THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1900

The Oregonian. ad at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon

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Purpose. Purpose Sound Burgau-Caprain A. Thompson office at 1111 Partice avenue, Tacoma. Box SC

Business Office-The Tribune ing, New York city; "The stockery," Chicago; the B.C. Beckwith special agency, New York, For sale in San Prancisco by J. K. Cooper, 146 Market street, mear the Paince hotel, and at Goldsmith Bros. 216 Sunter street. For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., SiT Dearborn street.

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TODAT'S WEATHER - Fair and warm possibly proceeded by showers in early more log; westerly winds.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1900

There ought not to be a single ob tion in the Legislature next Winter to the method of making primary not tions under the direction and sanction of law. Whether it will secure bet. ter officials, or not, must be left to the est; but as a means of giving satisfaction to citizens and members of po litical parties, it is worth trial.

No town is made richer or stronge or more respectable by "claiming" ore population than it possesses, or stuffing the census to produce a fraudulent showing. Fraud has many clors, but none of them are "fast."

Richard Croker is not satisfied with the Republican attitude toward the "They cannot take that plank way from the Democrats," he says. ably not. The Democrats will en rely ignore the compromising revelams as to the New York ice trust, use any superiatives in vigorous denunlation of all wicked combinations, and opose drastic action of some sort or ther. Croker will join heartily in the reat reform. Consistency is a jewel no value to him. The people of New York found that he was a stockholder in the meanest of monopolles, and an abettor in its practices, and were neither surprised nor shocked. New York ws Croker, and it knows Tammany, and somehow it tolerates and embraces They have survived scandal and exposure, and are superior to facts that would forever damn the ordinary po-litical boss and the ordinary political prganization. The mistake Croker akes is in his insulting assumption that the Nation will accept him at his own estimate and that it will not unsciention by true value of any trust tration he has a hand in framing.

The trust business has been greatly verdone. Economic law is doing much to solve a problem that at one time reaten the continued pros ed to th perity of the Nation, and that still preats serious and troublesome features. We hear little just now of the prom in and organization of new trusts The speculative era has passed, and ustors are shy of them. Many efs to combine industries in a sin gle great corporation have failed beuse of overcapitalization, or want of erest, or their apparent impracti-. Other trusts have dissolved. Ality.

output was necessary to stave off ruin. But that which was a natural and legitimate effort to place a particular industry on a secure basis-an organization for self-protection and greater efficiency and economy in methods of numufacture and sale-became finally an opportunity for promoters and spec-

tors to consolidate industries, to limit production, control the market at will and sell stock to the public; and therein in great part lies the trust evil.

A MIGHTY CONTEST.

A correspondent of the London Times at Pekin, whose letter is now just two months old, insists that the chief danger of the disturbance of the peace of world, from the present status affairs in Eastern Asia, lies in the rivalry between Russia and Japan; for as between Russia and Japan it is a question who shall in the end be maser in Corea and the Yellow Sea. This

may, however, be but the first aspect of the contention, since both parties ay have ulterior designs on the tral sources of Chinese power. Again, it does not sufficiently point to the consequences that He in the rivalry of great world-forces, now meeting there. This correspondent believes that it is

only the unpreparedness of Russia which, however, she is straining every nerve to overcome, that makes her wary and slow in movements more positively aggressive. But Japan is not blind to the advances of the great power with which she knows she must ome into collision; yet she knows her dependence must be Great Britain, who sannot afford to stand as an idle witness of the further growth, on so vast a scale, of the colossal power that already menaces the British Empire at

to many points. Japan, therefore, is described as fol-

lowing with great eagerness the prog-ress of the South African War, the ternination of which will release Great Britain for such action elsewhere as events may render necessary. It is not perceived how the conflict between Russia and Japan can be averted; for the only solution that will at all sat-

isfy Japan at this time will be the complete withdrawal of Russian political influence from Corea. That Russin will do this cannot sanely be ex pected, for she is making Port Arthu a stronghold and neval station from which to command the Yellow Sea, and

pushing her railway undertaking with all possible energy, so as to be able to support her ambitious enterprises on the Pacific with the whole weight of the forces of the empire The question, then, is a pertinent one how much longer Japan can afford to wait while preparations on such a scale ontinue. Here, as it seems, is the point of collision, which may set ball the world in arms.

It is and long has been the opinion of many thinkers that this con flict, in which the protagonists would be Great Britain and Russia, is to ome out of the inevitable logic of their historic development. About a dozer years ago a book was published entitled "The Coming Struggle-Slav or Saxon?" These terms were used by the writer merely as generalizations to describe a great world-movement in which two mighty nations participate -Russia in the lead of one, England of the other. The central idea was that these two great branches of the Aryan stock, at bottom the same race but now far divergent, could not continue to conquer and colonize without sollision. The deep-seated jealousy and

ill-will which Russia and England show oward each other prove that each in acting upon a profound instinct, that sooner or later must come that struggle for dominton which shall determine whether the civilization of the Slav or that of the Saxon shall be the cly lization of the Eastern world."

