## The Gregoman.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as accond-class matter.

TELEPHONES. 

b City Subscribers— By, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted 15c y, per week, delivered, Sundays included 20: News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be andressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian."

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ms Postoffice, the Tribune building stern Business Office The Tribune building New Turk city: "The Rockery," Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special agency, New York. For sale in San Prancisco by J. K. Cooper, 746 Market street, near the Paisce hotel, and at Goldsmith Bross, 236 Sutter street. sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., er Dearborn street.

TODAY'S WEATHER -Showers, followed by weather during the afternoon or night er; westerly winds.

PORTLAND, PRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1900.

Vice-Chairman Payne ought to succeed in his effort to secure proportional representation in Republican National Conventions. The present system is unjust to every Northern State. It puts a premium on carpet-bag repreentation from the South. States that contribute not one vote to the election a Republican President are permitted large influence in the National conventions, and in more than one instance have controlled nominations. The chief end of political erideavor among Republicans in states like Alabama, Misinsippi, Louisiana and Georgia, Arkansas and Florida, is office and its emoluments and prestige. There is never an effective fight at the polls. There are often bitter trouble and bloody rows in conventions for control of the Republican machine. Party leaders and bosses take a delegation to a National convention and traffic votes for patronage-and sometimes for money. Their whole purpose is to ride in the band wagon; they never help pull it.

The low estate into which the Republican party has fallen in the extreme South is due in great part to the large consideration given to these practical statesmen. They have no purposes that do not yield readily to the ersuasive power of a "pull." They are not inspired to work for party success by any earnest or genuine desire for the maintenance of principle. If they were, they would readly agree on a harmonious plan of action. As it is, they quarrel and fight, and kill, and carry their troubles to the National organization to

Look at the shameful and petty squabbles from Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and Tennessee, now consuming the time and exhausting the patience of the committee at Philadelphia. Take Louisiana, for example: It has sixteen delegates. If strict equities were ob served, it would have just three. It has two contesting delegations. One is headed by A. T. Wimberly, W. P. Kellogg, J. Madison Vance, Jr. (colored). and Richard Simms. The first-named is Collector of Customs for the port of New Orleans, appointed over the protest of several thousand Republicans. Most serious charges affecting the integrity of Wimberly are made. His personal and official record is declared to be notorious and infamous. Kellogg e carpet-bag ex-Governor of Louns, and has been a lobbyist Washington for twenty years. He is not a registered voter of Louisiana. Vance was at one time clerk in the postoffice at New Orleans, and is said to have been indicted for embezzling \$700. Simms is deputy Naval officer at New Orleans, and is described in pamphlets prepared for circulation at Philadelphia as a "cheap blackmailer and bribe-taker."

This is a savory crew. Yet they are the Republican party in Louisiana. They dispense the Federal patronage which amounts to about 2000 offices in the state. They go through the form of waging a Republican campaign in Presidential years, but it is only for the make of form, to be used as basis for assertion of party regularity. Their differences with the so-called sugar planters' faction are violent and irreconcilable. In April last they put up a separate state ticket, which received paitry 2400 votes. The results are thus chronicled in a circular issued by the sugar planter Republican faction At that election they did not elect a single fedge, Sheriff, Clerk of Court, Justice of the Page, Constable, Polloe Juror, member of the Senate or House of Representatives or any other officer of any sort or description in the ole State of Louisians. Their candidates for agress in the several districts polied an agof only 1900 votes in 1896, and 2837

Yet this little political cabal sends to Philadelphia as many delegates as during the current year, the total will Nebraska, or Maryland, or Ken-tucky, or California; more than Connecticut, or Maine, or New Hampshire, or Oregon; as many as Vermont and Rhode Island together. The delegation can negative the votes of Oregon and Washington. The present sysem is to give to each state four delegates-at-large and two for every Reprepentative in Congress. The true basis the Republican vote cast in Presidential years. The apportionment is so made for all state and county conventions, and its complete fairness and equity are so apparent that it should be extended to the Nation.

A collateral matter that Mr. Payn has taken up with vigor is the pernis activity of Federal office-holders a Alabama. His resolution has special pertinence in the South generally, and s not altogether inapplicable in Oregon. In that state, it will be remembered, the contentions of the warring factions at Montgomery led to hom! ide in the state convention hall. No nder the pernicious activity of the deral officers has become a scandal. nd that the President is called upon "take such action as the good of the ablic's interest requires." The Reblic's interest demands that mahine-made Republicans have less to o in Republican councils. It requires hat ability to "deliver the goods" in a mal convention be not a prerequiite for appointment to office. It re- as money. Upon it the financial sys-

quires that the present arbitrary method of following blindly the recon mendation of state chairmen and National committeemen in the South be broken down, both for the improvement of the public service and the renovation of the Republican party. It requires that the Administration lend an ear to the protests of the public against any unfit appointment, and do not shift the responsibility to a political organization, where it does not belong.

