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TODAY'S WEATHER .- Generally fair; probably warmer; south to west winds.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1900

It will be a considerable time till the population of the state can be known. It was 313,767 in 1890. The Oregonian will guess it this year at 440,000. On the ratio of the vote, as compared with 1890, the population of Oregon now should be 436.000. On ratio of increase of school census, it should be 456,000. The actual result may lie somewhere between these figures.

The apparent McKinley friendliness to Dolliver-among others—as a candi-date for Vice-President would seem to indicate that the Administration wants a voice, an orator. What is the mat-ter with Hanna? He has his own voice, as well as the President's ear, and is a most powerful persuader. Mc-Kinley and Hanna as the Presidential ticker would insure no new and uncertain features in our campaign. They are already very well advertised, and their names thus coupled have a pleasing and familiar sound. We would be insured against novelties and surprises, and the voters would know exactly what to expect.

We have had a first steamer from Cape Nome with the latest Spring news of that frigid gold region. As might have been expected, we are informed that the gold fields are "richer and more productive than has yet been represented." Then they are very rich, infeed, for all previous representations have not been toned in the direction of pessimistic undervaluation. The transortation companies somehow seem to ket hold of information as to incredible finds, and, with many newspapers, to show rare industry in disseminating It to a wondering world. It was precisely the same three years ago, when the first startling news was spread adcast of the Klondike discoveries. It came via St. Michael, and returning stnamers were loaded to the guards with freight and excited passengers. These wild stories had a foundation in fact that provoked enormous exaggeration, wholesale lying. But of the great numbers who joined the tierce stampede in 1897-98, how many arrived in time to get a valuable claim? Not one in ten or even twenty. Very few got up the river that year. The steamship companies "cotched 'em a-comin' and n-goin'," so their worries over the mighty finsco of the after-rush were not great. Their chief concern was that it did not keep up long eno But the Cape Nome dreamers are doing very well in substituting a satisfactory and profitable style of fiction for the exploded splendor of the Klon-

From 20,000 to 40,000 people are at Nome, or bound thither. What chance have they to secure claims there, or in the vicinity, by original discovery? None at all. The whole southern portion of the Seward Peninsula, bordering on Norton Sound, has been plastered with locations, along creeks, on the tundra and the upper part of the The late-comer can get hold of something only by purchase or by working a "lay," or by taking his chances along the already well-occupied beach. Opportunities to buy or to dig for somebody else will be frequent but there is slim prospect of crowding in at the water's edge. The exact situation will be disclosed when it is stated that as early as June, 1899, twenty-five miles square, extending along the shore and back into the mountains, had been covered by stakes. Persons who flocked in later in the year found nothing, and had to go to remote and unknown districts and take their doubtful chances. There were many relocations and disputes, and the questions of title became greatly entangled. To quote from one writer:

It was stated on good authority, at the of last season, that every one of the thous claims recorded up to September 1—claims of aring about 20,000 heres, or about 30 square pallos represented a suit at law, so hasty and hapbanard had been the precedure in securing claims. The value of the properties already to litigation was estimated by Judge Johnson. United States District Judge for the District of Alaska, who held his first court in Nome earl last September, at \$10,000,000.

The Judge's opinion as a mining ex pert may, and may not, be valuable; but as a judicial officer he saw that titles were in such hopeless confusion great task of adjusting them. It is evident that persons who have gone to Nome to find mines on their own account must hunt new pastures.

If the perils encountered by the steamer Alpha have not been greatly enggerated, woe to the great fleet that ently set sail for Cape Nome, We e assured by Captain Buckholtz that his steamer had a "score of narrow es-capes from being crushed in the ice," and that he "had no idea of getting either his ship or his passengers through the ice floes," and "haif a dozen times he thought they were don for." A safe and prudent navigator indeed must be Captain Buckholtz, who has sailed the northern seas for a dozen years. The steam schooner Jennie, which is also back safe from Nome, appears to have had no thrilling experiences. So it may be suspected that the dangers overcome by the valiant Buckholtz are magnified as the imagination dwells on them in retro speat. The Alpha left Cape Nome May 10, and appears to have had reasonably clear return passage. The one feature | nese reform party, and supported by occur are being prepared, so that when | feet

really unique was her bold and notorious defiance of the United States customs regulations. She is a Canadian vessel, and, as there is no port of entry nearer than St. Michael, she was not entitled to land at Cape Nome. But she did, and it was well known that she would if she could. She stayed there five days, unloaded her cargo and came away without interference, doubtless because there was no officer at hand. During all her time of preparation at Vancouver, Collector Ivey appears to have been in Washington enjoying a most pleasant vacation from his arduous duties.

"WHO HAVE NOT HAD THEIR SHARE."