There is reason to believe that France has seen its best days. Italy and Spain need not now be taken into acco And there is reason to think that German power is not far from its culmination. The Germans themselves seen to be conscious of this. Their territory situated in the heart of Europe, dense ly peopled, does not furnish any great facilities for repelling aggressions, and the Germans do not colonize. The system of the "balance of power," so long recognized in Europe, will not permit any extensive conquests of adjoining nations by Germany. The Germans, during recent years, have indeed been naking efforts to drive the wedge of colonization into islands and continents n various parts of the world, but their uccess is not great; and as the Ger mans can colonize only by sea, avoidance of war with Great Britain is es sential to any advancement in this di-

| whatever among the gold-diggers; there was, on the contrary, an

and natural adjustment of their respective claims. All this, in the absence of any statute or special prece dent; all the result of law-abiding habits and knowledge that anarchy must follow if there were no regular and orderly procedure. Now Congress has provided for the working of the beach, and has practically left the whole thing to the miners. Except that a limit is defined where beach claims end and the tundra begins, and the working territory is unnecessarily narrowed, the miners can do just as they ease. They can organize mining districts, and prescribe rules and regu lations, and develop the claims in their own way. This is what they did in the first place upon their own initiative and authority. Now they are backed up by specific statute. The miners have kept the peace in the past; they doubtless will in future.

THE TROUBLE WITH FUSION.

Last week the Peoples Party of Washington emerged from its gloomy cave of demoralization, disaster and despair and canvassed the situation History strides with rapid legs on the north bank of the Columbia. The Era of the Great Reform began in 1896, when the allied patriots won a mighty victory. It was punctuated with crushing defeat in 1898. In 1900 it is losing on a mournful scene of rult and desolution. It was four years from Sumter to Appomattox. It is four years since the entrenched forces of the McGraw government struck their flag and retired without the honors of war. Now the tattered and broken fusion army is preparing for its last hand before its final capitulation

The Reformers do not face the inev Itable with courage or good grace. In deed, they are more anxious for vengeance than they are for vindication and victory, and they give some signs of a purpose to adopt the Chinese method decapitating the leaders, who, they think, have brought them into their dismal plight. Their numbers are dereasing, their differences are growing, and the outlook is black and bopeless Naturally, they think somebody is to blame. Many of them units in saying it is Rogers, and they are not choice about the language they use in referring to the Sage of Puyallup. The rest say it is not Rogers, and they employ equally imposite hyperbole in speaking of his maligners. In view of this more or less housest difference of opini among statesmen and reformers, it may be worth while to offer an entirely unblased and impartial judgment,

The whole trouble lies with the party tself. It lies in fusion, which is the ssence of dishonesty. It lies with the party leadership, which in great part was and is self-seeking, corrupt, impractical and entirely lost to any proper sense of what is due to the general welfare. Washington had a Populist Legislature in 1897. There were in it nest men, of course; but it was bought up, first, by a candidate for United States Senator; and, second, by the railroads. It was without any sort of question the most venal body that ver assembled in the Northwest.

It is generally agreed in Washington that Governor Rogers is an upright nan, and that he has discharged his duties with fidelity and with moderate ability. But his course has greatly of fended many party leaders, who vio lently oppose his candidacy for remination, and will probably succ in defeating him. The Oregonian does not pretend to say that this hostility to Rogers has for its foundation only the little personal purposes of small men' Doubtless they-many of them have sufficient reasons, whether pollt ical or personal. Populist testimony on this subject will, however, be inter esting. A. C. Little, State Fish Commissioner-not unknown in Oregonhas written a letter to a Montesand sets forth, am in which he

the closer working of natural resources producer finds it a good thing to

In the Grand Ronde Valley of East-ern Oregon the raising of sugar beets has been demonstrated a success. In the Palouse country of Washington also success has attended the growing of sugar beets for the mill at Waverly but not to the same degree as in the Grand Ronde, because the industry in newer in Washington. The crop is gradually extending to the Umatilla ountry and the Walla Walla Valley, with every promise of proving a welrop, wheat. In the Chehalem Valley of Yamhill County an effort is now be ing made to get a beet acreage that the crown. will warrant the building of a sugar mill at Newberr, Similar movements are taking form for other parts of the Willamette Valley. Farmers in many