#### BRYAN AND HIS PLATFORM.

Colonel Bryan had been silent a long time-a long time for him. But once more he permits his tongue to tang arguments of state. Now he tells us that "the Chicago platform will be reaffirmed," and that he has "not been asked by Chairman Jones or anybody else to drop 16 to 1." "Money, imperialism and trusts," he says, "will be the great issues; money includes silver and paper, and imperialism carries mili-

tarism and the Boer war." But the Boer war will probably go on, without regard to our epinions about it. Should we attempt intervention we should have a job of "militarism" that would be fine, indeed. We shall do well to keep fresh in memory what Washington said, and not forget that there is sense and safety in minding our own business. If we have fear of "imperialism" and would not get mixed up with it, the sure way is to let the quarrels of others alone. What to do with the trusts none of us can tell, with assurance and certainty, and it's a pity, for the trusts are a great grievance to the country; but it may be feared that the doings of the ice trust of New York will somewhat impeach the sincerity of Democratic declamation against trusts in general, and create the impression that Mr. Bryan's partisan friends are not more to be depended on than other persons, to abate this abuse.

On these subjects-militarism, trusts, imperialism, sympathy with the Boers -Mr. Bryan is dealing in clap-traps. We may, however, suppose him earnest in his statement that the Chicago platform will be reaffirmed. This will raise questions of a character which the country will be compelled to consider once more. Partisan declamation on "trusts" will come to nothing; nor talk about "imperialism" and "militarism," which is mere twaddle; nor "sympathy" with the Boers, which notoriously is not intended for help to them, but for vote-getting at home. But the Chicago platform, reaffirmed, will be a thing to compel attention. It will not be worth while to tell anybody that "It's loaded." Such warning will be unnecessary. It bears upon its front the impress of its own dangerous character. People will not think or talk about the Boer war, for they know their "sympathy" will be worth nothing unless it take the form of military intervention, but about the peril that lies in this platform.

With this platform before the country no fictitious issue can be foisted into the campaign. The Chicago platform is a bundle of things too desperately realistic. It produced a nightmare in 1896, and will again, if there should appear to be any real danger of the success of the party proclaiming it.

#### THE GOLD OUTPUT OF 1899.

One of the many results predicted from the breaking out of war in South Africa last Fall was that the world's output for the year 1899 would thereby suffer material decrease. Facts do not bear out this estimate. Notwithstanding the closing of the Transvani mines during the last quarter of the year, the aggregate gold production amounted to \$312,307,819, against \$286,803,462 in 1898 For the decade ending with 1890 the average annual gold output was only \$105,900,000; in 1891 it rose to \$130,000,000, and the increase since that time has been rapid and continu

The Engineering and Mining Journal recently presented statistics which show the tremendous expansion in industry and business that has resulted from what may be called the boom in gold production in the various corners of the earth. The Transvaal, which took the lead as the heaviest producer in 1898, with an output of \$78,000,000. dropped to second place with but \$73 -000,000 to her credit last year. This was for three-quarters time, the war stopping work in the mines the last quarter. Had it not been for this, that country would no doubt have again led with a production nearing the \$100,000,-900 mark. Marvelous development of the gold-mining industry was also wn in Australia. From an output of \$52,500,000 in 1897 and \$62,200,000 in 1898, she forged into first place in 1899 with a product of \$79,200,000. The tremendous strides made by the industry throughout the world in the past two years are shown in the fact that, while the United States led in 1897, she dropped to third place in 1899, although in the interim her output had increased from \$59,200. 000 to \$70,000,000. In the same time Canada's output, due to the returns from the Klondike region, jumped from \$6,000,000 to \$21,000,000.