Candidate Bryan says: "The Republican party will talk prosperity, of course, but we'll be willing to take the votes of all the people who have not had their share of prosperity and leave them the votes of the people who have had their share,'

This is pitiful stuff. In fact, every nan shares in prosperity who really deserves it, or has any rational reason to expect to share in it. But nobody can fairly expect results of any kind, without making the effort necessary to secure them. If one wants prosperity, he must make the conditions of it, or be prepared to use with best effect the onditions in which he is placed. Some do this; others fall. Some do not even try, but sit still. Some are hampered by conditions of their own making, from which they have not energy or skill to escape. It is said they haven't their share of prosperity. their share?

Candidate Bryan says, in effect, Give me the votes of all the idle, shiftless, unprosperous, ne'er-do-well people, and you may have the rest." Evidently he thinks this description a majority. Yet he is pretty prosperous himself. He has feathered his own nest, in the candidate business, till now the Assessor of his city makes him the richest man, in personal property, in the place. Bryan has really shown self an apt student of the maxims of thrift, since only a little while ago, before he became a professional candidate for the Presidency, he was glad to travel as a drummer for the socalled Bimetallic League, which in turn drew on the silver mine owners for support. It's true that everybody can't make money by pumping wind; and Candidate Bryan's appeal is to those who have failed in the endeavor that has set him up among the "forehand-ed" citizens of his town.

But prosperity is more general than the candidate thinks who bases his hopes on the votes of the thriftless and shiftless classes; who, instead of engaging in rational efforts to attain prosperity, have wasted their time in flocking to hear this professional candidate tell them they haven't got their share, and who have thrown what money they had into the contribution box for his enrichment. Really, the candidate seems to have much more than his share, and he has done his deluded followers out of it. There was a loud gentleman at Portland some years ago, when the Coxey agitation was rife, who exclaimed: "They say there's a money per capita of \$24 in these United States; who's got my twenty-three dollars and six bits?" The easy answer was that Blazier, who sells liquid refreshments and dispenses miscellaneous entertainment in the North End, had it. So now Candidate Bryan, who has become a man of wealth, has some part of the 'share" of a great many to whom he addresses this appeal for votes.

The capture of the Taku forts, at the outh of the Pel Ho River, and the impending occupation of Pekin, no more necessarily implies the partition of did the taking of the Taku forts and the occupation of Pekin by an army of English and French troops in 1860. So far as the maintenance of order in China and the fulfillment of treaties and concessions are concerned, the interests of all the Western powers, including those of Russia, are day identical. Until the Trans-Siberian Railway shall have been finished, Russla cannot possibly become the pre-ponderant military power in the far East. With the railway needing three years for completion, Russia will not attempt the premature accomplishment, of its alleged designs by an exclusive military occupation of Pekin, for such a course would be sure to provoke the opposition of Germany, Great Britain, the United States and Japan. Russia needs every man and every ship at her disposal to defend herself against a robable invasion by the Japanese of Corea and Manchurta. She will not ommit the blunder under these circumstances of doing anything to estrange all the Western powers, but will content herself with co-operating with all the foreign powers interested in China, including Japan, to compet the court of Pekin to protect Christian missionaries, to pay damages for injuries already wrought, and to repress at once the outrages committed by the Boxers. Should the powers find the Empress Dowager either unable or unwilling to restore order, measures will be taken to establish a more efficient government at Pekin. This could be easily done by forcing the Empress Dowager into retirement, and reinstating the Emperor in full authority as the head of the progressive party of China.

Egypt under the Khedive, and the powers could easily govern China under ome imperial puppet. After the war with Japan, there sprang up a "young China" reform party, whose leader, Kang Yu Wei, established a Chinese reform paper. The young Emperor, Kwang Su, became a convert to the ideas of this reform party, and in 1898 issued a series of imperial edicts emodying a number of important reforms. Then the Empress Dowager, who had ruled China during Kwang Su's minority, emerged from her rethrement and selzed the reins of power, The reform edicts were annulled, and Kang Yu Wei fled to save his life, while some of his companions were beaded. Last January it was reported that a 5-year-old boy, son of Prince Tuan, the present head of the Foreign Office, had been made heir-apparent to the throne, and that Kwang Su vould formally abdicate the throne. Kwang Su is alive, and so far as is known has never formally abdicated his throne, while his old tutor, Wong Tung Ho, has sent a message to the powers urging them to overthrow the Empress Dowager and reinstate the Emperor, to declare a joint protectorate over China, and rule the country through Kwang Su. With the Emperor again in power at the head of the Chi-

