified censure of every honorable person.

This man is either unable to recog nize anarchy when it presents itself before him, defiant of authority and with a record of deeds written in blood, or he is afraid to grapple the hideous thing and hurl it down, lest it drag him into political retirement. A mob in its insane fury laughs at the gentle measures of peace. The questions of this strike have been swallowed up in the question of public safety. Public sentiment may be, and usually is, with the strikers at first, but it may be depended upon, in a crists of this kind, to go with the authorities who put down the riot and restore public order.

Insanity and suicide in the Army was charged as one of the fruits of the occupation of the Philippines by the United States by Senator Pettigrew, on the floor of the Senate. The return of the Surgeon-General of the Army for the Philippine army during the period of its occupation shows that the average of suicides in the regular Army had been .63 per thousand-two persons each three years per thousand during the last ten years. In the Philippines the average was .64 per thousand. This is almost exactly the average of the Army during ten years. The highest number of suicides in the Army was in 1891, when it was .83 per thousand, and the lowest in 1896, when it was .44 per thousand. So as to the insanity, the main annual number transferred to the asylum from the regular Army during ten years ending in 1898 was 33.1, with an average force during this time of 29,000 men. With 32,000 men in the Philippines during twelve months the average was 21.3 for twelve months. These figures mean that insanity and suicide in the Philippine Islands was as nearly as possible exactly the average which had been in the Army all along.

"Fighting Joe" Martin has been overwhelmingly defeated in the British Columbia elections. Martin is a carpetbagger, who were out his influence and popularity in Manitoba, three or four years ago, and moved on. Next he bobbed up as a member of the Provincial Legislature at Victoria and became Attorney-General of the Premier's cabinet. He fathered the foolish Atlin exclusion law and railroaded it through the Legislature. After one or more ups and downs, and the failure of several administrations, he became Premier, with a cabinet of his own. A few enough, and he was obliged to go before the people for another election. The Issue was largely Martinism. He managed to get back himself, but with a meager following. Martin's mischievous influence has done much to keep open the breach between British Columbia and the North Pacific States. Jingoes do harm there as well as here.

Connecticut in 1896 repudiated Bryan by a vote of 110,295 to 56,734; yet now the Democratic State Convention instructs for Bryan and virtually gives up the state. The Hartford Times and the New Haven Register are the leading Democratic journals of Connecticut. The Times says of Bryan:

Bryan is not a Democrat, never was a Decrat. and apparently intends never to be one. He is a Populist and a socialist, and has the enthusiastic support of all the Populists who are not in the pay of the Republican bosses. The Register follows suit with these

cheerful remarks: So it is all over, and harmony reigns, har-mony of the kind that existed between the lady and the tiger when they returned from

their ride. But the field is left clear for action on state issues. It is an easy guess from these remarks what the fate of Bryan will be in Connecticut. And in New Jersey and

New York the same.

A bright-looking lad, who has a gift in self-composure and fluency of speech, is the attraction in evangelical circles in this city at present. He is likely to prove a drawing card in the game which emotion, backed by singing and exhortation, is constantly playing against reason with varying degrees of success in the religious world. The appeal to dismiss reason and rise to the domain of the emotions is certain of a more or less tearful and fervid response in a large audience. Hence it is not surprising, but quite the contrary, to see many crowding forward at the close of this boy's "sermon," asking, "What shall I do to be saved?" and accepting his advice in that direction as that

The political value to Republicans of the ice disclosure lies in the fact that it will enable them to place Tammany and the State Democracy on the defensive. There is strong advantage in aggressive warfare. Governor Roose velt leading the attack upon the cringing hosts of Tammany will be a much more impressive figure than Roose velt, defender of himself, and apologist for the National Administration.

of a sage learned in the mysteries of

human life and destiny.

Mr. Hanna's statement that the Vice-Presidency will not be forced on Roosevelt ought to settle it. Hanna knows

The visit of Brigadier - General Charles King to the Pacific Northwest stters to the front, and New York giad to entertain them; congratulating denied that Goebel reaped as he had will give pleasure to the Philippine sol-

diers and to the public, including readers of his many novels. General is in himself a living refutation of the fable that the pen is mightier than the

The message announcing the capitulation of the Boers also seems to be de layed in transmission.