cases are reluctant to engage in grow ing the new crop, but without their cooperation no mill can run. It may be accepted as true that capital would not seek investment in sugar mills unless there were reasonable assurance that the business would yield profit to grower of beets as well as maker of sugar, for if beetgrowing cannot be made profitable, the mill is sure to be dead loss to its owners, through inability to get raw material to work up. The Oregonian does not presume to advise farmers in particular cases to abandon one crop for another, but it would like to see the beet-sugar industry thrive in the Northwest, belleving it to be in the line of healthy develop ment. It believes it will be, generally speaking, of advantage to the farmer to reduce wheat acreage and increase beet area-better for the wheatraiser

and better for the general farmer. It tends to the diversity that gives stability to agriculture. It makes the soil give work and a livelihood to a greater number of people. It keeps at home large sums of money that would otherwise be sent away. It contains the of a great and profitable industry, that shall materially increase the wealth of the state and the prosperity of the people.

Boston celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill last Monday This battle descrives mention because of the loss suffered by the British, who brought into action something over 3000 men, certainly not more than 3500 The official British returns gave the killed and wounded at 1054, or 30 per cent of the force engaged, a greater per cent of loss than was suffered at Blenheim or Malplaquet, where the loss was but 25 per cent. The American lost 411 killed and wounded out of 150 engaged, or 20 per cent of the whole. At Waterico the British lost 34 per cent, but the battle lasted all day, while Bunker Hill lasted only an hour and a half. One hundred and fifty-sever British officers were killed and wound ed at Bunker Hill. At Gettynburg the loss was about 25 per cent, and at Gravelotte the German loss was less than 14 per cent.

Not as much money is spent in the

United States in a Presidential campaign per capita as is necessarily used in a general Parliamentary election England. In the general elections of 1874 and 1880, the cost to a successful candidate of a county sent was about \$15,000, and of a borough sent about \$4000, and even in 1892 Mr. Gladstone' small majority in Midlothian cost more than \$12,000, or an average of \$8 28 every vote registered. The expense of that election in England and Wales was nearly \$4,000,000; in Scotland, \$558,000. and in Ireland, \$225,000, making a total of \$4,813,000 for the United Kingdom. The average cost of each vote in England was \$1 04; in Scotland, \$1 16, and in Ireland about 68 cents. If elections were as costly in this country as in England, the expenses in 1896 would have been about \$14,000,000.

ay be hoped that the exhibit pre-

has been caused by waste of the apprepriation, however, a little annoyance may be felt. But some compensation

ay be found in the fact that the Commissioner and a large force of assist ants and clerks are having a very nice time at expense of the Government. On his way to Kansas City it may be hoped that Jim Ham Lewis will go

around via New York and drop a tear or two on the remains of Tim Wood-ruff's Vice-Presidential boom. It would be a touchnig commingling of sympathetic souls.

Now let us see whether Charley

Towne will be given a chance to refuse

Why We Export Gold. New York Evening Post.

New York Evening Post. The renewal of gold exports has been added to other circumstances of a dis-turbing nature, such as the outbreak in China and the damage to the Spring wheat crop in the Northwest, to depress the stock market. But really there is nothing in all of our holdings that we can so easily spare as a few millions of gold. We readily lose sight of the fact that we are produces of sold to the that we are producers of gold to the extent of more than \$5,000,000 per month. extent of more than \$5,000,000 per month and that we receive by the back door, from the Klondiks and other Alaskar gold fields, a sum ranging from \$10,000. 000 to \$20,000,000 per year. The officia records account for \$10,000,000 duly im-ported from British Columbia. How much is brought in by returning miners in their own belts and boxes there is no way of ascertaining, but it is safe to as-sume that we are taking in new gold from the mines at the rate of \$5,000,000 per annum. That this is more than we have need for in our circulation is proved by the fact that we now and then ex-port some portion of it. It is one of our products in the same sense that copper and lead are. If Germany and France want to buy some of it, that fact ought not to disturb our dreams or have any depressing effect upon our security mar ket

The Second Term.

Chicago Journal. It is rather late in the day to question the renomination of Mr. McKinley. That was taken for granted as early as March was taken for granted as early as March 4, 1865; and upon the strength of it Mr. McKinley has given us a first term dis-tinguished mainly by subservience to ex-pediency. Thousands of Republicans would rather see some other man nomi-nated this year; but it's too late. The other man should have been talked up a iong while see. ong while ago.

So long as we continue the amiable practice of giving a President two terms, if he can get them, so long shall we have from him a first term devoted to laying pipes for the second. During his first term a man no stronger than Mr. Mo-Kinley is a creature of expediency

It would be much better to limit a President to one term, and make that term eight years. Then, perhaps, he might display a little indep s and Mr. McKinley may be naturally weak,

or so bound that he has been unable to put forth his strength. Let us hope it is the latter, and that, if he be re-elected, he will, having nothing further to scheme

for, cut loose from the spoilst exhibit some of the backbone th me that he is alleged by his admirers to possess.