Great Britain really today governs

of the steamer's journey that was the powers, China might be Europeanized and taught how to save herself, even as Japan was saved.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The single open question before National convention is, Who shall receive the nomination for Vice-President? It is conceded, in theory at least, that the Vice-President should be a man who is not only equal to the demands of his position, but to the exact-ing and responsible duties of the Chief Executive of the Nation, should that position devolve upon him. This has always been the theoretical estimate of the importance of the office, but it has not always been realized in the choice of either of the great parties that have ruled the country. Adams, Jefferson, Burr and George Clinton were regarded as intellectually equal to the office of President when they were elected to the office of Vice-President; but El-bridge Gerry, who was made Vice-President in 1812 and died in office in 1814, aged 70, was certainly not regardd of Presidential stature. Daniel D. Tompkins, who was Vice-President during the eight years of Monroe's administration, was a brilliant man, who, as Governor of New York, had rendered the Government very Important services at great personal cost to him-self. John C. Calhoun, who was Vice-President under John Quincy Adams' administration, and during Jackson's first term, was in the front rank of American statesmen, Martin Van Buren, who was Vice-President during Jackson's second term, was both an able and accomplished man.

With the retirement of President Jackson began the practice of giving the second place on the ticket to some more or less prominent representative of the portion of the party disappointed in not securing the first place for their candidate, or for some other reason except absolute fitness for his possible responsibilities. Thus Richard M. Johnson was elected Vice-President under Martin Van Buren's administration, a man who brought no distinction to the office and took away from it no additional fame. John Tyler, who was elected Vice-President in 1840, quickly succeeded to the office of President, General Harrison dying about a month after his inauguration as President. Tyler was an active politician, who, elected as a Southern Whig, gave the country a Democratic administration and was repudiated as a turncoat by the Whig party under the leadership of Henry Clay. George M. Dallas, who was Vice-President under the administration of President Polk, was a smooth, shifty Pennsylvania politician, who pledged himself, as did Polk, to sustain the protective tariff of 1842, and yet as President of the Senate voted against it. Miliard Fillmore was a handsome man, a smooth New York politician, but not equal to the office of President, to which he succeeded on the ieath of General Taylor. William R. King, who was Vice-President under President Pierce, and died during his first year of office, was a courteous, well-bred, well-dressed man, of excelent private character, but of no particular personal or political force. John C. Breckinridge was a brilliant man, of fine personal presence, an eloquent speaker, and of great personal popularity with men of all parties, and at the time of his election was the rising hope

of the young Democracy of the South Hamilton Hamilton owed his nomination as Vice-President in 1860 to the fact that it was thought desirable to recognize the anti-slavery Democrats, who had joined with the Henry Class and Seward Whigs to form the Re-publican party in 1856. Hamlin had been a sturdy anti-slavery Democrat for many years, and the second place on the ticket was given to New Enghand, which had given Lincoln some votes when he needed them to swell his strength against Seward. Andrew Johnson was nominated for Vice-President in 1864 from the natural desire to recognize the Southern Unionists of the border states, who had stood by the flag. A worse selection, in view of his unfitness for the Presidential chair, to which he succeeded on the murder of Lincoln, could not have been made for Mr. Johnson had the temper and the peculiar talents of an aggressive

demagogue rather than those of a judicial-minded statesman. The selections of Colfax, Wilson and Wheeler for the Vice-Presidency were violations of the sound rule that the office should be filled always by a man of full capacity for the Presidency. The selection of Arthur in 1880 was merely a vote of consolation given to the Grant Republicans of New York State. But Mr. Arthur, on his accession to the Presidency, on the death of Garfield, surprised his friends and disappointed his enemies by proving him-self fully equal to the duties of his great office. Vice-President Hendricks, who died in office, was as good Prestdential timber as his party possessed The nominations of Mr. Morton in 1888, of Mr. Stevenson in 1882, and of Hobart in 1896, were all made in contempt of the rule that the Vice-President should be a man of Presidential stature and quality. Mr. Hobert gained so much in reputation before death cut short his official term of service that he was regarded as a man probably equal to all the possible responsibilities of his position, but Mr. Morton was nominated because he was a very rich man and a sound financier, and Mr. Stevenson was nominated because he was a piebald Democrat, who persuaded the cheap-money and Populist Democrats that Cleveland would not prove an aggressive foe.

Bryan wants the riot vote. He feels that he will need it in his business, and hence has been trying to seal it to himself by declaiming about "milltarism" and pretending to see in the Army a menace to the people's libertles. Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, though a friend and supporter of the wordy candidate, must be something of a stumbling-block in this line of argument, since he boldly assumes the responsibility for everything done by General Merriam and the regulars to the seditious, murderous Coeur d'Alene rioters, and says they did nothing but their duty.

