# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER -Probably fair and

### PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 23.

If the Democratic convention, to be held at Kansas City, July 4, would formulate a platform approving the gold standard and declaring that it be maintained; proclaiming the rightfulness of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine Islands and asserting the purpose of the American people to maintain it; declaring that peace and order must be preserved at home, and mobs and riots quelled by authority and force, directed when necessary by the Federal Government-if the Kansas City convention would make these declarations, and make 'em plain and strong, there will be vast numbers of Republicans, and others, throughout the country, whose chief objections to the thought of giving their support to the Kansas City nominees would be removed. should these reasonable proposals be

Re-election of Senator Hanna to the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee was an act of very questionable judgment. There are tw reasons. First, it virtually asserts a claim to bosship, or ownership of the party, by the small coterie of which nn is the head and McKinley the instrument. Second, it throws into the faces of the wage-working classes of the country the one man of all men most objectionable to them. Hanna is secciated in the public mind with the trust forces against which there is so loud complaint, and his name will be used by the opposition throughout the campaign as synonymous with them. There was no need to give the oppoattion this advantage.

The real issue this year is prosperity against prostration. It is the full expectation of all informed and unprejudiced observers that the Republican party will win this Fall. Therefore we shall not have widespread disturbance of business or any alarming halt in bur National progress during the campaign. The workman is employed at fair wages, and capital finds no cloud greater than a man's hand looming up over the financial horizon. Both are measurably well satisfied. They have found not only that they can get along very well together, but that they cannot get along at all if they are separated. They will vote to continue conditions that make it possible to give every man his due. If these two powerful forces are a majority, they will carry the country in the Fall. If the indolent, the vicious and the dissatis-fied and their dim-visioned allies are the more numerous, we shall have a Democratic victory.

remember the situation four years ago, and the wonderful contrast it presents to the present. The country was agitated, slarmed, vastly excited. The forks of the road had been reached Eusiness was depressed, labor was idle. capital in hiding, our National progress at a standstill. Public credit was low. private credit on the same level. The gaunt skeleton of repudiation stalked abroad. Every industry had been prostrated by the panic of 1893, and the uneasy and uncertain menths that folowed. Political quacks convinced the patient that his vita'ity was ebbing, his recovery impossible unless he ac cepted free silver as his remedy, listened, hesitated, and declined. Commercial and financial health was restored. The Nation's record since has been one of uninterrupted industrial development. An accurate index is found in the imports and exports of the past six years.

The Bureau of Statistics has just issued its table of imports and exports for eleven months of the fiscal year. The imports for May were \$71,555,861. The exports were \$113,503,577, an excess of \$41,947,716. The exports are nearly twice as great as in 1895. Here is a table of the imports, exports and excess of exports for the past six years (eleven

months in each year): | Importa | Exporta | Expo

The total volume of our foreign trade is thus shown to have increased in six years from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000 in round numbers. The balance of trade in our favor is now greater by six times,

The Republican platform attributes this unexampled progress to a projec-tive tariff and to the gold standard. The first is fictitious, the second the real source and permanent guarantee of prosperity. Our industries did not need protection. Six years ago, when all business was depressed and industry stagnant, manufacturers and producers completely possessed the home market. They struggled laboriously and persistently for an outlet for their surplus. Even then we find that there was an excess of exports over imports. The disturbing money question was settled, commercial order was restored, and industrial expansion was accom-

plished. Clark and Daly propose to wash their dirty linen at the Kansas City convention. It will be interesting to note If that body of high-minded patriots receives into its councils the plutocrat and corruptionist whose methods were | render prescribed rules for their gov-

too infamous for the United States Sen- ernment wholly impracticable. They ate; or, if they will accept the alternative and take Daly. The dilemma is embarrassing. Naturally, the convention will not care to offend two such ardent Democrats and Bryanites, whose party orthodoxy cannot be questioned, and who are able to do the right thing by the campaign fund. Some compromise must be reached. How wou d it do to admit both on terms (cash) alike creditable to all and valuable to the sack?

A SPEECH THAT IS A PLATFORM.

temperamental traits. They are both

men of intense mental energy and pug-

nacity. Such men never make dull, languid speeches. They are men of

brilliant record for martial spirit and

boiling courage. It was Lieutenant

Foraker that volunteered to ride all

night through the Confederate lines to

bring word to General Sherman that

General Slocum had been attacked by

Joe Johnston's whole army, and Gen-

eral Slocum at once put this gullant

to see him Governor of Ohio. If Sena-

tor Foraker had written the platform,

he would have cast it in nervous, en-

ergetic, eloquent language, full of point

and marked by power of condensation in expression rather than dilution long

Foraker was easily the finest orator

before the convention, but his speech

nominating McKinley tested only his

powers as an artistic, tasteful speaker

making what to him was a perfunctory

utterance, for he does not belong to

the inner charmed circle of the Presi-

dent's friends and admirers. He had a

most difficult and thankless task to

perform, and he executed it with extra-

ordinary grace and felicity of language.