THEIR HOPES DELUSIVE.

Why the Beyanites Cannot Carry

New York Times. Our neighbor the Journal rises from study of the Oregon election returns with the deep conviction that W. J. Bryan has not the ghost of a show on the Pacific Coast. The great Republican gains in Oregon and the manifest interest of the people on the other slope of the Continent to support the policy of the present Ad-ministration render its plain that Bryansm will make no headway among them But our neighbor tries to persuade itself that there are new thousands in the East who can be won to Bryan's support if sufficient pains are taken at Kansas City to fool them in that platform. . . . I may be safe to put Kentucky in the Bryan The performances of Govern Taylor have not strengthened the Reput lican party in that state, and the murder of Goebel will produce a natural reaction. But if New York and Connecticut are

counted on, why give up Vermont?

A heedless person, listening to all that is said in dispraise of the McKinley Adinistration, might conclude that the elecoral vote of this state was in doubt-hat the Bryan men had a good fighting chance. But at the close of the Hayer Administration 10 New Yorkers were abusing the President where one is now heard to speak against McKinley; and Garfield carried the state in 1880. Every Administration is denounced as its term draws near its close, but it is highly unsafe to conclude for that reason that the peo-

ple really want a change.

The symptom to be studied just now is, not how the people feel toward McKinley, but how they feel toward Bryan. Here and there some Gold Democrat or Independent who was opposed to him in 1896 goes so far as to say that he will support Bryan this year "If the platform is right This is a portentous "If." But there are great numbers of Demo-crats who either voted for Palmer and Buckner four years ago or did not vote at all who will vote for McKinley this Fall without difficulty or misgiving. There is not a sign or the shadow of a sign that W. J. Bryan is any more acceptable to the voters of the East than he was four years ago.

Why Brother Bob Is Sorry.

New York Tribune. In these days of storm and stress and cy burdens how sad Brother Bob must be that he did not succeed two years ago in getting a Governor to windward in the person of Brother Gus. If Gus were in Albany with his share of the ice true stock, Bob could go on appealing from one judge to another and refusing to answer questions which might criminate him with a certain degree of composure He might be sure that so long as he could hold the courts at arm's length he was all right, for Gus would not remove him; and as for his honor, that isn't worth talking about. Erother Gus wou have a conservative, not to say froze temperament in such matters, and though a very tiger in his hatred of all trusts, he could be trusted not to do anything rash against the tiger. But with Roosevelt it is different. He is enough to give Bob that "tired feeling" and need for tonics. With him at Albany it is impossible to rest easy in the possession of a stay, for whatever Bob's rights may be to refuse to give testimony which might criminate himself, it appears that the Governor likewise has rights, and among them the right to remove Bob if he thinks he deeerves it, and no stays, appeals and or-ders to show cause will run, against the Governor's power. It is manifestly most inconvenient not to have Brother Gus in position to temper the wind to the

Properly Deported.

Hartford Courant. The deportation of 80 out of a ship-load of 1065 immigrants, who recently ar-rived in New York, because of their not having sufficient money to meet the re-quirements of the law, was en event which may bear excellent fruit. Of course, the expense of taking the 800 back to Europe falls upon the steamship companies, whose agents were probably mainly responsible for the immigrants coming here in the first place. This will cost cons money and may have the result of mak-ing the agents a little less enterprising. Such a result would certainly be most gratifying to the people of this country who are growing alarmed at the rapid increase in immigration from the Euro-

Mason "Reconciled."

Chicago Journal. The reconciliation of Senator Mason and Ir. McKinley was not unexpected. We loved for it. The Senator is not by nature or training the sort of politician who makes much headway when alone. He is built on the lines of a barge, and he has to be towed. He does not demand inde-pendence of thought or action. All he asks is independence of speech-of speech, his most precious possession, and not so precious at that—and when he has rayed and shricked and hollered and roared and pleaded and abused, rising to the skies for his laudations and diving to the depths for his jests, he devotes his last ounce of steam to a plaintive whistle for some one to throw him a line,

Merely a Campaign Home.

