# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER. Probably showers

#### PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 30

It is doubtful whether the census of the present year will show much inse of the rural population of the United States. In many of the older states some reduction of the rural population may, indeed, be expected. the urban population in each will show increase; and it is probable that fourfifths of the entire gain of the past ten years will be found in the towns and

This is a consequence of the vast diversification of manufacturing industry, and at the same time a cause of Means are found of gaining livelihood through employment in industries naturally concentrating in towns and cities; and the immense extent and diversity of this employment, in circles ever widening, is the secret of that growth of our urban population which no one in former times could have fore-

We have now three cities of over t million people, and three or four more that approach three-quarters of a million each. No other nation presents such a record. England has but one city of over one million. Russia possibly has two. France, Germany and Austria have but one each. China, indeed, may have three or four, but in China the multitude counts for little, and such a population is scarcely worth enumeration. Tokio, Japan, may have

Most of our smaller cities will show growth proportional with the larger ones; some of them even greater. Of econdary cities, Boston and Pitt\_burg will not appear in the census as large as they are in fact, for their great suburbs and environs are really part of remselver. Boston, were its boundaries extended, as those of many other cities have been, would approach the million mark. Besides Pittsburg, great towns, Cincinnati, Cleveland Buffalo and San Francisco, will show nearly 400,000 each, and Detroit, Washington and Milwaukee will stand near the 300,000 line. New Orleans, Jersey City, Kansas City, Louisville, Newark and Minneapolts may each exceed 200, 600; and of cities of 100,000, the list will be long. In 1890 there were in the United States 124 cities having a population exceeding 25,000 each, and 840 cities and towns having a population her o these last will now exceed 1000.

We had twenty-eight cities contain ing 100,000 inhabitants or more each in 1890, and we shall find this year at least ten more. In 1890, 29 per cent of our population lived in cities of 8000 or more, against 4 per cent at the beginning of the century, and 12 per cent at the middle of it. We shall now find 35 per cent, perhaps more. Urban population is now growing rapidly in sev-eral of our Southern States. Hereto fore, four-fifths of it has been found it the North and so rapid is the growth of Northern cities that this proportion may still be found to contin

Except in the newer states, no great increase of our rural population is henceforth to be expected. Indeed, the tendency in such states as Ohlo, Indiana and Illinois is rather toward its reduction. In many places the farms are becoming larger. Small holders are selling out their lands, and the towns and cities, with their diversified indus tries, swallow up the population. This will go on, till manufacturing industry shall be pushed to its limit, which no one now can foretell.

It might eastly fall out that the Dem ocrais will gain the next House of Representatives, even if they lose the Pres The Republican majority is now thirteen. In the previous Co gress it was fifty-five. Eighteen of the thirty-four New York Representatives are Democrats, although the total Republican majority in the state for Congressmen was in 1898 something like 15,000. If that state goes Demo-eratic this Pall, or if McKinley carries it by only a small majorityeither of which is likely-the chances of losing several more Republicans are excellent. There are various other close districts throughout the United States that the Republicans now hold, and may at any time be deprived of. If the country goes Republican on the eneral issue, the tendency will be to help win the House, and this is the one favorable feature of the situation. A divided Congress would not disturb the gold sundard, under a Republican Administration; but it would make trou-ble over the legislation proposed for our dependencies, and in all the many estions growing out of expansion. On the other hand, there would be no more Porto Rican tariff bills, nor ship subsidy bills.

Argentine wheat shipments for the nt week have again exceeded 60 bushels. In the face of these figanddespite the persistent efforts of gain of nearly 2 cents yes-Divested of all speculative and

bottom, with prices below the normal figure. Meanwhile all other commodities have moved upward, and it is in a measure an unnatural condition of trade for this great cereal to lolter be hind the other staples which have scored such heavy advances. The advance of a week ago was too rapid, and the reaction early this week was the natural relapse following acute and unhealthy excitement; but it is not at all improbable that the inherent strength of the position of the cereal will again be asserted and a steady market at good prices result.

#### PERVERSION OF THE TRUTH.

The indictment of the Army canteen and the denunciation of the Administration for its continuance, by the Pro-hibition National platform, is not only instinct with gross ignorance, but deliberate perversion of the truth and suppression of the full facts. The framers of the platform either know nothing of the purpose or character of the canteen, or choose to misrepresent its functions and its results.

The letters submitted to Congress by Secretary Root in defense of the canteen comprised the testimony of such officers as General Miles, General Merritt, General Brooke, the three senior officers of the Army, and more than 1999 other officers, mostly company com manders of the Army and non-commissioned officers. The Adjutant-General of the Army pointed out clearly the immediate effect of closing the canteen, which was originally established and has since been maintained as a temperance institution. Before its estab lishment every garrison post had in its proximity the lowest groggeries, dance-hails and houses of ill repute. Practical experience has shown the renewal of their existence would be the certain result of closing the canteen. The enemics of the canteen in their fanaticism are really acting in partnership with the aggressive saloon interests. Against the theories of a small clump of prohibition cranks is opposed the opinio of the vast majority of the commisstoned and non-commissioned officers of the Army, and the opinions of their wives. In the letters submitted to Congres