But when it came Governor Roose-

velt's turn to speak, it must be con-

fessed that, while he is not on ordinary

occasions as a practiced orator equal to

Governor Foraker, pevertheless his

speech was so Intensely earnest and im-

pressive that it is not too much to say

that it was a platform in itself. Roose-

velt did not trifle with his time by

wasting words upon the personality of

the President, but passed at once to the

defense of our policy and present atti-

tude in the Philippines. He succeeded in saying splendidly on this subject

what the platform in its lame and im-

potent conclusion tried to say in the

mumbling accen's of a toothless old

woman. It is clear from the intense

carnestness of Roosevelt's speech that

he was angry with the platform be-

cause it had utterly falled to say the

right thing in the right place, and was

determined, if possible, to voice the popular heart, and he did it with noble

tation of the word. Governor Roosevelt

is not a man of exceptional oratorical

gifts; but he is always terribly in ear-

nest, and his sincerity of manner never

falls to command and hold the atten-

tion of an audience. He is not a man

of wit. He does not deal in anecdotal

illustration. He is not a man of im-

passioned poetle imagination, but as a

forceful, rugged, virile speaker he is

powerful with a popular audience be-

cause he looks as if he believed every

word he uttered and stood ready at any

hand, fighting for his opinions. Such

an orator, backed by his record for ex-

ceptionally heroic, patriotic courage in

battle, is always sure not only of an

audience, but is sure of a very large

The man who believes in himself so

battle for it is sure to become a leader

in war or politics. And this is the se-

cret of Roosevelt's rapid rise to repu

tation and influence. His sincerity wins

respect and attention, his courage ex-

cites admiration, and his absolute pub-

He integrity and frankness turn the

Such a man need not be an artistic

orator nor a very subtle reasoner to

become a most powerful leader of pub-

lic optnion. Creature pugnacity, moral

courage, personal purity, unsulfied pa-triotism, unselfish valor for the glory

and honor of a great state, are repre-

sented by Governor Roosevelt, and are

represented in an equal degree by no

other leading figure in American polit-

When a great audience listens to De

pew, they feel that there is more of

heroic quality in him; but when they

listen to Rocsevelt, they feel that he

MEDDLESOME INQUIRY.

statistics has grown until it has as-

in private affairs that ought to be dis

without that of Congressional inquiry.

The hours of labor of domestic help and

the wages that they receive are con-

trolled by a diversity of conditions that

dodge them.

from it.

uld die cheerfully, sword in hand,

pressiveness. In the ordinary accep-

drawn out.

that bears the stamp of the meddler. There is very little evidence that the costly Industrial Committee, with its equipment of secretaries, clerks and stenographers, has achieved results of practical value in any industrial field into which it has pushed its inquiries. Investigation of the Coeur d'Alene The honors for effective speech betrouble, for example, was pernicious rather than beneficial in effect, since fore the Republican National Convention were easily won by Senator Forait elevated murderous rioters to the ker and Governor Roosevelt. The plane of laborers with a fust grievance, speech of Senator Wolcott was too long and encouraged them to assume the and labored for platform eloquence pose of injured innocence before the Nation. If this is the standard of work and the address of Senator Lodge reads like an elaborate oration before the to be done by any investigating com-Senate. Senator Foraker and Govermission its abrogation might well be nor Roosevelt are very different men demanded, especially as it now threatand yet they have certain identical ens to invade the domestic realm and

ice and those who hire them. A wom an's congress may deal with them in a

discursive and perhaps helpfully sug-

gestive way, but for the lawgiving body

of the Nation to discuss them is folly

### THE PACIFICATION OF THE PHIL-IPPINES.

lay down rules for its government.