El Paso Herald. Wharton Barker has been to see Hill and the Democratic paragraphers don't see anything immoral about it; but when Barker called upon McKinley they shrieked bribery and corruption and in their suspicion knew the dollars of the price that Hanna had offered. If this world were half as bad as the Democrats claim it is, it would be a mighty uncomfortable place for decent people, but fortunately, and yet unfortunately, Democrats have more breath than acumen, and honest people find it on the whole an honest place to live in. Parker may so to see McKinley. see anything immoral about it; but when to live in. Barker may go to see McKinley or to see Hill and still be an honorable

Missouri Needs a Stennenberg.

Sacramento Record-Union. Missouri needs a Steunenberg over there. does, and declare that he cannot protect property and life because the newspapers do not support him. For shame! Such whimpering is cowardly. Meanwhile, dis-order continues, lawlessness dominates, people are shot, trade obstructed and human rights set at naught. Stephens might do a patriotic act by resigning and let-ting some man get in who has backbone and does not need newspaper support to do right and discharge his duty.

This and That.

Troy (N. Y.) Times.

In Oregon the state campaign was ought almost exclusively on National fought almost exclusively on National issues. The Republicans declared boldly and plainly for expansion and gold, and stood squarely by their guns throughout the fight. Mr. Bryan opened the Democratic campaign and delivered a number of his most red-hot speeches on "anti-imperialism" and free allver. Result—The blessest Republican majority for many biggest Republican majority for many Put this and that together, and

No Late Boom in Silver.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Will Mr. Bryan repeat this year his old favorite declaration that the price of silver and the price of wheat go hand in hand? We have not heard of any boom in silver

CONGRESS AND MINING CLAIMS.

A critic of The Oregonian thinks that its because the act cannot be retreactive and orrect past abuses and prevent wholesis frauds perpetrated heretofore upon the Government and the honest miner through the convenient agency of power of attorney. The complaint of The Oregonian is that the new code does nothing with this shameful perversion of the law's letter, but in effect validates locations made by persons and for persons upon whom the statutes intended to confer no special rights or privileges, and takes no steps whatever to prevent abuses of this kind

in future. A Seattle journal says: Almost anybody would know that retroactive legislation is not within the province of Congress. Any one familiar with the Alaska code would know also that it recognizes the law of the miners' meeting, which has power to des and does deal vigorously with all abuses. Miners' meetings may provide rules and

regulations for the exploration and derelopment of mineral lands. They do little else. The statutes of the United States provide who may make locations, and they confine the right to citizens of the United States or persons who have declared their intention to become citizens. The Alaska code confers no new powers whatever in this respect, except that it specifically authorizes the organization of such bodies to regulate the exploration of beach claims. But this has nothing to do with the case. Miners' meetings have now no more power, to right wrongs and correc abuses than they had at any time heretofore. On the contrary, the origina wholesale locations by Swedes, Finns and Laplanders not citizens were made as the direct consequence of organization, or pretended organization, of a mining district by them at Nome.

Conditions at Cape Nome were chaotic Great confusion arose over mineral locations and titles. It was the clear duty of Congress to define methods which should serve as a guide and rule for the future as well as to straighten out entanglements of the past. In other words the code was designed to declare the law. which, of course, could not interfere with any vested right acquired in the absence of any statute. The Congressional debates will show that this was the view taken by Senators and Representatives alike Senator Carter, sponsor of the act, proposed and tenaciously advocated the following amendment:

shall not be questioned, or in any manne, ected by reason of the allenage of any pe rom or through whom such title may een derived. The title to any lands heretofore conve

Here was a proposal to validate specifically titles to vast number of claims located by the foreigners. Its basis was recognition of the fact that these titles this was opposed the Hansbrough amendment, reading as follows:

No location of a mining claim shall here-after be made in the District of Alaska by any person or persons through an agent or attorn in fact, and all location beretofore made in fact, and all location hereforce made any person or persons through an agent attorney in fact upon which \$100 worth labor or improvements had not been expend or made within 90 days first succeeding t date of such location, are hereby declared be null and void.