A Queer Commentary.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican Is it true that Mrs. Mary Baker G. Is it true that Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy is now suffering from a progressive disease? Is it true that she does not re-ceive visitors because she can't? These queries are made simply in the interest of Christian Science. If, as Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy has said in her writings, disease is wholly imaginary, why should she yield to it? And if disease is wholly imaginary, why is not death also? Death may be much more imaginary than disbe much more imaginary than dis-and may be proved so by those who may be try it, as we all must do, even the "mother" of Christian Science. But what a queer commentary on the teachings of this vagary that its "mother" has to seclude herself "In order not to hinder m work for God and our ca Perhaps expects to be translated.

Buller Again a Hero in London.

An Earnest Statement.

The Booms.

How they boom! How they sprout and grow and flourish they wither to their doom. How they're booming, booming, Through the day and through the night-How each whooping delegation New Control of the statement of the matter

Thinks that it will save the nation

With its man to lead the fight.

See the dark horse with his boo

the gath'ring gloom.

How he blinks, blinks, blinks,

Oh, the booms, booms, boo

With his "wait-and-watch-me" winks-

the swiftly grown mushrooms

By the boomee roundly cur Ob, the boomless booms,

Oh, the hooms, booms, booms, bo

ette l

the tomb-like gloom that dogms boomiless booms.

the

Kinley

Sudden boom!

booms!

Ob.

verwhelmingly for it.

London Cable to the Chicago Tribune. Sir Redvers Buller's feat in driving the Boers from Laing's Nek and penetrating into the Transvaal by the various parses

GOSSIP OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, June 20 .-- There somewhat of a struggie between certal states for the honor of having one of th new battleships named for them, and seems to be a case of the East array against the West. As a matter of fac the matter will probably be compromised and one will be named for a Wester state, while the other will bear the nam of a state in the Exst. Rhode Islan of a state in the mast, whose issued and Virginia are the two most prominent states on this side of the continent that are straggling for recognition, while in the West Washington, Colorado, Minne-sota and the Dakotas are in the fight. This choice of name is to be made by the Secretary of the Navy. The State of Washington, through the cruiser Over

Washington, through the cruiser Olympia, has received considerable advertising in this line, and may be skipped over for the present. For that matter, the cruiser Minneapolis and the new cruiser Denver are credited to each of the other

states. In addition to the two battleships, there In Boutton to the two buttoning, are three armored cruisers to be named. All battleships are to be named for states and there is an effort being made to have these cruisers also bear the name of states, although that is yet a matter of speculation. It is quite probable that one of the new cruisers will bear the name Charleston, to take the place of the little

cruiser lost in Philippine waters. There are a number of ships now near-ing completion in the various yarda. Cramps expect to turn out the coast-line battleship Alabama within a month, which will then be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron. The Wisconsin, anther coasting battleship, is within 8 per cent of completion at the Union iron Works, at San Francisco. The Illinds, a third of this class, will probably remain third of this class, will probably remain in the yard at Newport News for the remainder of the present year, awaiting completion. The Maine, Missouri and Ohio, all new battleships, are making good progress at Cramps', Newport News and the Union yards, respectively. Work on the cruisers and smaller ves-scie is not an wall advanced. The div

sels is not so well advanced. The six sheathed protected cruisers are but just begun. Four monitors are from one-quarter to one-third complete, and the feet of torpedo-boats and destroyers are making the best progress possible. They have been delayed somewhat by difficulty in securing the quality of steel required, but this difficulty has at last been surmounted. The Goldsborough, Stringham and Balley, 20-knot flyers, will be the first of these to enter active service, and are expected to be placed in commission within the next two months. Others of the class will follow during the Summer. and by Autumn it is expected to have a

cood-sized fleet of these fivers in commit Democracy's Hunt for Vice-Presiden The Democrats have on hand a scheme for the selection of an Eastern man for chairman of the National committee. One man who is very much in earnest in favor of the Democratic party says that the only thing for the Democrats to do is to select a man from the East for chairman, and to call in as members of the executive committee men like Gor-man, ex-Senators Smith, of New Jersey, and Murphy, of New York, and other and aturphy, of New York, and others who will be able to raise money for a campaign fund, who have got some polit-ical sense. "The thing to do," he said, "is to let Jones of Arkansas and John-ston of Kansas establish their head-quarters in Chicago and chase the anise seed has around the construction. This was seed bag around the country. This was what they did in 1896, and that is all they are fit to do in 1990. The trouble with those fellows, and especially the Southern men, is that they do not know anything about managing a campaign in the whole country. Their idea of a campaign has always been to holst a 'nigger up in the air and scare the voters of the outhern States to them. When it comes

to appealing to the intelligence of the people they do not know how to go about it. While it is not sure that they will call back the old managers, yet there is every reason why they sho uld. and if that can be brought about, there and if that can be brought about, there is more hope for us during the coming campaign. Bryan has been informed that this was necessary, and he has been told that he ought to invite Gorman and those other Democrats to become members of the executive committee, and that an Eastern man should be selected." In this access commutate it is because