The proclamation of amnesty issued by General MacArthur to all Filipinos who have not violated the rules of war will doubtless, from the extreme liberality of its terms, be largely accepted by the insurgents. The truth is that the power of the insurgents has been young officer of 19 on his staff and lived | killed. The remnant of irreconcilables have joined the marauding companies of outlaws and swelled the bands of brigandage, which has been a feature of the conditions in the Philippines for many years, just as it continues today to be in Mexico. Italy and Greece, There was a time in this country when our military forces were employed to suppress the road agents in California and the train robbers in Missouri; and our troops in the Philippines will for ome years doubtless be compelled to wage war upon the ladrones of the slands, just as the British troops for several years carried on a vexing con-test with the Dacotts of Burmab. These robber bands have always existed in the islands, but will not be able to offer perpetual opposition to the establishment of American civil government. The moment the insurgents, to the number of some 20,000, accept the terms of amnesty and surrender their rides. there will not be any formidable resistance to our authority. Outside the robber bands, the insurgents are naturally an industrious, thrifty people, fond of peace and the opportunity for secure trade and industrial prosperity which it affords. The Filipinos are quick to learn, are anxious for the establishment of American schools, and altogether are described by our officers of high intelligence as a promising people.

It does not seem probable that our Government, beyond the accord of amnesty and absolute personal liberty, would immediately accept the terms of peace drawn up by the Filipino leaders Ultimately these terms may see fulfillment, but "the establishment of civil government at Manila and in the provinces" could hardly be granted immediately with prudence.

The prospective speedy pacification of the Philippines is welcome news just at this time, when it may be necessary to send a considerable body of troops to China in addition to the Ninth United States Infantry, already dispatched thither under Colonel E. H. Liscum. After Luzon is pacified, it will take a considerable time to disperse the hostiles in Mindanao, Cebu and the other southern islands, in which, with the exception of Negros, it is not now

possible to travel with safety. moment to step forth and die, flag in The expulsion of the friars is called for by the Tagals, who are all loyal Catholics, because they believe that the friars as a rule were identified with the Spanish tyranny that formerly ruled and enthusiastic personal following. the islands, just as political distrust once induced Roman Catholic soverabsolutely that he will follow his flag eigns to persecute and expel the Jesu-Government, without discrimination, would expel the friars. So far as they stood for any unjust burden upon the people, their suppression as an organiaution hostile to the state is comprehensible, but they undoubtedly include in their ranks many excellent men who had no responsibility for or sympathy with Spain's tyranny.

## THE ROOSEVELT FAMILY.

The stock of which Governor Roose elt comes has been distinguished for hereditary public and private virtues, political and business talents, more than any family in our country, unless it be the Adams family, which from President John Adams down to the latest generation has maintained its reputation for high public capacity and Palstaff's worldly wit than Prince Hal's private worth. The ancestors of Governor Roosevelt were men of distinction in the colonial history of New York, conspicuous in the provincial Legislature, able merchants and men of public affairs. One of the family, a merchant, was a distinguished inventor, to whom Fulton was greatly indebted for his steamboat

for the honor of the flag, rather than res it suffer shame. In his peculiar combination of pugnacity, fervid parrictism, moral courage, frankness, truthfulness and executive talent in politi-Governor Roosevelt's grandfather, cal affairs, Roosevelt is without his double in our day. It has been said Cornelius Roosevelt, was a successful all the world loves a lover, but it is merchant for forty-seven years, and made a large fortune, much of which a'm true that all the world loves a he devoted to the organization of pubfighter, if they deem his quarrel just, and he behaves like a manly foe. A charities. Governor Roosevelt's uncle, Robert B. Roosevelt, was a Demunique figure in American polítics is ocratic Congressman of great ability Roosevelt: unique he seems, even as his for many years, who stood firmly by hero Cromwell seemed unique in the Lincoln and the Union during the Civil plping times of peace, but when war War. After the war he was a leader of came, he easily rose to the port and the citizens' revolt against the Tweed bearing of victorious majesty. If our ring, founded the Committee of Seventy and was first president of the Reform future policy stands for further expansion, there will be much need of warlike He was at the head of the New statesmen, like Roosevelt, who will ac York Fish Commission, secured the escept ugly responsibilities, not seek to tablishment or a paid fire department for New York City, was an admirable writer, enthusiastic sportsman, and author of "The Game Fish of North America." and was appointed our Min-It is said the Industrial Commission created by Congress is to institute ofister to the Netherlands in 1838. Anficial investigation into what is known other uncle of Governor Roosevelt was as the "servant girl question." This is a notable lawyer, who rose to be Judge certainly going far beyond the limit of even meddlesome Federal inquiry, and can scarcely fall to fix the attainder of

of the New York Supreme Court. The father of Governor Roosevelt was a successful merchant and banker, who absurdity to this governmental funcwas appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Hayes, but The craze for collecting labor was refused confirmation by the Sensumed a phase of public intermeddling ate. Like all the Roosevelts, he joined to superior capacity for money-makcouraged. It was probable that this ing the disposition to expend it in supcraze would come into full flower durport of organized public charities, like ing the census-taking year, but no such the Newsboys' Lodging-House, Young absurd fruitage as this was expected Men's Christian Association, Ortho poedic Hospital. He was a director of The relations between servant girls the Board of United Charities; of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; of the and their employers are wholly with-Museum of Natural History. out the domain of legislation, hence

An aunt of Governor Roosevelt, who ong survived the death of her husband,

War, giving her wealth to support of are, indeed, matters that concern only the persons engaged in household servdescription.