This clause sought to restrict all locations in future to first persons, and, secand, to work forfeiture of all claims here ofore made by proxy and not at once honestly worked. It would doubtless have covered the great majority of bogus locations at Cape Nome and opened them up to the real explorer and miner. The The marble season has come and gone, Hansbrough amendment ought to have. The kite has been down on high, Hansbrough amendment ought to have been adopted. It would have done much to correct a grave and computated ques tion as to titles at Nome. As it is, the new code does nothing whatever in this direction, except on the beach; and even there it seems to have done only about one-half as much as it should have done. Something like one-half the beach only is reserved for the miners, the remainder being assigned to territory included in

the original tundra locations. Briefly, then, if the code had broadly declared a forfeiture of all claims located. or pretended to be located, by foreigners, they would have bad no remedy, and, exept where they had gone ahead as individuals to develop them, should have had none. The present code, on the con trary, validates in effect all the proxy locations made by them for speculators and corporations. It does not disturb their alleged titles. It is doubtful if any other than the United States can.

POLITICS IN THE STRIKE. Who Is Responsible for Grave Situa tion at St. Louis.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is desirable that the Democratic cials who are responsible for the preservation of order in this city should express themselves with more clearness when they refer to the politics they say is behind the street railway strike. A short time be-fore the Democratic primaries were held in St. Louis, Governor Stephens remarked that "the rioting and bloodshed are due to a little group of Democratic politicians who hope to profit by the disturbances." About the same time, Mr. Hawes, president of the Police Board, declared: "There has been a whole lot of politics in this strike, and I regret to say the trouble comes from members of my own party."
Mr. Hawes denounced the Democratic element opposed to his ticket at the primaries, charging them with buying drinks for strikers and inflaming feeling against the police. "When the score for this strike is paid," said Mr. Hawes, "no small share for its long continuance will belong to the Democratic politicians who are taking advantage of the situation to my

and make political capital out of it."

These expressions came from Governor Stephens and his appointee, Police Commissioner Hawes, more than two weeks ago. On Wednesday last the Governor said in a personal statement: "Eliminate politics altogether at this time from the question, and there will be an early termi-nation of this trouble." Why should the Governor be indefinite in so grave a matter? He should give the full particulars at once. In the same statement he pro-ceeds: "It is true that Mr. Hawes is taking more or less interest in politics. His position as president of the Police Board does not disqualify him as a political leader. His connection with the Jefferson Club demands it." On one day since the strike began, Mr. Hawes, president of both the Police Board and the Jefferson Club, took the entire force from their posts to pull through the Stephens delegates at the Democratic primaries. The cars stopped that afternoon. A few days later Mrr Hawes went to Southeast Missouri to attend a Democratic convention, and this week he was in Kansas City looking after the Governor's interests in the Democratic state convention. There is, in deed, a good deal of politics in the strike and in the neglect of it. The Governor, who is a candidate for delegate-at-large, barely touches the surface of the sub

From Aguinaldo's Dinry.

Saltimore American.

Jan. 1, 1900—I am going to keep a diary. It is a nice day. I wrote three proclamations and 2-Ran 30 miles.

Jan. 3-Ran so miles.

Jan. 5-Decorated myself with a new golden collar and a set of ear-rings. Ran 20 miles.

Jan. 4-Busy day. Ran 42 miles.

Jan. 5-Also ran.

Jan. 6-Ditto.

Jan. 7 to June 1-Ditto.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Get ready to celebrate the Fourth.

No one can say that they are not doing

hings the riot way in St. Louis. Even the ice trust will not succeed in keeping the Tammany tiger in cold stor-

age.

Don't kick. This would be called delightfully cool weather in New York or

Those Boxers are working in too limited a field. They ought to go to St. Louis

And it has never occurred to Clark to make an offer for the Democratic Vice-Presidential nomination!

The Boer commander who has lately some into prominence, General Hel, is without doubt a hot number

Things are getting dull in St. Louis, and the citizens are again resuming their old custom of dying natural deaths.

"My Generals are dead next to me, but I don't care," said Aguinaido, sa two Filipino commanders fell by his side, in the trenches.

He went to see a cricket match, In youthful strength and pride; He didn't stay to see the end, For he grew old and died.

The report that surgeons and undertakers have formed a pool to buy cannon firecrackers and distribute them free to the small boys is probably exaggerated.

The two places in Washington where the vandal stands in awe are the Supreme Courtroom and the White House, the former being the more awesome. "In all other public places may be found the dirty finger prints of the vandal. The monument is chipped, statues are marred. fragments are cut from the furniture and hangings of the Senate and House of Representatives, and names have been scratched into the marble and on the bronze doors, but something holds the most ruthless in check when he comes to the Supreme Court."