The Engineering and Mining Journal from which these figures are quoted, is of opinion that, while the same ratio of increase can be looked for in the United States, Canada and Australia be diminished because of the practical elimination of South Africa as a gold producer. Even should peace be at nce declared, it would be several months before the mines in the disturbed district could be worked to their full capacity, and it is not at all likely the practical extinction of production in that district will be made up by its expansion in other parts of the world. Nevertheless, there will probably be this year a larger addition to the world's already enormous stock of gold than there has been in any year except This increase is likely to con-1899. tinue for some years, the reasons being set forth by the journal above quoted as follows: Enlargement of existing plants; discovery of gold in new fields; discovery of new deposits in old districts; development of low-grade mines discovered in the past, but unworked because of high cost, and now worked owing to better and cheaper processes. cheaper material and transportation: working of placer deposits with steam shovels and dredges, and, finally, the increased production of copper and other ores carrying gold. This natural expansion of the gold supply has left the bimetallic theory without basis for even a lame argument, and the demand for the free colnage of silver without foundation even in remote possibility. Gold is every year more and more

abundant. The limits to its production

cannot be fixed. Everybody prefers it

business world rest. These are facts supported by statistics, accepted by intelligence, and indorsed by common sense.

# THE HARDY PIÒNEER.

The Oregon ploneer was not a goldseeker primarily, like the thousands that flocked to California in 1849. He was not a fugitive fanatic, like the Mormon refugees that colonized Utah. He was not primarily a hunter or trapper. He was not a political bankrupt and semi-fillbuster, like the Crocketts and Houstons, who went to Texas and California long before our war with Mexico.

The impulse which led men to leave

the favored spots of the Middle West

time, long and perilous six months

journey across the continent is not so

easy of explanation as the natural drift of New England to fertile Western New York and the Middle West, or the overflow of Virginia into Kentucky and Tennessee, of Pennsylvania into and of Kentucky into Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois. The Oregon ploneers were, like the first settlers of New England and the Middle West, men of good blood, of exceptional vigor of body and mind; and in the favored regions of the Middle West could have found no insuperable difficulty in their wrestle with existence They were restless Americans of vigorous body and mind, who were ready to leave safety and comparative comfort and risk the dangers and privations of a long overland journey to reach a country whose situation and conditions would satisfy the desire to mind their own business in their own way better than the land of their birth, At all events, whatever be the explanation of the overland emigration to the Pacific Coast, it is unique in the history of the American pioneer. emigration from New England to the Mississippi and the settlement of the South was along lines of natural progress, but the flight from the fertile Middle West to Oregon was the boldest, most adventurous performance of the American pioneer. Only men of exceptional courage and individuality would have thus exchanged a land of comparative comfort for the uncertainty of a new, unknown, untried land, and only men of uncommon physical hardihood and mental resolution could have endured the journey and the battle for existence which began when the jour-

Grown strong through shifts and wants and pains; Men, skilled by freedom, and by great events To pitch new states as Old World men pitch

ney ended. Like the state-finders and

founders of New England, the pioneers

of Oregon are correctly described as

### THE CHINESE DISTURBANCES.

The "Boxer" insurrection and consequent outrages in China may mean the beginning of the end of China, or it may not. This will depend altogether upon whether the Empress Regent and her faction are backing the "Boxers." If, as seems incredible, the Empress has cast her lot with these village Ladrones, armed occupation of the northern provinces of China by the powers of Europe will follow as it did in the case of Egypt. The preservation of the integrity of the Chinese Empire under existing conditions cannot long continue in any event, in connection with its development by foreign capital under the open-door policy and the treaty of Tien Tsin.

Governmental reform and industrial progress had a promising outlook when the young Emperor was in power, and before the Empress Dowager emerged from her position behind the throne and seized the reins of government in her own hands. Kang Yu Wei, the leader of the Chinese reform party, became an His followers in official position were beheaded or became fugitives, and under the rule of the Empress the "Boxer" insurrection has been suffered to create a state of anarchy in two provinces of China, while the adjoining provinces are breathing threatenings of fire and slaughter to the foreigner and the missionary. Chinese hatred of the foreigner is entirely explicable. Treaties have been imposed upon her by force. Harbors have been seized and great stretches of her coast have been placed under foreign flags. Her inland commerce is grasped at by foreign hands, who are preparing to web her territory at the first opportunity with railroads. The Dowager Empress of China is responsible for the encouragement of antagonism to foreigners in the maritime provinces. Last December, in a secret edict addressed to the Viceroys of the territory which the Germans, French and English have lately gone, she expressed this antagonism in language which justifies the belief that the Empress is really responsible for the success thus far of the "Boxers." Whatever is done will doubtless be done as it was in the case of Egypt by the joint action of the powers. Russia is the only power that has ample forces near the scene of possible conflict, but Russia always has tens slowly in her diplomatic policy. She is not ready this year for a quarrel with Japan backed by England, and she will be careful to do nothing that will be a subject of serious offense to either of these powers, especially at present, when the Boer war is practically over and England will soon have 200,000 splendid veterans footloose in South Africa.