> The deportation of Joseph Mullett and James Fitzharris has been justly ordered by our Government. These nen were privy to the brutal murde of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Secretary Burke in 1881, and were con victed and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. On their recent release these felons came to New York City and attempted to land in this country on the plea that they had been impris oned merely as political offenders. One of them, it was proved, drove the car from which the assassins alighted and upon which they rade away the moment they had finished their bloody work, and the other had equally guilty knowl edge of the murder. Our Government, as a matter of self-respect, could not treat such convicts as merely political offenders, for even Mr. Parnell and Michael Davitt and all the Irish home rule party in Parliament denounced the killing of Burke and Lord Cavendish as a frightful crime. No civilized country in the world treats acts of cold-blooded murder as merely political offenses, The killing of Lord Cavendish could no more be condoned than the murder of Lincoln or Garfield, the murder of President Carnot or the Empress of Austria.

The matter of National irrigation is likely to be pressed upon Congress vigorously in the next few years, and unceasingly, until some general plan for reclamation of the vast areas of the Nation's "unwatered empire" is matured. Wastage of the water supply by means of quick and flevastating drain age through floods may be stopped by the construction and use of storage reservoirs, but the scheme involves an expenditure so vast that it cannot, it is claimed, be inaugurated without Government aid, or operated successfully outside of Government control. Though urged upon Congress with plausible urged upon Congress with plausible plea by representatives of the arid-land states, the proposition to engineer and construct these reservoirs and systematically dispense the water supply at the expense and under the direction of the Government is little less than appalling to the Eastern member of the National legislative body. They see in such action a wastage much more serious than that of water in the stream of irrigation officialism sluicing through the public treasury, which, once the headgates are opened, it will be difficult if not wholly impossible to check.

has horrified the South and brought the whole system of summary justice under reproach where its inherent wrong had not been so clearly and so brutally made manifest. The Mobile Register seeks to excuse the crime, and declares that the natural antagonism of the races makes it necessary for white men to presume a black man guilty until his innocence is proved. Other papers denounce the murder. Lynching is a confession by the South that its system jurisprudence is a failure. As it is administered by whites, its breakdown is an indictment of their own efficiency. The South pleads in extenuation that evidence cannot be procured, because no black will give credible testimony against another of his own race. They put the cart before the The negro cannot get justice, properly and legally administered, and

The lynching of an innocent negro

The troubles between Governor Brady and his Alaska constituency grow ou of radical differences of opinion as to what is best for the territory. Their diverse views are founded on the irreconcilable conflict between the old Presbyterian missionaries and large new population that has invaded the northern country and intends to control its affairs. Brady is a minister, the friend of Sheldon Jackson, & doubtful at this distance whether our fast partisan of the church. For the most part, the people of the territory discredit his educational methods and missionary work. They think that the time has come when civil government should cease to be a mere appendage to church government. It has ceased, except that Brady and Jackson are survivors of the old church regime.

he knows it, and is stient, or lies,

Democratic Convention, and the party is on record against what it knows to be the state's best interests. Texas has cotton to sell, and the Orient is becoming an attractive and profitable market. It has an important port in Galveston, and a growing commerce, foreign and domestic. It wants the Nicaragua Canal built because it sees clearthat it would vastly benefit all its industries. Yet the Democratic party permits itself to be led around by Joe Balley, a liliputian statesman, whom the Democratic minority in Congress had to reduce to the ranks for cause.

chairmanship at great sacrifice of his inclinations and comfort, in order to help out his old friend, McKinley, and to see that Republican principles and a Republican government are perpetuated. Faithful Warwick! How would the country be saved if it were not for our Hannas and other great and noble men?

It looks this time as if the convention nountain had come to Colonel Roosevelt at full charge. Now he knows how the Spantards at the top of San Juan

Now Kansas City must decide beween Clark and Daly. How happy would be with either, were t'other rich boodler away.

Chicago Journal.