The Navy Department has not yet fully decided what to do with the additional Naval cadets provided by the Naval appropriation bill. It is very desirable, and, indeed, necessary, to avoid handling an inordinately large class in any one year, and effort is directed to distributing the increase among the classes. Nothing is, or can be, done in a matter of this kind in a haphazard way. Department officials are proceeding upon the theory that the 100 additional cadets will be apportioned to at least two classes, forty being appointed immediately and sixty next Winter. Tables showing where vacancies will

the appointments are made there will be no confusion or crowding. The need of submantial increase in Navai offcers of the active grades of service has been fully demonstrated in attempts to man the ships of the new Navy as they have gone into commission. The sys-tematic purpose of the Government to supply a lack which, in time of peace, is detrimental to the ships, and in the emergency of sudden war would come seriously embarrassing to the Navy, may be noted as distinctly prudential.

An interesting and valuable contribution has been made to early Oregon history in the location near Seaside, Clatsop County, of the salt cairn in which sea water was evaporated to se-cure salt for the use of the Lewis and Clark expedition in the first years of the century, and of the site of old Fort Clatsop, where the intrepld explorers passed the Winter of 1806-07. Zest for the history of these early times increases with the passing years, and the men who are trying to affix the seal of authenticity to names and places that are already receding into the mists of the past are doing future generations a great service, while contributing largely to the interest of the present. The sait cairn, having been definitely located, will not be allowed to fall again into oblivion, nor further into decay, but will, no doubt, be preserved in its present state as a monument on the Pacific Coast to the Lewis and Clark expedition and its intrepid leaders, who were among the very first to penetrate the solltudes, comprehend the areas and divine the vast importance of the Oregon country.

A man who signs his name J. R. Smith writes from Walla Walla to the Kansas City Star, advising working-men not to come from Missouri and neighboring states to the Western country. He complains that the hired man obtains no social consideration, is not received as an equal in the family, is often regarded with distrust and suspicion, and finds nobody who takes an interest in him. All this is sad and sorrowful, no doubt; but in this Western country there have been so many men tramping about who could not be trusted that the suspicion is very natural. If this gentleman will stay long enough in one place to permit people to get acquainted with him, and prove himself a man of character, the family will soon confide in him, receive him at the table, introduce him to the neighbors, ask him to go to church with the family on Sundays, put the farm into his hands in a year or two, and permit him to marry the helress. the stranger has so often abused his opportunity that caution in trusting him is justified.

Colonel E. H. Liscum, Ninth United States Infantry, who has been ordered, with his command, from Manila to China, is an excellent officer, who has served in the regular Army since he enlisted as a private soldier, in Febru-ary, 1862. He became Second Lieutenant of the Twelfth Infantry in February, 1862. During the Civil War he wounded at Cedar Mountain in August, 1862, and very severely wounded at Gettysburg. He became Captain, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, in 1866; Major of the Twenty-second Infantry in 1892, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Infantry in 1896. Lieutenant-Colonel Liscum was again severely wounded leading his regiment into battle at San Juan Hill, before Santiago. In 1890 he was promoted to the Colomelcy of the Ninth Infantry and ordered to Manila. Colonel Liscum is about 58 years of age, a soberminded, discreet officer, who is sure to be found equal to his responsibilities.

There is right reason for complaint when streets, paved as Alder street and Sixth street have been, at the expense right through their middle, for laying down a telephone conduit; especially since the telephone companies, as the companies, pay nothing whatever to the city for the franchises they enjoy. These streets, paved at heavy expense, and now broken up, cannot be made good, but will be an eyesore to the city and a burden to the owners of adjacent property. In Portland, no sooner is a street well paved than these various companies, with private axes to grind, tear it up. No wonder Portland's streets are a reproach, and no wonder there is so little disposition to have more of them im-

Bishop Cranston is quoted as saying that it is worth any cost in bloodshed or any cost of money to make the Chinese true and intelligent Christians. The bishop is led into extravagance by his zeal. No expenditure of blood and money can fully Christianize the Chi-Unitmited sacrifices need not be made in useless effort.

The Puget Sound dailies are having great controversy among themselves as to their various ownerships. It is quite the fashion over there for some railroad or some ambitious politician with a "sack" to buy a newspaper and hire some one without a "sack" to run and pretend to own it.

The Wisconsin Democrats hall Mr. Bryan as the "Thomas Jefferson of the new century." This is unnecessarily involving Mr. Bryan in a tiresome chronological issue. But we presume there wasn't room for two Jeffersons in one century.

"China for Chinamen," cry the Boxers. Ah, yes. There is a large and vigorous sentiment in this country that will religiously assist them to make good their slogan

Clark has swept Montana, and Daly and the Senate are rebuked. Vindications come high, but we must have 'em

Clark has his enemies under his feet and his "friends" at his pocket. Automobile Scorching.

Chicago Tribus.