The Oregonian begins this morning the publication of a particularly intereating and valuable course of papers in its Home Study Circle. This course will include a continuation of the series of papers on "American Political Parties," which has been running since the beginning of the year; a series on the "Discoverers and Explorers North America"; on the "Famous Art Galleries of the World"; on "Historic Studies in Home Furnishing"; "Comparative Studies of Two Centuries," the comparisons being of trade, government, science, etc.; on "Literary Talks and Reminiscences," being delightful sketches of the men and women who have made literature rather than an analytical treatment of their work. It is an attractive course for the Summer vacation season, and one that will yield profit as well as pleasure to all who will follow it,

Joseph, the Nez Perces, will perhaps eventually provail in his earnest desire to return with his people to the Umatilla country. The old chief is homesick, and this disease has become chronic in his case. Those who have experienced a severe, even if a temporary, attack of the physically de-

tems of the commercial, industrial and pressing, energy-destroying malady may well be disposed to sympathize with him and his people in their haunting desire to return to the land of their fathers, and not question too closely at this distance the cause of their banishment. The Secretary of the Interior has given him leave to revisit his old Umatilia home, accompanied by a Government inspector. The significance of this permission is apparent. Whether the visit will result according to the old chieftain's desire remains to be seen.

The New York Tribune warns the Administration and the Nation that Republicans have no walk-over in that state. It says: and Southwest to undertake the old-

It would be folly to deep that the conditions are not wholly satisfactory. Even those who are personally indisposed to did fault with the Republican leadership in New York must admit that it has not thus far welded into a compact and aggressive force the various elements which compose the Republican party when it is strong.

The Tribune points out that, while Roosevelt will be renominated for Governor, "his political value as an aggressive reformer has been somewhat diminished" since 1898, and the military distinction he acquired in the Cuba war cannot be expected to serve again in the same full measure. The purpose of this alarming note from a stalwart Republican organ is clearly to arouse Republicans to the effort necessary to assure victory. The state came p ously near going Democratic in 1898, the pendulum having come almost to a

standstill after the giant swing of 1896. The Platt machine and the Tammany machine present a choice of evils, and the temptation of the independent voter this year will be strong to take to the woods. But he cannot,

The refusal of Governor Mount, of Indiana, to honor the requisition from Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, for the return to that state of ex-Governor William S. Taylor, who is under indictment for complicity in an alleged plot which resulted in the assassination of the late Governor Goebel, is justified by the fact that the enormous sum of \$100,000 voted by the General Assembly as a reward for the conviction of persons suspected of having been concerned in the killing of Goebel was an "invitation for the propagation of wholesale perjury, and a premium on moral and physical assassination." Governor Mount concludes by saying that "until those already in prison have been accorded a fair trial and there is a possibility of securing justice in your courts, I cannot honor your requisition." The surrender of Governor Taylor would mean either that he would be railroaded to prison for a long term of years, perhaps to the gallows, or that he would be lynched by a Kentucky mob.

The letter from Latourell published yesterday in regard to a remarkable find of mammoth trees in the Cascade Mountains a few years ago is of special interest. The place indicated by the correspondent will no doubt be visited in due time by a duly accredited agent of the National forestry department. If Oregon has trees 80 or 90 feet in circumference at the base, rising to a height of 350 or 400 feet, straight as an arrow, round as a candle, without branches to an immense height, and bearing wonderful crowns, their exact location should be fixed and the place made accessible to travelers. There is no reason to doubt the statements made by the correspondent. If correct, they can easily be verified, and the estimates of the height and girth of these monarchs of the forest be made to give place to actual measurements. If there is a Yosemite hidden away in the mountains of Oregon, the public should be made acquainted with its charms and wonders as soon as practicable.

There is only one radical amendment to the pension laws that the pension attorneys have not yet asked for. That is that when a man marries a sold'er's widow he shall, in event of her death, inherit her pension. Hereditary pensions once existed in England, but the pension attorney might so further and create a quick market for the "war" widow by enacting that her husband inherit her pension as part of her personal estate.

The Gold Democrats are to meet at Indianapolis on July 25 to determine their course. They are waiting on Kansas City. The delay is superfluous. The Democratic convention is inoculated against the ravages of reason, and will pursue its mistaken course to the disastrous end. The Gold Democrats and everybody else know now what they will do.