A crowd of "Boxers" chased a wome through the streets of St. Louis yester day, pelting her with sitcks and stones. Her offence was riding in a street car. Terror lent the woman speed, and she kept in advance of the hooting savages until her strength failed. Then sought refuge in a saloon,

But this was an appeal from cowardies cowardice. The saloonkeeper-Joseph Bene was his name; it deserves pubholty-thrust the woman back into the street. He feared a boycott if he shie'ded

er. The mob would likely have proceeded to tear the clothes from its prey and daub her with paint—as is the St. Louis practice—had not Mrs. Mary Buck ar-rived on the scene. She struck one "man" in the face, overswed the others, and carried off the hunted woman under her

rotecting wing. Now, as between that outrage and the

displays a greater degree of barbarity? Which stirs our indignation the more! Not very long. The belance of barbarism and nearly all the cowardice and meanness belong to the "Boxers" of St.

## WHAT ARE TOWNE'S CHANCES. If Bryan Does Not Object, He Will Be Strongly Urged.

Chicago Chronicie, Dem.
Information has been received from private sources in local Democratic head-quarters that the Democratic heigations to the Kanssa City convention from California, Nevada, Washington and other Western States are preparing to force the nomination of Charles A. Towne for second place on the Democratic National ond place on the Democratic National ticket. The Western Democrats who are taking up the cause of Towne are quoted as eaying that if the Minnesott man is nominated the Democrats can carry Colo-rado, California, Nevnda and Washington, and can give the Republicans a hard race in Minnesotta and Michigan.

Minnecota has nine and Michigan It electoral votes. In 1896 California gave Bryan one electoral vote and the remaining eight to McKinley. Thus far, bowever, the Towne movement has been con-centrated in the extreme West. The Silver Republicans, later christened the "Lin-coln Republicans," will hold their National convention simultaneously Democrats at Kansus City, equely with the It is reported that the Lincoln Republi

upon the Democratic convention. ver Republicans and the Towne Democrats of the West are working in unison and both factions are awaiting word from the Democratic leaders. Mr. Towne and Colonel Bryan are dis-cusaing the Vice-Presidency over fishing-nets on Rush Lake, Minocqua, Wis. Mr. Towne joined Colonel Bryan and party Saturday night, and information receives here indicates that Mr. Towne is willing to abide the decision of Bryan. If the lat ter concludes that the persistence of Towne would embarrass the party and an tagonize the Democrats of the Southers and Eastern States, the information is that Towne will withdraw from the race. It

a great many Eastern and Southern Demo-crats would regard his nomination or in-dorsement by the Democrats as a suc-cessful effort on the part of the Fusion Populists to dictate to the Democratic party. In any event, however, the report is that Mr. Towne will abide the decision of Mr. Bryan. If the opposition to Towne is decided, it is said Towne will withdraw is decided, it is said Towne will withdraw and save the Democratic party from a

ublicans, Meantime Western Democrats who favo Towns are preparing to make a sensational demonstration at Kansas City, and to show why Towns's candidacy would strengthen the Democratic ticket. The party leaders, however, although regard-ing Mr. Towns as a strong personality, do not seem to be disposed to give him redentials as Bryan's running mate. disposition seems to go as far east as possible, consistent with Western senti-ment. One of the most promising of the new possibilities seems to be James Kil-bourn, of Ohlo, who was defeated for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohlo in 1859 by John R. McLean, Kilbourn failed of the nomination by a half vote, and refused to take second place on the ticket. It is reported that "Golden Bule" Jones, of Toledo, informed the Democratic managers that he would not make the race for Governor if Kilbourn were non-inated. McLean captured the nomination however, and was defeated by Judge Nas by a plurality of 49,023, Mr. Jones nearly 100,000 votes. Accordingly it is fig. that Kilbourn might have carried the state had he been nominated. President Mc-Kinley carried Ohlo in 1896 by a plurality of only 48,497, and Mr. Kilbourn's friends are inclined to the opinion that if he were nominated on the Democratic ticket Mc-Kinley might lose Ohio and Indian

Mr. Watterson's Strange Apostas From Sound Principle. New York Tribune.

Mr. Henry Watterson announces his reversion to Bryanism. Four years ago he was a leader of the Democratic revolt against the Chicago platform. Now he professes his willingness to support Mr. Bryan, knowing quite well that Mr. Bry-an is committed to a re-enactment of the Chicago platform, and that there fore Bryanism today means just what it did in 1896, plus some additional here-sies and fads. His defection from the ranks of the Honest Money Democrats will cause perhaps less surprise than re-gret on the part of those who are al-ways scrry to see a blemish upon a bril-hant career. There will be seen in it by the judicious observer more of sentiment or of impulse, or of mere restless-ness, than of that sanity of logic and earnestness of conviction which should characterize a leader of a great party in National affairs of great moment.