In this same connection it is learned that a number of men who are behind this scheme for an Eastern man for chairman of the National committee are soing to Kansas City in hopes of com-pelling the Democrats to swallow Towne as a Vice-Presidential candidate. They att this is

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The angle will scream July 4 in Kansas Nev. but it will be a scre

It is to be hoped that the European irmies will not take their queue from the Boxers.

It is very evident that the ice trust hasn't sent that block of stock to Jupiter Pluvius.

The Boers have captured the British mall, but, of course, if they found any of Web Davis' letters they didn't open them.

Democratic orators will now point, as & result of the oppression of trusts, to the army of census-takers who have lost jobs lately.

Champ Clark, of Missouri, says that a Democratic victory is in the air. He neglects to add that just at present it is hind an opaque cloud.

Silver has flunked on Bryan, but things are getting in such shape that he ought to be able to draw a parallel between the price of wheat and the price of ice.

There is one hopeful thing about the trouble, in China. The names of the battle-fields will not occupy so much space in the press dispatches that there is no room for news.

The small boy and his firecrackers are again in evidence on Portland streets, and the din is likely to grow as the Fourth approaches, and to last until after the 5th. Nervous people, therefore, must make up their minds to endure a whole lot of needless noise, as the rights of the American youth cannot be abridged just because his noise may an noy everybody but himself.

O, sunny, sunny Summertime, We'we heard of you: They my that in some favored clima, Your skiss are blue; rour same are blue; That every day the kindly sun Ehines in the sky, And bright stars, when the day is done Beam forth on high. They say the days are fair and warm; That form That flowers bloom; And that no wild and Wintry storm And that no wild and writer storm Brings cold and gloom. O, snaron of enchanted days, Pray find some way To come, that we may sing thy praise, Up here some day.

In mentioning the return of Captain

Brown from the Enst a few days ago it was stated that his Down East friends here were disappointed because he brought them no "dulse." Several inquiries have been received from persons who want to know what dulse is, and one person writes that the word should have been spelled "duice." The correct spelling is "duise," The article is a seawced, caten in some countries from, sometimes mixed with 'tangle" or kelp, as a sort of salad. When iried, it is of a purplish color, and, although to persons not accustomed to it, of a disagreeable taste, is much liked by wellers on the senconst. In some places it is sold by dealers in confectionery, etc., and the school children invest their pennics in it, as children here do in nuts and candles. It is or used to be sold as an anthelmintic. A liking for it is decidedly an acquired taste.

The Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed was met by an admirer at the capitol recently, who addressed him by the plain, unfrilled title of "mister." The deposed czar looked at his admirer with an expression of surprise, and then, extending his hand, drawled:

"I am glad you addressed me as mister, You are a scholar and a gentleman. Everywhere I go hearly everybody calls me Mr. Speaker. Now, every American who keeps up with the times knows that I am not now Spenker, and every well-inormed American knows that the title of Speaker, unlike that of Colonel or Judge does not adhere to the wearer after he esumes the post of honor in private station. I like the title of mister. It is heter than Judge or Colonel, and is far more distinguished in this day of military heroes and just and learned interpreters of the law. You show by calling me Mr. Reed that you are a man of sense, and therefore you will please accept my assurances of my most distinguished considerations." It is a noticeable fact that women pasengers in street-cars as a class are not as accommodating to members of their own sex as they might be. Take, for example, a time of the day when the majority of passengers are women. Each usually occupies room enough on the seat for two, and by this means, with only an average number of passengers, the senting capacity of the car has the appearance of being consumed, when in reality there is still room for guite a few more. A woman boards the car, she glances through it. No one moves, and she reaches for a strap and stands. After a block or more has been covered, perhaps the conductor comes to her assist. ance. Some, of course, are not so easily imposed upon, and ask for a seat and get it. It is a common thing to see a man give his seat to a woman, when if a few of the fair sex present would fill up the vacant spaces, there would be room enough for everybody. In the old horse-car days in some Eastern cities, there was a sign displayed in each car, "Eleven on a side." The seat was probably intended for 10, and it was evidently meant that 11 could be seated with a squeeze. The cars were then small. The modern car is half as long again, but women seem to think that the rule of II still applies, and that the increase in the length of cars was only for the purpose of adding to the comfort and luxury of this mode of transit. This might do if the companies would cease to run on the idea that there is always room for one more.