The Kansas City convention will be Bryan's own function, and he tells freely what platform he is going to have it adopt. If McKinley should do the like as to Philadelphia, he would go, in the opinion of some, dangerously near the confines of bossism.

"I would not speak so harshly of the copie of any state as to say I thought they intended to vote the Republican ticket," remarks Mr. Bryan. The disesteem of the Nebraska statesman is a reward Oregon has fairly earned and highly prizes.

Mr. Hanna is right in exercising great care about a Vice-President. Think of the chagrin and disappointment of the original Andy Johnson man. "Wherever I am, there is the Trans-

vaal capital," says Oom Paul. As long as that hat is still there, and there is room for the capital in it. Of course Mr. Hanna is non-com

nittal as to the Vice-Presidency. He isn't holding the convention this week

#### THE POPULAR VOTE FOR 1900. an Estimate That the Total Will Reach 15,000,000.

In the election of 1832, the first follow-ing the last Federal census, the total vote on Presidential electors was 12.180,275. In the election preceding, in 1888, the last be-fore the census, the total vote on Presi-dential electors was 11.232.429. Between 1888 and 1892, however, Idaho, casting 19,000 votes; Montana, casting 44,000; North Da-kota, casting 25,000; South Dakota, casting 70,000; Washington, casting 57,000, and Wy-70,000; Washington, casting 87,000, and Wyoming, casting 16,000, were admitted into the Union, and these cast collectively 272,votes. The net gain, therefore the intervening four years was 455,600, or about 4 per cent.

At the same rate of increase the total vote at the last Presidential election, in 1898, should have been about 12,640,060. Instead of this, it was more than 14,000,-00, a total vote without precedent in the United States, or, in fact, in any country in which universal suffrage exists. Between 1832 and 1896, Utah, with a total vote of nearly 100,000, was added to the

number of states, and in Colorado the exercise of the suffrage was extended to women, with the result that the total vote of the Centennial state, which was 94,000 Why should ex-Senator Hill have been of the Centennial state, which was \$1,000 in 1883 and \$3,000 in 1892, rose to 190,000 in 1893. In the border states the uncertainty of contest brought out a larger vote, the increase in Maryland being from 213,000 to 250,000, in Kentucky from 340,000 to 445.000, and in Missouri from 540,000 to 675,000. The changes in these border states, the extension of the suffrage in Colorado, and the admission of Utah, account, therefore, for 500,000 of the gain, and in the other states of the country there was about the normal increase, augmented by the vigor of the contest in many of the the vigor of the contest in many of the states which were uncertain. Since the Presidential election of 1896 woman suf-frage has been extended to Idaho by confrage has been extended to Idaho by con-stitutional provision, with the certainty of adding to its total vote. On the other hand, restrictions on voting have been adopted in Mississippi. Louisians and South Carolina, the full effect of which will be abown at this year's election, and the most reasonable estimate of the prob-able vote is, everything considered, about

#### THE HOME-COMING OF CLARK. Iontana Newspapers in Some Con-

flict as to Facts. There is a conflict between Butte Anaconda newspapers as to the reception to Senator Clark last Sunday. Possibly the fact that the Butte Miner is owned by Clark and the Anaconda Standard by Daly may account for it. This is the way the two newspapers regarded the event:

chee fact that the Buite Miner is owoed by Clark and the Anaconda Standard by Daily may account for it. This is the way the two newspapers regarded the event:

CLARK'S PAPER.

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#### MAJOR SMITH DISMISSED. Governor Roosevelt Approves Findings of Boards.

Governor Roosevelt has dismissed Major Clinton H. Smith, of the Seventy-first Regiment, as a commissioned officer of the New York National Guard, because of his conduct at the battle of San Juan Hill. In December, 1838, Major Smith and Captain John H. Whittle, of the Seventy-first Regiment, asked for a court of inquiry, which, in its report to the Governor, said: After considering all the evidence, the court is satisfied that if Colonel Smith had gone to war with the intention of fighting, he could have accomplished his purpose on July 1, with credit to himself and benefit to his regiment. credit to himself and benefit to his resiment. There was work in abundance for all who chose to do it, but there was no time to hunt for officers who waited for orders.

Major Whittle did not deploy his battailon as ordered by General Kent, disobeyed the order

of Colonel Downs directing him to take his bat of Colones Downs directing him to take his out-tailon to the front, and later, being informed that a part of his battallen was obeying the order of Colones Downs, failed to accompany it to the front. The court is satisfied that his en-tire concern was for his own safety. The luterests of the National Guard will not be pro cted by the retention of either Colonel Smith Major Whittle in the service.