Bryanism, if successful this year, either would or would not mean free sliver at 16

to 1. If it would, then Mr. Watters now offering to accept that which for angerous as to menace the honor and life of the Republic, and so monstrous as to justify him in severing the politi-cal connection of a lifetime in order to oppose it. He must therefore choose beoppose it. He must therefore choose between being deemed recreant to Democracy in 1896 and being deemed recreant to the Republic in 1900. Or else he must explain how free sliver could be wicked and ruinious in 1896 and good and beneficent in 1900. On the other hand, if Bryanism would not, if it could, mean free sliver, and if the 18-to-1 plank is abandoned, what are we co think of it? Four years ago Mr. Bryan and his colleagues were declaring that to be the supreme issue of all issues, never to be abandoned until settled in accordance supreme issue of all issues, never to be abandoned until settled in accordance with the demands of the Chicago platform. Mr. Bryan put forth innumerable appeals and arguments to that end, with all the supersolemnity of sacrilege. If now he should cast that issue overboard and abandon that sacred cause, is it such a leader and such a party that Mr. Watterson would follow and auroper.

terson would follow and support?
Mr. Watterson once, with characteristic fervor of rhetoric, protested against "marching through a slaughter-house into an open grave." Can it be that he now deliberately choose such a path, not only for his party, but for his own reputation as a sugacious political leader and as a whole-souled patriot?

### A Plantation Revival Hymn. Atlanta Constitutio

O sinner, whar you gwine ter be W'en Gabriel trumpet soun'? No use ter climb de big pine tree, Care Satan cut you down!

What you gwine ter do? Dey ain't no hill kin hide you, Fer Satan-he dar, too!

O sinner, whar you gwine ter go W'en de snints fer jedgmint shout? Ne use ter bide in de huckleberry bush, Kase Sutan smoke you out! What you gwine ter do!

Dey ain't no bush kin hide you, Kaze Satan-be dar, too!

## Ham Garland's Silver Tongue.

New York Press. Hami'in Garland has been getting h self hissed in St. Paul by a speech in which he giorified the Indian and attacked all pioneers. There are enough pieneers left in Minnesota to call even the straddiebug historian to book on such a state-Governor Van Ness, of Vermont, was distinguished for her devotion to the cause of the Union during the Civil ing which is the more atrocious? which since Ham was in the Klondike?

GOSSIP OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, June 17.-Rumor now reaches Washington to the effect that a ent is on foot which will termi nate the Senatorial career of Hon. S. B. Eikins, Senator from West Virginia, at the expiration of his present term, and place in his seat Hon. John T. McGraw. The scheme, as outlined, is to render the Legislature Democratic on joint ballot, but the Republicans take little stock in the rumor. Notwithstanding this, the Democrats are very confident of success. and are inclined to let the state ticket go, for the sake of capturing the Legislature. In other words, they hope to accomplish the defeat of Elkins through a trade. The dicker involves many side ssues in the local situation, including more or less local natronage, and the en tire matter is quite complicated. But this very complication is a large

point in Elkins' favor. As a manipulator and a manager, he has few equals, and when a situation becomes complicated, Elkins is right in his element. His clear head and sound judgment give him an advantage over most men on such occasions, and when he sees the efforts that are being made to defeat him along complicated lines, he will undoubtedly stir the matter up a little more, and carry his antagonists beyond their depth cans are planning to nominate Bryan and Towns in advance of the Democratic nom-inations with a view of forcing Towns and leave them to scramble out as best they can. There is no denying that Elkins is a strong man, but he has a strong element against him. But other things being equal, Elkins will undoubtedly win out, in spite of the combined efforts to bring about his downfall. His loss would be greatly felt in the Senate, where he has become one of the dominant factors in many ways.

That Speech of Tom Carter's Quite an amusing discussion has broke out relative to the political speech which Senator Carter delivered the night before Congress adjourned. There are several orators in the Senate, the best being Wolcott, Depew, Beveridge and Lodge, on the Republican side, and Vest and Daniel, on the Democratic side. Of course, Vest has reached a stage of health which research the force of the health which prevents him from inje into a speech his old-time fire and in-tensity, but no man uses better lan-guage or delivers more beautiful orations that the feeble Senator from Missouri. Senator Daniel belongs to the old sch Senator Daniel Senators, whose speech reads well, and who makes a very good im-pression, but he is far behind the others entioned as a Senate orator.