the the wallpaper trust. It was ce a complete monopoly, and was ap-rently successful. But it has been asingly difficult in recent years to intain a uniform scale of prices be cause of failure was not incompenanagement or a dull market. On of the trust-owners, in explaining the oposal to discolve the corporation and ore the works to individual propriorship, said;

competition in the past few years merns has been of such a characte that it has become virtually impossible to re-

and it. Had we known as much about the business in 1802 as we do now, the company would never have been formed. Bloog this trust was organized, several large manufacturing concerns have been started in Obleago and other places, which have had ach success in disposing of a grade of wall er not quite as good as ours, but very clo prevalmating it, at much lower prices. No dividends have been paid on the

225,000,000 of common stock.

A year or two since the commercial ravelers of the country were in great alarm over the movement toward conextration of large manufacturing eneprises, because it threatened to destroy competition and to make unnecary the employment of so large an y of traveling salesmen. It was mated that 50,000 would be thrown of employment. But they were ot. The drummers are just as numerus, just as active and just as ubiquias ever. They make just as much oney. Their employment is just as cure, their services just as indispenable. The drummer is the embodi-cent of activity and enterprise. To suble ithdraw him from the field is to de lare that push, aggressiveness, the ultivation of customers, the opening of new markets, the advertisement of wares and products, are unnecessary ctors in modern business conditions This is an utterly false assumption. and every intelligent and prudent busimun knows it to be false, and that it will be false as long as indus ry is diversified and the public wants EaliBett one

The trust that is a trust and has a onopoly of any natural or manufacared product must be regulated. But many of them are there? Not so namy as people think. We hear of the bei trust, but there are in fact thiren steel trusts, or corporations, and the competition between them is active ad keen. The tobacco trust has its vals and so even has the Standard monopoly. The whisky trust was n had brought ruin, and many diswere bankrupt or all but bankpt. So, with many others, combition for the cheapening of produc the reduction of the cost of marng and the proper distribution of himself. There was no serious conflict,

rection. Besides, there are various affinities and influences which would as sure England at least of friendly neutraity on the part of Germany in any strugggle between Slav and Anglo Saxon. Into a strife like this the United States will not plunge, for we

are happily freed by our unquestionable supremacy in America from those

international struggles which distract the other hemisphere, and we can move along in our own paths, with little fear of foreign interference. Though we are in the Philippine Islands, we shall not engage in any of the contentions for territory on the continent of Asia We shall not want a part of China. But the struggle for supremacy there can not be averted, and the great colossi who are to contest it with each other are England and Russia; and though a "modus" may for a time be agreed upon, the final trial must come. England, therefore, will support Japan. In itself, this present uproar in China is not so very serious. But what is to come of it? The air is pregnant with a storm that may envelop the whole sky. The difficulties in Afghanistan and Bulgaria and Corea are only the faintest premonitory murmurs, upon a lin of contact between rivals, longer than the world has yet known in the history of national events; and yet the real evidence of the coming struggle is the massing of the social forces on either side. There may be a dozen conflicts, followed by a dozen reconillintions, which would mean little, but for the vast powers looming up behind.

At bottom it is a conflict between liberal ideas and centralized despotism.

Stories that riot and bloodshed are likely to ensue on Cape Nome beach during the Summer do an injustice to the miner and prospector. The people who have gone to Nome are mostly American citizens, with strong predilections for law and order, and the maintenance of organized government. Last year, when the law of the beach had not been written, they contrived a working arrangement, based on com mon consent, that gave each individual miner a fair opportunity to do for

other things, the following:

A certain crowd of disgruntled person nrgely single-taxers, are making the m ittor personal fight against the Governor. a only to meet this disgraceful crowd t Governor has attempted to do any po A large part of the kick and figh that is made against him is rande by a class of grafters whom he would not allow to graft the present administration.

The Peoples party was besten in Washington in 1898 largely on its rec ord. It had proved itself wholly worthy the trust reposed in it. Its leaders betrayed the state, sold their nduence and their votes, and gener ally displayed a measure of moral turpitude that shocked and outraged all tense of right and decency. The state could not close its eyes to the facts It turned them out in 1898. It will complete the job in 1900. Honest men, i would seem, the Populist leaders then selves will not suffer to remain in office; dishonest men the public as whole will look after,

PROMISE OF THE BEET-SUGAR IN DUSTRY.