Capta'n Whittle at once resigned, by Major Smith fought the conclusions of the court, whereupon Governor Rooseveit issued an order summoning Major Smith before a board of examination to examine into his moral character and general fit-ness for service in the National Guard as a commissioned officer. The board of exmination recently filed 'ta report with the Governor, but only after Major Smith bad unsuccessfully endeavored through the civil courts to prevent it from acting. In concluding its report the board of exami-nation said that after due deliberation the board finds and decides that Major Cinton H. Smith is unfit for service in the Neltional Guard of the state. Governor Roosevelt approved of the report and at once issued an order through the Adju tant-General discharging Major Clinton H mith from the military service of th

Boston Herald, Ind. only safe way to deal with "a ers" who are in politics for what they can make out of it is to pay them outright for their services. It is cheaper, of course, to reward them from the Government Treasury, but there is too much risk in the operation. Mr. Hanna has learned a les-son on this point from his experience with Rathbone, of Cuban fame. Rathbone was one of Hanna's agents in Ohio, in his enatorial fight there. President McKinley undertook to pay him by appointing him Director of Posts. It saved Mr. Hanna from paying Rathbone out of his own pocket, but it has borne hard upon McKinley and upon Republican political reputation. Rathbone sought to get what he thought he was entitled to, but he was reckies and unscrupulous, and he had no bowels for his parts. It will not do at all to put men of his class into po-sitions in the Nation's new possessions, where their integrity is to be tested, and it may be fortunate that the warning conveyed in his action has come so early.

## A Ridiculous Stultification.

New York World, Dem. Insamuch as Mr. Bryan will be nomi-nated by acclamation, as the World two months ago producted that he would be the action of our state convention in in-structing the delegation from New York to support his candidacy is not a matter of much practical importance. It was, so far as the politicians who ran the conven tion are concerned, simply a question of climbing into the band wagon.

But when the convention denounced trusts and then proceeded to elect Augus-tus Van Wyck a delegate-at-large, and when it rebuked "an offensive bossism in and around the White House" and then Incident in his life.

willing to render the Democrats of New York absurd simply to enable him to get control of the state committee and a reaconably cane platform, which those passed it promised to repudiate at the demand of the National convention? Was it worth while?

#### A QUESTION FOR THE ANTIS. Who Holds the Gun to the Insurgent's Shoulder?

Chicago Times-Herald,
Lieutenant Ryan, formerly of the First
Nebraska Regiment, and now of the Forty-fifth United States Voluntears, has
written a letter from the Philippines,
quoted in the Nebraska State Journal,
which concludes with these pointblank
sentences: "Meanwhile we lose a comrade
how and then. The report says 'killed in
action' or 'died of gunshot wounds.' Who
holds the gun to the insurgent's shoulholds the gun to the insurgent's shoul-

holds the gun to the insurgent's shoulder?"

The question, "Who holds the gun to the insurgent's shoulder?" can perhaps be best answered by quoting the preceding puragraphs of Lieutenant Ryan's lotter, in which he says:

I note what is said about the natives having backing from outside powers, but I am sorry to say the strongest backing they have comes from the United States. The insurgents continue fighting because certain traitors have by speeches and acts given the Filiptoos to understand that if they just hold out a little longer, the next Presidential election will bring a change of party and a withdrawal of troops. I have been told over and over by the peaceful natives how the insurgent soldiers robbed their homes, took their clothes and made them work for them. Time and again I pick up insurgent papers with translations of speeches made at home against our Government. I see some of them have been cheered by our fellow countrymen. some of them have been cheered by our fellow countrymen. Surely, such a cheer would be music to a soldier dying on the field of Luxon. Here we have a builtet for the enemy in from and a bayenet for the knives that creep up if the rear, but how can we reach those who stab us in the back from home? When the fact a sattled that the Santes will unbold that the Comis settled that the States will uphold the Co mander in-Chief of the Army, then will the war be ended. But just so long as the Ameri-can papers repeat those insurrecto speeches against our commander and as long as they say he will not be elected, just so long will some robbing leader hold a band of theres around him to house the American colline will be him in hopes the American soldier will be re-

Next November will "bust" the gun which our anti-imperialist friends have been holding to the aboulder of the misguided insurgent.

## Two Van Wycks With No Future.

Chicago Tribune.