William K. Vandetbili, Jr., summoned wefore the Chief of Police at Newport on Judgaring the city ordinance the charge of violating the city ordinance which prohibits "scorching" by automo-biles, was gracious. The penaity for vio-lation is a fine of from 45 to 420, without imprisonment, and so Mr. Vanderbill could well afford to scorch all he chose, and would not find it en expensive luxury. But he graciously informed the Police Department he had no desire to viohate the law, but rather was anxious to comply with its provisions. All this was well and good, and will please those who take an Interest in the doings of New Tork millionaires. But Mr. Vanderbilt's posteript is not so satisfactory. He is quoted as having said that on the coun-try roads of France he could not resist the temptistion to speed his machine, and had killed S dogs. It is surprising that he should make so cold-blooded a con-

ion. The fact that he kept so care-

ful a record of the dogs he killed while run a record of the dogs he killed while scorching gives rise to the suspicion that he did so purposely. It has been charged by some of the French lovers of animals that automobile scorchers purposely try to run over dogs they meet, and brag of the achievement. Such reckless slaughter as this is shameful, and justifies the strict ict enforcement of laws against rehing automobiles.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

Observations by a Recent Traveler in the East. J. Van Bergevin, New York Sun.

After a residence of nearly 20 years in Japan and China, I may say that your conception of the situation is correct, in so far as events can be watched from a distance. The writer has recently pointed out the approach of the drama now set on the boards with China as the theater. Permit me to colores upon the leading Permit me to enlarge upon the leading actors The signs of the news from the Ories

point to an approaching conflict, which may involve all the great powers. At present it is still a game of diplomacy, with Russia holding the trump cards. The trouble began when Japan suddenly re vealed her strength in the war with China. The land of tenhouse and geisha took the whole world by surprise, and was deservedly applauded by all nations save one to whom the new power was a very unpleasant revelation. Russia, then, was not able to retirain Innapose amblewas not able to restrain Japanese ambi tion. She invoked the aid of France and Germany, an alliance which Japan was unable to resist. After the first outburst of passionnie indignation had passed the Japanese felt that a struggle with Russia was unavoidable, and with characteristic patriotism began her preparations. Secretly and allently sacrifices were made; not an allen could find out what was going on, even though the world at large knew that extra permy of the Chinese. knew that every penny of the Chinese indemnity went toward the increase and perfecting of navy and army. How long could the contest be postponed? That was the question constantly in the minds of the leaders. Japan could not wait until the Siberian Railway is finished, for Rusthe siberian Railway's inished, for Russia's overwhelming resources would then be at her disposal, and the olds would be insuperable. So Japan decided to face the issue this year, and Corea was selected as the battle-ground.

Russia had watched Japan sleeplessly, and, although unable to secure the facts.

had enough infimation to guess at the truth. If the struggle focused in Corea, she would be at a disadvantage and might suffer a severe loss of prestige. For Japan's navy largely exceeds that of Russia in Oriental waters, and, even with an army of 150,000 mea in the far East, Japan could without difficulty place three men for every one of Russia into the field. Russia, therefore, chose to precipitate the conflict, but on a field of her own selection. Three months ago, the so-called "Boxers" were first heard of; it is now well known that these men were encouraged by the Empress or reactionary par-ty, but it is not so generally accepted that the disturbance was fomented by a foreign power. Russia desired the posses-sion of Pekin, but was not prepared to face the outery which would necessarily follow from other powers interested in follow from other powers interested in China. That country was not able to sup-press the disorder. What more natural than that the Empress should be made to request the assistance of Russia when Pekin and the Taku forts at the mouth of the Petho River, could be occupied by Russian troops; to the world at large Russia could pose as the suppressor of disorder, and if Japan objected, as she was sure to do, Russia would affect right-eous indignation, and at the same time secure a foothold from which she could not be ousted. The Taku forts, manned by Russian soldlers, would be simply impregnable, since even the British and French troops (1899) had great difficulty in effecting a landing through the mud fluts when the forts were defended by Chinese coolies. Japan could not, under these circumstances, dispatch troops to any point in the Guif of Pechili near enough to the capital, since her transports would be constantly threatened by the Russian fleet from Port Arthur, and besides, her communication with the

vading army might at any time be inter-rupted by the same fleet.

This, then, is the situation today. Mr. This, then, is the situation today. Mr. De Giers, the Ambassador of the Czar of all the Russias at Pekin, is bringing every pressure to bear upon the Empress to invoke his assistance. This will require the landing of a Russian force, amail in number, but overwhelming as to the troops at the immediate disposal of the other powers, save Japan. If allowed to land, the majority will never leave Taku forts, except under threat of war by the other interested powers. Japan will proother interested powers. Japan will protest and probably take up arms; but she is placed at such a disadvantage that Russia can wear her out by playing a waiting game. China's disintegration and absorption by Russia dates from the day when the Cossacks and at Taku.