The beet-sugar industry of the North west promises to flourish without the stimulus of a state bounty or other artificial support. This is gratifying be cause an important industry is thereby put on a safe and honest basis and be comes an element of strength to the ommunity. It will work out its own destiny as a wholesome agent of pros perity, developing the resources of the country, giving diversity to its products and a better balance to its com nerce. The beetgrowers, as well as the sugar manufacturers, will be independent of public bounty. They will not be a drag on the taxpayers. There will

be no question to vex the future as to when the industry shall cease be "infant" and shall be compelled to stand alone or fall,

Of course, it takes effort to establish these new industries, and they should eceive every proper encouragement This will come, however, through private channels, and not from the public reasury. Therefore the new industry will be adjusted to the conditions and emands of the country, on laws not made by Legislatures nor annulled by

politicians. The people interested in the business, in every branch of it, will be educated to make it succeed on its merits. This will make it a source of

industrial strength, and not of political weakness. The greater part of this ducation comes to the producer of the beets, as a necessary part of his equip-ment for making his end of the busitess pay. Indeed, most of the effort expended in establishing the industry

has been to get the growers interested to get them to till their land so that it would yield the profit it ought to yield. In too many cases the inertia of the farmer, who clings to wheatraising and grassgrowing because they seem to re-

quire less effort, is overcome with diffi-uliy. But it is being overcome, and with the result that usually follows

sented yesterday in The Oregonian of the mining locations in Grant County during the year ended May 31 caught the attention of the great numbers here and elsewhere who are interested in that section. This report, embracing 1445 quartz claims, 52 placers, 25 mill sites and 7 tunnel-sites," and covering two pages of The Oregonian, set in agate, will give some idea of the extent of mining development attempted in that county. Many of these locations are, of course, only tentative But others give great encouragement, and not a few proved good. In Bake there is a record better still, not per-haps in the number of "claims," but in development. The prospects must be good that can engage and hold the attention of so many men.

e87.

Editor Johnny Wilson, in his Seattle organ, pays a noble tribute to Mark Hanna on his re-election as Nationa Republican chairman. Editor Johnny will not fail to send a marked copy to the big boss, just to show what his admirers and imitators are saying and doing for him out this way. To bash in the sunshine of the great man's favor, and incidentally to keep within

hailing distance of the campaign sack is the summit of felicity, in the view of the journalist and ex-statesman from Seattle, Spokane and Ellensburg,

Josh Wink, in Baltimore America (What's the use of apologizing to Allen Poe for a little thing like this?) Hear the booming of the booms-How they boom! We had our mild Winter, and enjoyed it. So, it appears, did the Hessian fly the aphts, the hop louse and other pests agriculture and horticulture of which Jack Frost is the natural enemy Having rejoiced that this potent ally was disarmed during the season of his legitimate reign, there is nothing to do now but to fight the battle against the pests single-handed, and the hot ter the campaign against them in fields hopyards and orchards that have been invaded, the more abundant will be the crops.

Italy still is in the lead of nations ending emigrants to the United States Austria-Hungary follows a close sec-ond. And Russia is third. It is a curious change from the old drift of migration, which was from Germany, the British Islands and from Scandinavian ountries

Booming booms, booms, booms, booms, boo booms, booms, booms, booms, booms, boo booms, booms, booms, booms, boo Oh, the booming and the bursting of Let it be observed that we are no sending troops to China on an errand of conquest, or to get a "slice" of territory, but to rescue and protect ou See the much-inflated booms -Bubble booms! How the wind within them swells them like own people in China. We are not going to mix up in that partition and its consequences the swittig grown mushrooms. How they shatter, shatter, shatter, When the puncture comes at last. How they shitter, and warp and shrivel Into dead and done-for drivel That unbooms them vory fast. How they burst, burst, burst, By the boomes roundly cursed! Oh the boomes booms.

The calamity of an inadequate exhibit at Paris the American people will endeavor to suffer with screnity. If it

all they will get out of it. Anybody that can judge what the opinions of the Demaround Majuba Hill is one of the most re-markable military triumphs of the war. It has done not a little to rehabilitate beracy are is almost sure to understand that it does not want to swallow the whole Populist ticket, simply because it It has come not a little to rehabilitate this much abused commander in the minds of the public, but what is even a stronger influence in replacing him as a popular favorite is the discovery that he is hated by the Rhodestie or Kimberley million-alres, by whom it is now tacity recog-need by the rest or the state of the state of the state interest events the state of the state of the state of the state interest events of the state of the state of the state of the state interest events of the state of the state of the state of the state interest events of the state of the state of the state of the state interest events of the state of the state of the state of the state is a state of the state of th is told to. If Towno is refused a place on the Democratic ticket, it will le promising to make him Secretary of State, in case Bryan should be elected. nized almost everywhere the war has been The Tax on Beer. brought upon us. The sense of fair play as well as a feeling of resentment agains