One of the many simeter features of the care is found in one fact that the date on which the Mayor veloed a bill obnoxious to the trust corresponds with that on which he was credited on the trust's books with 2000 shares of its stock. On the same day his brother received 1000 shares. These facts seem to tell their chares. These face seem to tell their own tale. No matter what the court proeedings may bring forth, the mere revelations of the books of the American Ice Company are enough to blast the future political careers of both these men. Both have stood high and have hitherto had good reputations. Whether Mayor Van Wyck can be removed from office under the section of the charter foreidding an official to own an interest in any concern with which the city has a contract ap-pears to be doubtful. The only good to be forescen from the whole wretched affair is the probability that New York has again had enough of Tammany adminis-tration for a while.

## The Party Vindicated.

The Party Vindiented.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The results in Oregon, there is every reason to believe, reflect the change that has been going on abroughout the Northwest. If this is the case there will be but thin picking for the Democrats in November in this section of the country. Silver is dead as a vote-getting issue. The attempt to fix the stigma of "imperialism" to an unavoidable duty conscientiously performed is stamped as cheap buncombe, as dangerous as it is unpatriotic, or as the product of a political pessimism that has found no foothold in the Northwest. As for the trusts, the recent revelation of the insincerity of Democratic professions renders all attempts to raise an issue on this point tempts to raise an issue on this point worse than useless. To the Northwest, at least, the Republican party has more than vindicated itself.

year who gives greatest promise of an admirable record is Douglass MacArthur, son of General MacArthur, who is now in command in the Philippines. Young MacArthur entered the academy last June.

His New Life.—'Madame," said the tramp, and is consequently live dealers. and is consequently just finishing his class year. He is easily at the head of his class, and when it is borne in mind that the class entered with 145 members, and even now, after a year's weedling process. has 127 men in it, it will be seen that General MacArthur has reason to be fourth class, and he also has made a good, although not a brilliant, record. He numbers somewhere along in the twenties, Philip Sheridan, son of the General, is in the third class, and is doing credit to his name.

The Appropriate Thing. "You have puglists in your frozen country?" said the incredulous sport of the temperate "What do they bers somewhere along in the twenties, feed on when they are training?" "Train oil," solemnly replied the educated Esquiman.—Chicago Tribune. proud of his son. General Grant's grand-son, U. S. Grant, third, is also in the

Economy Out of Proper Place. Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

By the accidental breaking open of the box in which the articles were rhipped, it was discovered that a Democratic Congressman from Kentucky had sent home his wife's surplus clothing through the mails under his official frank. And it was not long ago that a Democratic Congressman from Missouri was detected in sending home a box of his own clothing in the same way. While individual economy on the part of a public official always is commendable, these instances of the Democratic idea of economy do not belong

## Encouragement From Oregon,

Brooklyn Eagle, Ind. Dem. Those who stand for gold and for expan on, for order and for law, and for a continuance of conditions that should in-sure a reasonable measure of prosperity, so far as that can be insured by the inence of the action of Government business affairs, have no reason to be dis-couraged by the prospect which the elec-tion in Oregon holds out, concerning the further elections to be held throughout

## the country, during the present year.

La Grande Chronicle,
"The Democratic Need," is the title of
an editorial in an Oregon paper of that affiliation. It is a pregnant subject, and one that will afford food for thought and matter for discussion for the next four years at least, for what the Democrats do not need at this juncture is not worth

#### It Will Stay Put. Springfield Republican

Three days after the result of the Oregon election was known, the announce comes from the White House that Mr Kinley has decided not to take the Pacific Coast trip this Summer. The Coast Is now expected to stay put.

#### No Consolution for Them. Evening Wisconsin.

Sunbeams will be secured from cucum-ers before the discovery of an alchemy by which consolation can be extracted n the result of the Oregon election

## Bound to Keep From Thinking.

Washington Post.

There is a man in Beloit, Kan., who subscribes for and reads every issue of the Congressional Record. He must be trying to keep his mind off some terrible

#### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Welcome, Masons!

Welcome, Pioneerst

Welcome, Native Sone! Welcome, Native Daughters!

Welcome, Indian War Veterana!

Welcotne, burgi-No, we draw the line there. Cannot Mark Hanna be induced to send Bryan out here again this Fall?

Bryan is the man who wasn't going to do any talking for two months. Alger has been investing heavily in tim-

year. No. Evangeline, the stoking-room of a warship is not what is called the poker

her, but it is not Presidential timber this

The foreigners will not be able to march into Pekin without striking a pretty hard

gate.

Missouri papers have been poking fun at Kentucky for having two Governors, but better two than none at all.

St. Louis has never borne the reputaion of being a dead town, but it will be if there's much more shooting.