Reports from Bulgaria represent the recent agrarian riots in the Rustchuk district as a veritable peasants' revolt, aggravated by the fact that the troops, men and officers-at any rate. In some places-fraternized with the rioters, with whom, as peasants' sons themselves, they heartily sympathized. The cause of the disturbance was the new tithe law. By this measure, which it was hoped would add \$.000,000 or 10,000,000 francs yearly to the revenue, the land tax, payable in money, was replaced, as regards cereals, were irregular and perhaps invalid. To by a tithe from threshed corn, For the last two years the harvests have been faflures, but the land tax was nevertheless exacted, or charged against the landholders, as a first mortgage. Many of the peasantry, therefore, found themselves destitute.

> The days are as bright as they were last year, And the sides are singing as buy, were many year.
> And the sides are singing as loud, and clear.
> In the woods as they used to do.
> The river's as shiny and deep and cool.
> As it ever has been before,

As he leaped in the days of yore

The grouse still boots in the tall darksfir, In the days of a year ago. And now the baseball gar

And soon 'twill be Fourth of July

But heavy the heart that is beating within The games that he's playing seem tame and

And bring but a mocking joy. He struggles with might to repress the woes.
Which have bowed his young heart down,
But he struggles in valu, for full well he

No circus is coming to town.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Fatal to Art.-"What an artistic pipe you ave," said Miss Hicks to Barber. "Artistic?" eturned Harber. "Not a bit of it. You can't

Courtesies of the Code,—"That," observed the duellist, after pinking his adversary in a carefully bloofless manner, "that is the pink of politeness."—Baltimore American.

Hedgin.—The Caller.—"So your canary's name is Joe, is it? Does that stand for Joseph or Josephine? Small Girl.—We we don't know. That's why we call it Joe.—Indianapolis Press. Schoolteacher—What little boy can tell me where is the home of the swallow? Bobby—I kin, please Schoolteacher—Well, Bobby? Bob-by—The home of the swallow is the stummick, Tit-Bits.

Conundrum (by the printer's devil)-Is there any rule of English composition that Mr. ex-President Steyn invariably observes? "Yes. He never comes to a full atop without begin-ning with a fresh capital."—Punch.

Retort Courteous.—'I see the villain in your face," said the gruff lawyer who was trying to intimidate a witness. "Very likely," was the caim repty, "the face of a bright person, lika a mirror, is apt to cast personal reflections."— Chicago News.

Chicago News.

Extravagance. "Your extravagance in dress," he exclutmed, "will ruin me!" "It is not for you," she retorted with warmth, "to taunt me with extravagance! You, who every year pay taxes upon all your property!" At this he winced, and said no more.—Detroit Solicitude .- "What is father's attitude in the

political fight?" asked the grave little girl's uncle. "I don't know, exactly, but the last I beard about it they said that first he got on his car and next he was standing on his head, m a great deal worried about father."-

Annette Kohn in the Independent. Every golden beam of light Leaves a shadow to the sight;

Every dewdrop on the rosa To the ocean's bosom goes. Every star that ever shone where has a gladness thrown. All that lives goes on forever, Forever and forever. Every link in friendship's chain

Forged another link again; Every threb that love has cost Made a heaven and was not lost. Every look and every tone Has a seed in memory sown. All that lives goes on forever, Forever and forever.

Never yet a spoken word But in echo it was heard; Never was a living thought But some magic it has wrought And no deed was ever done That has died from under sun-All that lives goes on forever, Forever and forever.

So, O soul, there's no farewell Where souls once together dwell Have no fears, O beating heart, There is no such word as part.
Hands that meet and closely class
Shall forever feel the grasp.
All that lives goes on forever,
Forever and forever.

Hope Springs.

John Dryden.
When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat,
Yet fooled with hope, men favor the decett,
Trust on, and think tomorrow will repay;
Tomorrow's falser than the former day;
Lies worse, and while it says we shall be blast
With some new Joya, cuts off what we possent.
Strarge cosenage! none would live past year

en again.

Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain.

And from the dress of life think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give.
I'm tired of waiting for this chymic gold,
Which fools us young and beggars us when old.