Shortly before the adjournment of Con-gress a bill was reported from the com-mittee on finance which was understood his misuse causes many even to exagged ate the greatness of Buller's recent strat to be in the interest of the large brewers throughout the country. It prohibited hereafter the manufacture of what is known as the eighth kegs in size by Richmond (Va.) Times. Richmond (Va.) Times. For our part, while we do not want to see the South's representation in Con-gress cut down, we would be willing to make the exchange with the North of every Congressman and every voter in the Electoral College which the South has based on peero suffrage for freedom from negro suffrage, and we would 'accept the exchange as an inestimable boon from a merciful God to an afficient monde. Only withdrawing that class of stamps from sale and making the smallest stamp for a quarter keg. The two factions of brewers had hearing, and it is well under-stood what the trouble was. The big brewers represented that they could not distribute small-sized kegs throughout distribute small-sized kegs throughout the country, because they lost the kegs, which were more expensive than the beer itself. The little brewers maintained that this was in the interest of the bottle works of the big concerns, and that it would injure them to a great extent if it should be passed. Of course, politics had to come into it. The big because of the bottle merciful God to an afflicted people. Only let the North agree to the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment, and we will accept the consequences. As we have said, the politicians of the Bouth would, of course, object, but we believe that the bone and to come into it. The big brewers came down to Washington and made a deal with the Democrats to force through a bill repealing the tax of \$1 per barrel imsinew of the Southern States would be

posed by the war revenue law on beer. Of course, the Democrats could not force this through, but the big brewers saw no opportunity to get it through by the Republicans, and it was believed that the liquor interests generally were going against the Republican party on this account. It was not long before the big brewers, however, found out that the Democrats had espoused the cause of the little brewers in the matter of the eighth keg stamp bill, and were hostile to the enactment of the proposed legislation. As a matter of fact, the big brewers were more anxious to get this bill through than to get the repeal. The consequence was that the Republican majority, having reported the bill for the abolishm ent o

How they shout, shout, shout, Till the pipe goes out. Oh, the booms, booms, booms, booms, booms, booms, booms, booms reported the bill for the abolishment of the eighth kegs, stands in better odor with the big brewers than do the Demo-crats, who vociferated for the repeal of the tax of \$1 a barrel on beer. Those Democrats who held any hopes thit some political sense, in small things, at least, had come to the Democratic managers, are bibling work strength on this has Like the dashing of a tin-canned dog adown the gathring gloom. How he whispers, whispers, whispers, In the corner of the room. To the coming delegations He explains his calculations Thil his boom is in its tomb. are kicking very strongly on this been

Literary Diffenties.

Washington Star. "She has been talking about writing ovel for years," said one woman. "Yes," answered the other. "But I don' think she'll ever get it completed. She has followed the plan of those authors who study their personal acquaintances for types of character." "Int't the method a good one"" "Not in her case. When her husband refuses her anything she wants to put him in as the vitials, and when he does

as she wishes she wants to make him the hero. It keeps her continually rewriting the first chapter." Roosevelt Stronger Than McKinley.

New York Press, Rop. There are many voters in New York who would not wish to vote for McKinley without Roosevelt, but who do wish to and will vote for Roosevelt with Mc-

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

The easiest man in the world to bunco is the man who has had enough success to make him have confidence in his own judgment .--

There goes a well-known writer, yet people don't seem to care to talk to him. Gilkine-What does he write? Bilkins-Insurance.-Ohio State Journal.

That Is Different -"Love laughs at lock smiths," quoted the minister's wife. "But not at wedlocksmiths," amended the minister.--Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. "Woman ought to have administration-ber

touch will calm and purify the turgid, muddy pool of politics." Now, go slow, Eliza; you've temporarily overloaded the Empress of China." --Chicago Record.

Office and the Man .- "In England they say & Office and the main in branch toy as a man stands for office. In this country we may a man runs' for office. Why is this?" "Well, the principal reason is that if a man "smood for office over here he'd never get one." -Chicago Herald.

-Chicago Herald. Bunny Slope-So you wux in de reg'lar army for three years? How did yer like it? North-ern Litze-Oh, it wus simply great? Only for de grub, de drills, de clothes, de officers, de harracke, and de puy, it would lay way ever de average state prison.-Judge.

de average mans prices state. All that Was Needed - Missionary-We wish he extend the glad gospel tidings to the utter-mest parts of the earth, and there is onl one way in which we can do that. Mr. Porken-ined, of Chicago-Of course! I understandi Chicago's got to extend her city limits sgain; that's all -- Puck.

Wheat has gone up 20 cents in the Chicago market in the last two months. Silver has not gone up at all. This is a most unaccountable divorce of the celebrated twins of the '96 campaign.