The bold had burglar takes his life Into his bands, as well As other things of greater worth,

A Colorado post has rhymed jobbery with strawberry. If he isn't careful Queen Victoria will hear of him and make him poet laureate.

It is a wonder that the police do not arrest the standpipe opposite the City Jail for creating a nuleance, for the stagnant puddle in the gutter there can only be classed as a nulsance. It is more likely to breed an epidemic than all the rats in Chinatown.

That right jawbone of a sperm whale in the City Museum still remains labeled "left jawbone," and the whale's ribs on the ground floor still remain labeled 'jawa." There is too much jawbone and not enough scientific knowledge displayed in this labeling.

If the successful and unsuccessful candidnter at the late election are not fired of seeing their bannered caricatures flapping in the breezes from telephone poles, the public in Will the police or streetcleaning department kindly cut them down and accept the canvas in payment?

Cadets-at-large is the misleading term applied to the new appointees to the Military Academy. What's the use of needlessly frightening the residents of the vicinity of West Point? These cadets will be kept under just as strict surveillance as any of the rest at the acad-

Around the various city offices a sort of blindman's holiday reigns at present. There is a bull in business, and most of the officers have that "tired feeling" so prevalent after election. Those who have been re-elected are endeavoring to get their second wind in preparation for the abors of the coming year, and those who were not re-elected are weary with well doing and inclined to take that rest which the voters or managers have prepared for them.

#### PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Unstrong.-"Did he prove to be a strong can-

'No, the second assessme him."-Detroit Journal.

Wille-No, on the nose.—Tit-Bits. Willie-No, on the nose.—TR-Bits.

A Manifest Impossibility.—Warwick—Why is that there are no real skyscrapers in London?—Wickwire—There is no sky.—Puck.

The Accent on the Capital.—"What sort of a Dutchman is this President Steyn?" Inquired Tapaley. "Seems to be a capital fellow," repiled Blooker.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Benezit the See Outon, Now the question

The cadet at West Point Academy this is, who did sink the Spanish fleet? De For

"I was oncet a member of the Legislature."
"And are you sure." ahe asked, inclined to believe him, "that your reformation is complete?"—Philadelphia North American. Not Customary.—She continued the conversa-tion. "No, sir, I wouldn't marry the best man on earth." "Of course you know." he urged, "that it is not the custom for the bride to marry the best man."—Harper's Bazar.

Hitting—airs Flowy to the Market Style to put her Winter things away today. Oh, my! She has the lovellest seal johnet. Mr. Phoxy—What? What do you mean by "johnet" et"? Mrs. Phoxy—Of course, how stilly of me; but, then, dear. I'm not familiar enough with one myself to call it a "jablest."-Philadelphia

## Legend of the Two Kings.

(From the Arabian.) When Caliph Al Freezem, the Ice King, was

dead,
His spirit was hurried to What-cometh-next,
And there, on the Avenue Torrid, he met
The soul of a Coal King, extremely perplexed.
They greeted with joy, and their clasp was

The Ice King began to express himself thus: Now, Caliph Al Scorch, it appearesh that this Is the place of all places for such men as us, For they must have coal, if they run things

aright,
And you'll sell the coal at a beautiful price.
And, Blistering Brimstone! Think what & chance This offers a dealer who wants to sell ice!"

So Caliph Al Scorch, once the Monarch of Coal, And Caliph Al Freezem, the Ice King, both To Belashub's office on Saxlinghot Lane And into his sanctum a message they sent. Old Belzebub asked them to come straight-

And gave them both seats on some red-heated chairs. We've got up a Trust," said the ghostly lea "And thought we would offer you one or two

My friend here is qualified naturally To sell you the coal that you daily require, While I am an Ice King-and I'd handle ice-And here's where it's needed, most Sulphuris Sire."

Then Belzebub laughed in his asbesto answered: "Your plan is a good one, ne

doubt.

But as to the coal, we'll not need it. I fear.

Our fire is the kind that will never go out.

And, as to the ice trade, you might do quits.

The price could with safety be made pretty steep. steep. You're welcome to try it, if haply you find A place where your perishing product will

Then he bowed the Kings out, and he laughed for an hour. When an idea struck him, and roundly he "cuseed." What's this?" loud he roared, "Can it be I'm

Among all my tortures I've ne'er had a in the smoke of the sulphuric fire The Ice King was mouning, and saying:

2f we are thus blocked in our glorious schemes, Thus surely is Hades for you and for a -Baltimore Ameri