THE BUZZING OF THE BEE. How It Affects Various Vice-Prestdential Candidates. Chicago Times-Herald.

The monotonous calm of a cut-and-dried Anatomal campaign is relieved to some ex-tent by the frantic efforts of the Vice-Presidential bee to effect a landing. It has been buzzing around the heads of war has been builting around the parties, but up to this time has failed to break into anybody's bonnet, although Timothy Woodruff and one or two others in his class have left out their window screens this year just to give him a chance. The most vigorous dodger, of course, is Governor Roosevelt, of New York. He

has swatted the Vice-Presidential bee viclously and energetically each time Boss Platt has sent it to Oyster Bay, and at Albany the watchmen about the executive mansion have orders to burn pennyroyal weeds whenever it is seen coming up the

And even the amiable and sedate Sen ator Allison has taken a slap at it. It is the first time he ever struck at anything very hard. He thought the pesky little

the antics of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential bees that have been hovering about the ears of another naval here who achieved distinction in the war with Spain. The hero of Manila Bay did not get up the window screens on his new Washington home in time, and as a result means the overthrow of the power of there are several large red blisters on an

otherwise apotless naval career.

Rear-Admiral Schley is not going to be caught in that way. He will not allow the glory of the brilliant victory at Santiago to be used for the exaltation of Bryanism. Bryan cannot ride to the White House in the conning tower of the Brooklyn with the famous commander who destroyed the flower of the Spanish Navy.

Admiral Schley prefers to go down in history as the hero of one of the most brilliant achievements in the history of saval warfare. No political office in the gift of the people could add anything to his laurels. Even though he cherished political ambitions, he is too great a man to become the tail of the Bryan kite.

Statesman Dolliver.

New York Sun.

Congressman Dolliver, of Iowa, is a young statesman with a mouth which emits thunder or treacle, according to the needs of the occasion.

He is a man of words. He is likewise an actor, meaning a men who can act. an actor, meaning a men who can act. His many friends admire him, and women

His many friends admire him, and women think him lovely.

Mr. Dolliver has served with credit and vociferourness in five Congresses. He has a career before him, as well as a record behind him. In the natural course of events, indicated by his personal qualities and by sound principles of political promotion, he may become, if he lives

and stays in politics, the chairman of ways and means and the leader of the

and stays in politics, the chairman of ways and means and the leader of the House Republicans.

He may go even beyond that. If it should become expedient to the another Speaker from the Iowa delegate to Dolliver would very likely be the man. He would look handsome in the place now occupied by Colonel Henderson. His, rullings could be heard in all parts of the chamber.

Or, again, when the veterans of Iowa Republicanism pass into well-earned and honorable retirement, what is more likely than that Dolliver should be transferred to the Senate by the votes of the legislators of his state? It is true, when Gear and Allison go out, there will be Henderson and Hepburn and Hull and Hedge and Haugen and a few more Iowa statesmen to claim precedence for the leiter "H," but who can say that Dolliver, with his big "D" and his big voice, would not be the successful one?

Such is the legitimate prospect of future eminence and publik usefulness that stretches before the velvet eyes of Jonathan Dolliver.

THE VOTE OF NEW YORK.

As Candidate for Governor Roose velt in His Right Place.

Commercial Advertiser. The Tribune has information from Washington that the Administration leaders do not favor the proposal to force the Vice-Presidential nomination upon Roosevelt against his wishes and against the interests of the party and of the people in this state. On the con-trary, the President and his advisers are said to be convinced that Roose-velt as the nominee for Governor would be far more helpful to the Presi-dential ticket than he would be as its candidate for second place. Whether this be an accurate representation the Washington view or not, it is the only sound and intelligent one. As we have said repeatedly, the "side-track-ing" of Roosevelt Into the Vice-Presidency would weaken the party in this state more dangerously than any other thing that could be done. With him as the candidate for re-election to the Governorship there is not the shadow of a doubt for the Republicana in the state. It will be a mistake, however o count upon so enormous a vote for McKinley this year as McKiniey this year as he received here four years ago. His pluraitty then reached the unprecedented figure of 36,463. At the same election, Hack for Governor, had a plurality of m2,992, or 55,477 less than McKiniey's. Black's total vote was more than 22,00 smaller than McKinley's, while his op-ponent's vote was more than 23,000 larger than Bryan's. What was the reason of this? Simply because Black reason of this? Simply because Black was regarded as a mere machine can-didate, and as such did not command

the confidence of 55,000 voters who might otherwise have supported him.