As a matter of fact, Senator Carter does not pretend to oratory, but he is good, smooth talker. No man in th Senate states a proposition as well as he. He has acquired deserved recogni-tion as an able man. It appears, however, that a number of the Senate orators, and especially those of the Repub-lican ranks, came to the conclusion that Carter had carefully prepared the speech which he delivered that night, and had Now there are a number of men who

do that. Wolcott commits his speeche o memory, Beveridge delivers his speeches word for word, and Depew does nearly the same thing, speeches which they prepared weeks in advance, and even furnished the press that length of time in advance. When Senator Lodge time in advance. When Senator Lodge prepares a speech in advance, he usually reads it.

Some of these Senate orators, it is said, after hearing Carter's speech, and noting the effect it made, rather decided that it was a carefully prepared argument, and that Carter had been waiting for days for an opportunity to spring it. As a matter of fact, Carter does not prepare his speeches in advance. He has on occasions done so, but on those occasions he has to read them, as he cannot commit to memory any extended remarks. He took for the text of his speech that night a remark of Senator Hawley that the amount of abuse heaped upon public men in the Senate of the United States would, no doubt, pervert the public mind and make people believe that this country was worse than it really is, and that its high officers were unfit for any sta-tion in public life. This remark of Hawley's was delivered some time in the

In the evening there was a lull of business. The galleries were packed with people who had come to see the night session, besides the friends and families leries, as they really believed an adjournment was possible by 10 o'clock, at least, and an adjournment of Congress under such circumstances would be rather an interesting event to observe. It was the intention of those who had the business of the Senate in charge to take a recess of an hour or two. This would have been very disappointing to the crowds in the galleries, who would have been compelled either to withdraw or sit still doing nothing and listening to nothing. It was then that Senator Carter reached the determi-nation to make a speech on the Oregon election, and it was such a speech as to give him a great deal of credit, and which will be circulated by the hundreds of thousands in nearly every state of the Union this Fall.

The fact was, Carter was pretty shrewd in seizing the opportunity and making the best of it. It was impossible for him to have foreseen an opportunity such as occurred. In the first place, it was be-lieved that the conferees on the naval bill would report, and the chances are that the discussion would then turn upon that report, and it was when there was nothing else going on in the Senate that the Montana man took the floor and made his speech. He was listened to intently by the Senators on both sides of the chamber, which is something that does not often occur in Senatoria speeches. Besides this, the galleries were thoroughly interested, and once in the thoroughly interested, and once in the midst of the speech broke out in thunderous applause, and would have done so again, had not the presiding officer threatened to have the galleries cleared if there was any further applause mani-

## MEN AND WOMEN.

Colonel Baden-Powell, the defender of Mafe king, has always been something of a journalist, and during the Matabels war was the London Chronicle's correspondent.

The Shah, who is expected to arrive in Eng-land about the middle of the Summer, will stay land about the missie of the Summer, win early at Buckingham Palace. His Majesty will spend a couple of days at Windsor as the guest of the Queen, and, besides being entertained by the Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury and the Lord Mayor, there will be a gala performance at the opera in his honor.

at the opera in his honor.

Newspaper correspondents had a hard time of it in the Boer war. G. W. Stevens, of the Mail, and Mr. Mitchell, of the Standard, both died of fever at Ladysmith; E. G. Parsiow, of of the Chronicle, was murdered at Mafeking, Alfred Perrand, of the Post, was killed at Ladysmith, and the Australian, Mr. Lambie, was killed at Rensburg. One other lost an arm and four were reactured. arm and four were captured.

arm and four were captured.

The late Dr. Isaac M. Wise published a series of letters some years ago on the subject of his early experiences in the United States, which reached comparatively few readers because they appeared in the German supplement of his paper. These commiscences have been translated, and are now being published in the American Israelite, and are interesting to translated, and are now being puonents the American Israelite, and are interesting to students of the subject of Judaism in America. Str Charles Tupper, who has announced his is verging on the 80s, and is the sole survivo of the makers of the Dominion. He is a na-tive of Nova Scotia, and took his M. D. de-gree at Edinburgh in 1843. He was for it years a physician with a large practice in Nova Scotia before he thought of entering Par-itament. He became Premier of his province in 1864, and was the chief lieutenant and trusted adviser of Sir John Macdonald. For a dozen years he was the High Commissioner for Canada in London, and his services were rewarded first by knighthood and afterward by makers of the Dominion. He is a m rewarded first by knighthood and afterward by a baronetcy.

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

Speaking of the weather, we will keep

It begins to look as if the nomination

If Aguinaldo should die tonight-but let as not deal in wild improbabilities. The disappointed speakers at Phila

phia couldn't even ask leave to print. When Europe's hosts, with half a million mea, March in Pekin, they'll not march out again Isn't it possible that General MacAr-thur is reckoning without his Aguinalde? If keeping everlastingly at it brings

thither. Some fans are so enthusiastic that they yould wear golf links in their cuffs and

success, the Boers are on the royal road

aschall diamonds in their shirt-fi They say that oft a woman's "ne" Means "yes": if this is true, It's only fair to add that so Did Teddy Roosevelt's too.