We have suid that it will not be safe o count upon 26,000 plurality for Mc Kinley this year, and it will not be for the reason that a certain proportion of the hard-money Democrats will return to the party and vote for Bryan What the size of this proportion will be it is impossione to calculate, but it will be considerable. It is conceivable that with Roosevelt "sidetracked" cause of his too great independence, and with a candidate for Governor chosen because of his freedom from that quality, that the state ticket might be lost through a similar discrepancy between the Presidential and Gubernatorial vota to that which occurred in 1896. Fifty-five thousand votes is a large number to lose in almost any election in this state, and it might be a sufficient number to endanger not merely the state, but the National ticket as well. The people of this state are notoriously sensitive about the independence of their executive, and resent all attempts to force them to take for Governor some man that they do not want. The Poiger experiment was the most striking illustration we have the most striking illustration we have had of this on the Republican side, and the Hill-Maynard episode, with its loss of the state in three successive elections, points the moral on the Democratic side. There is not the slightest excuse for taking any chances with this popular temper this year, and nothing but blind estiminal falls will make the side. eriminal folly will make such a course possible

Public Printing Abuse. New York Evening Post.

The public printing abuse is becoming worse and worse with each number of the Congressional Record. That of June though there were no proceedings of Con-gress to be reported, has more than 160 pages, made up mostly of extracts from books, pamphlets and sayings of person who are members of Congress, but which are inserted in the Record under the "per mission to print," which the men vote to each other in order that the mat-ter so printed may be sent through the mails free of postage during the coming campaign.

Thue, General Grosveno campaign. Thus, General Grosvenor prints a long ship-subsidy argument made and signed by Alexander R. Smith, one of the chief lobbyists of the subsidy bill. Mr. Clayton, of Alabama, prints an argument against imperialism by William J. Bryan and a speech of George S. Bouwell on the same subject, together with several newspaner articles that he would several newspaper articles that he would like to send out free of postage. Mr. Law-rence, of Massachusetts, loads the col-umns of the Record with matter extract-ed from Mr. C. A. Conant's "History of Modern Banks of Issue"-very good mat-ter, Indeed, but not germane to the anti-trust bill upon which he was speaking. It would be bad enough if the only charge to the Government was in the pr of all this irrelevant stuff, but the of handling and hauling it in the cars during the next five months will be

Primary Reform in Indiana.

Chicago Tribune.

The people of Indiana believe that the enactment of a law governing primary elections is a matter of the pasar future. ator Allison has taken a stap at it. It is the first time he ever struck at anything very hard. He thought the pesky little buzzer was fooling at first, but when he found it really meant business and there was danger of its lighting in his vicinity he went at it with both fists and struck right and left.

The three are all mild and feeble forms But these are all mild and feeble forms the declarations of platforms as upon the defance compared to the armor-plate persistence of Rear-Admiral Schley. This selves the politicians may pass a law that sly old sea-dog has been quietly observing will provide loophoies for fruid by which permatence of the people. Left to them-selves the politicians may pass a law that will provide loopholes for fraud by which the honest voters may be deprived of a chance to obtain control of their parties. The Cornfed Philosopher, many machines.

Where, Why and What.

New York World. We have the word of Vice-President Schoonmaker that the ice trust is a philantropic organization." "It is a said that official, "to make money." did it expect to make money by practically giving the Mayor \$500,000 in stock? Before the Governor in the courts and at the bar of public opinion Mayor Van Wyck is called upon to tell: Where did you get it?

What did you give for it? Denver Times.

No one will envy Mr. Bryan his increased prosperity, shown in the distinc-tion of being the heaviest taxpayer in Lincoln, Neb. These are presperous times. Mr. Bryan's wealth is also an illustration of the truth of the saying which emanated from a Colorado politician to the effect that "Politics is business,"

Where Bryan Was in Luck. Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. How fortunate that Mr. Bryan didn't have any surplus of idle cash. Otherwise his Tammany friends might have enjoled him into buying a few shares in the her trees.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It still looks like rain.

If Tammany has to eat crow this Fall, it can have the satisfaction of having it served up on ice.

"No China for me," said the newly graduated missionary. "I would about as soon go to St. Louis."

A New York man has been arrested for living in Chicago. New Yorkers are getting to be a pretty hard lot, The wind has just blown a Kansas-rail-

road taain off the track. Where was William Jennings Bryan when it happened? Pattigrew can talk alt he wants to

now without endangaring a strike among compositors out the Congressional Record.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," said the Kansas farmer, when the cyclone dropped his meighbor's new barn into the back yard. Manages-Why was it you stirred up a

row among the members of the company Actor-The audience egged me on to tt.

It is a good thing Seattle's census was taken before this latest news from Nome. She would have counted about 1,000,000 people who passed through this Summer.