The embargo on Bryan's mouth will be removed July 4, and then he will be-

The man who built the Oregon, Although he may feel sore, Will have all kinds of time on hand To go and build some more

"Thank beaven," said the proofreader on the Congressional Record, as he cancel over the convention returns, "there are some speeches I don't have to rend.

The American exhibit in Paris is not atisfactory. Liberty, who enlightens the world from the land of the free and the home of the brave, seems to he hiding her light under a Peck in France

Many serious automobile accidents have recently happened in New York. A doctor's assistant was killed by a head-on collision with one of the machines while riding his bleycle, and a prominent citigen met his death through his automobile running away. It refused to answer to the controlling lever, reached a speed of 30 miles an hour and then struck the curb. throwing out its occupants. The machine continued its erratic course down the street and was finally stopped by people who threw obstructions in front of it. The wheels kept on turning just the same till the power was exhaused. The machine was not hurt.

Even a cat may lead a double life. A story is now going the rounds of a feline who divides his favors between two familles living on Fifteenth street, above Jetferson, and his fickle disposition hus caused a serious rupture in their eratwhile friendly relations. One morning ha walked into the back yard of one of the premises and proceeded to make himself at home. The cook fed him and named him Jim, and he soon became an acknowledged member of the household. One day last week, while Jim was affectionately rubbing against the legs of the master of the house in the back yard calling: "Here, Moses! Here, Moses!" Jim pricked up his cars. Then a woman's head appeared over the fence, and the owner of it suggested that Moses be sent home at once. "That isn't Mooss; that's Jim," said the man. "He is no Jim; that's Moses." retorted the woman across the tence, "Come home Moses, and get your cream." The cat clambered over the fence. "Here, Jim! Here, Jim!" called the man. At this uncture the cooks of the two families appeared on the scene, and the Jim cat's cook expressed her opinion of the Moses cat's cook. It turned out that the cat with the aliuses took breakfast at 7, dinner at 1, and supper at 6 in the house where he was known as Jim, and breakfast at 8, lunch at 2, and dinner at 7 next door, where he was known as Moses.

Maud Muller and the 'Mobile. S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald. Maud Muller on a Summer's day out to rake the fragrant hay. She glanced up toward the distant town. To see if the Judge was riding down. Then she leaned upon her rake to rest And a nameless longing filled her breast. A bine fly buzzed around her and Got smashed upon her soft, white hand. Again she looked, and her round cheeks glowed—
A speck appeared far up the road. Maud raked the hay with all her might. Still keeping the growing speck in sight. In his automobile the Judge sat proud, Leaving behind him a thick dust cloud He'd never been out until that day In the splendid thing, and his heart was gay. O'er his features played a contented smile As he run over dogs in a lordly style. As she dropped her rake, saying, "My, oh, my!" Then she rushed where the cool spring bubbled And stooped to fill her little old cup. She sped to the tree beside the lane Where the Judge's mare with the chestnut

Had gnawed the rails and pawed the sod, While the Judge had been saying things, M Maud. On, on he came like a fast express She gave a hitch to the back of her dress And straightened her hat and jubbed her hair, To be sure the frinzies and all were there. The Judge gave his gray mustache a twiri and smiled, as he spied the waiting girl,

mane

And guzed at the sky, as if wondering wheth The cloud in the west would bring weather. and noticed the grass and flowers and trees And the grazing kine as he cleft the breeze. Then be grasped a handle somewhere, at last, To stop himself from going so fast; But it seemed to stick, and he gave a jerk, And was dazed to find that it wouldn't work! And, in his hurry, he steered at Maud,

Who dropped her cup and yelled "Oh, Lord!" And tried to climb the fence and got Half way across, when like a shot From a cannon, the Judge arrived and went At last Maud rose from the wreck and gazed.

Around at the scattered rails, amazed. Developing awful rates of speed She heard bens cackle and people call, Looking away o'er the fields, she raw The undulating expounder of law,

Which the mock-bird echoed from his tree. Then she took up her rake and mused awhile Saying. "Blast the automobeel or byle! "Why didn't he stick to the sorrel mare? Ah, where is he now!" Echo answered, "Where?"

Mand's rake is hanging unused today; In a horseless age what's the use of hay?

If he only had stuck to the old mare's back-Alast Alast Likewise alack