A judicious investment in cannon firecrackers at this time of the year will save the parents of the irrpressible small boy the necessity of ever having to buy him any spectacles.

According to German statisticians, there are nine cities with more than 400,000 German inhabitante, though the term German seems to be pretty well stretched. They are: Ferlin, 1,650,000; Vienna, 1,146,-900; Hamburg, 628,000; New York, 533,000; Amsterdam, 513,000; Brussels, 458,000; Munich, 411,000; Chicago, 407,000; Leipzig, 400,000. Forty-four others have over 100,000, including, in the United States, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Cleveland and Bultimore. The percentage of Germans is given as 38 in New York, 27 in Chicago and St. Louis and 18 in Philadelphia.

The rain it raineth every day, Some twenty times an hour;
And every time we venture forth
We're chased in by a shower.
Yet still our hopeful, buoyant hearts
Are light as any feather.
For well we know the prophet says
That this is "clearing weather."

The clothes we bought brandtnew this Spring
Are hopelessly bedraggied:
To picnics we have gayly gone,
And sadly bomeward straigled,
Yet deep within our hearts we know
We've no kick coming, whether It rains down cars and dogs or not,

For this is clearing weathe The cleuds are rolling through the taky, The day is dark and dreary (As poets oft have said before). The wind is never weary, but, though it rains and rains and rains For days and days together

No royal house in Europe, except those of Germany and Italy, originated in the country that it rules. The Guelphs-in England came from Hanover and from Bayaria. The Emperor of Russia, the King of Denmark and the King of Greece have their origin in Holstein. The Hapsburgs are really Lorrainers, but the first Hapsburgs came from Switzerland, The King of the Belgians is from Saxe-Coburg: so is the King of Portugal. Queen of Holland from the Middle Rhine. The King of Spain springs from the French Bourbons, and the King of Sweden from the French lawyer's clerk Bernadotte. The King of Italy has lost his pative Savoy to France, and the Kalser himself is an imported King of Prussia, as the Hohenzollerns came from Nurnburg and earlier from Swabin.

Of all the fads and functes And there's many a curious caper Been going up and down-There's none that we remember Like one that's just blown in Where the girl, with black court plaster, Builds a mole upon her chin.

There's many a beauty doctor With keen-edged flaying knives, Will take the moles off women; Although it risks their lives, For moles on fair complexions Are wholly out of place. So why on earth should Construct them on their face?

The early English fashion In most unfavored spots, Was fraught with but one purpo Its sole and only aim Was to concent the places

So why should levely woman Mark up a perfect chin And cover up with patches A fair, transparent skin? Let's hope this ugly fashion Will yield to something no And women dress their faces As Nature meant them to.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Policeman (examining broken window)—Be-gorra, but it's more sarious thin OI thought it was. It's broken on both sides!—Punch. "What do you think of the census?" saked Mr. Becchwood. "It is a questionable proced-les," replied Mr. Homewood.—Pittsburg Chron-lels-Telegraph.

A Puzzier.-Ho-I may as well confess it, dear. I am not happy one moment without you. She-What on earth will you do after we are married?-Brooklyn Life. "Dog' be too suspicious an' ready to 'cuse people o' had intentions," said Uncle Eben. "Sometimes it sounds like you was ingerin' out what you would do if you was in deir

The Cornfed Philosopher.—"Woman," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "will never succeed in her demand for the same pay as man for dong the same work. The only way to a same pay for the same work is to how for more pay for less work."—Indianapolis Press.

His Specialty.—"Priw," said Jahpeth, as they sat on the hurricane dock of the ark, "do you see think of going into politics?" "Well," dong the same work. The only way to get the

ever think of going into politics" "Well," replied Noah, as he pushed the grante's head out of the missen-to'-gallan'-sail, "if I did, I think the floating vote would be all I'd have to look after."—Baltimore American.

to look after."—Baltimere American.

Progress in India.—Tourist.—What is that
huge black vehicle coming down the street?

Native—That, sahth? That is our new car of
Juggernaut—electric motor, ball bearings, steel
rims, and everything up to date. Yes, indeed,
it is a great improvement on the old roadcrusher. Why, our people come hundreds of
nilest now just for the pleasure of getting
amashed by this peerless machine.—Cleveland
Plain Dealer.

Good Comradeship.

Good Comradeship.
St. Louis Republic.
It may have been only a cheerful word,
A grasp of the hand in meeting.
But if hope revived at the message heard.
Or courage came from the greeting.
How fine to think of a roul waxed strung,
Of a burden lighter growing.
Because you happened to come along
When life made its dreariest showing!

In the life we live together, That holds to a friend with a firmer grip The rougher the way or weather That sings to gladden the hearts of all, Till, with the echoes blending. The tranquil shadows of twilight fall, And the road has reached its coding.