by the War Department, 908 officers

and non-commissioned officers out of 1000 say that the canteen has improved the discipline of the Army: 739 that it has decreased desertions; \$25 that it has lessened the number of trials by courtsmartial for petty offenses; 906 that it has lessened drunkenness; and 908 that the selling of beer at the posts prevents men from going outside to procure whisky and other strong intoxicants. Captain E. L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon of the Army, reports that the percentage of cases of hospital treatment for alcoholism and its direct results, "which for the ten years pre-ceding the introduction of the canteen system averaged 64.28 per thousand, de creased during the ten years following the introduction of the canteen to 44, 46, 44, 44, 41, 37, 34, 22, 31, 30; that case of delirium tremens have been reduced 31.2 per cent; that the cases of insan ity due to intoxicants have been reduced to 31.7 per cent." The canteen is separate Liom the other features of the post exchange, and is not open on Sundays. Soldiers are not allowed to take beer to their quarters, or any other part of the post. The practice of "treat ing" is forbidden. Soldiers are not employed as "bartenders." Gambling is forbidden. The exchange is conducted by the : "diers" own money, and is a co-operative institution, conducive to good order and the morale of the men. It is a well-regulated club for the soldiers, which does not cost the Government a single cent, which protects men from drunkenness and licentiousness increases the efficiency of the Army and adds to the contentment of a soldier's life. To abolish the canteen would be a blow to sobriety and decency in the Army.

The New York Evening Post, a very able and implacable opponent of Presialm from criti cism in the matter of the Army canteen, saying that he properly asked his Attorney-General to construe the law, and that he had no other alternative but to accept his construction or get a

# INFLUX OF JAPANESE.

new Attorney-General.

It is said that the Japanese Governnent regards with high disfavor the enormous emigration from that country to the United States, and is taking rigorous measures to restrict its volume. Whatever may be the attitude and action of Japan, it is certain that many people in this country regard so great an influx of non-assimilative population as undesirable, and think it is time to place the little brown men on the same footing as the Chinese. bar exists here today against the Japanese except the alien contract law and the usual quarantine regulations, and their rigid enforcement has done little to stem the tide. Japan itself some years ago enacted a law designed to discourage emigration by requiring that each subject secure a passport, which would be granted only on condition that he provide two sureties "that the applicant will not become a public charge or fall into distress for three years." The result was the organization of twelve companies to provide sureties and transportation. The companies had their agents all through Japan. No individual could secure a passport except after months of effort. But the companies were able to do it in a few days. The bars were thus let down, emigration enormously stimulated, and the Japanese population in the United States and Canada increased by thousands each month. In April last more than 8000 Asiatics, a large part being from Japan, landed at Vic toria alone. It is officially estimated that 90 per cent of the Japanese who go to Canada eventually reach the United States. A considerable part of the Chinese also evade the exclusion law and come in. British Columbia has no prohibition again any allen but the burden of Chinese immigration has been so heavy that the authorities have im posed an onerous poll tax, and other-wise sought to reduce the coolie population. They have in some measu succeeded, at the expense of the United

One transcontinental railway company, it is said, has been a most active oter of Japanese immigration. It as replaced its white section hands with brown laborers and so Indeed he Japanese are have other rathro arge railroads

traffic in Japanese laborers might be made profitable to both the railroad

and steamship companies. It is not clear how any effective remedy can be provided to prevent the inouring of Japanese without the aid of Japan or without violation of the treaty of 1894, which gives the people of that country free ingress into America. It is probable that Japan might consent modification of the treaty, in view of its well-known desire to keep Japan for the Japanese, and the Japanese in Japan. Or it may, as reported, take independent action that would be effica-

PROSPERITY NOT A MYTH. The Democratic National platform will be promulgated at Kansas City next week, with the old threadbare creech for 16 to 1 and an expression condemnatory of what Bryan terms sacrificing the blood of the country to commercial supremacy. This gain much for the leading issues, money and expansion. If Colonel Bryan's speeches in the Northwest last Spring are reflected in the platform, there will most likely be a declaration that the prosperity of the country is not genune, and that the people cannot be truly prosperous unless their pockets are filled with silver dollars.

Bryan's panacea for our economic ills in 1896 was silver. Accept 16 to and the United States will have all the money it needs. Accept the gold standard and there will be further commercial contraction, for there is not gold enough in the world to warrant making it the unit of value. The country went for gold, and let us see what has been the result in these Pacific

States:

On December 17, 1896, six weeks after Bryan had been defeated, individual deposits in the National banks of Oreon, Washington and Idaho were \$17,-294,269 60, a decrease of over \$5,000,000 since December, 1892. This was the period when money was still in hiding, having been driven to cover by the fear of Bryanite success. With the return of confidence, our deposits rapidly accumulated, and on April 26, 1900, the date of the last report to the Controller of the Currency, they amounted in Oregon, Washington and Idaho to \$34,-897,104 56. This total has been exceeded but once since National banking was begun in the Northwest-December 2. -when the deposits were \$35,243, 374 19. Six weeks after Bryan's defeat in 1896, our loans and discounts were \$14,410,762 51; April 26, 1900, they were \$20,438,943 84.

Since the overthrow of Bryanism early four years ago, the individual deposits of the National banks of Oregon, Washington and Idaho have increased over \$17,500,000, and the loans and discounts over \$6,000,000. Between December 17, 1896, and April 26, 1900, the individual deposits of the National banks of all the Pacific Coast States and territories-Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Ariona and Alaska-have increased from \$37,888,660 87 to \$75,269,683 76, and loans and discounts from \$34,958,478 11 to \$55,184,723 44. Here we have abundance of money and enlarged use of it in business. Is this prosperity or is it a myth? Are we dreaming when the money we require is passed to us by the banker, instead of being told, as we were in 1896, that Bryanism had rendered the financial world panicky and made loans hazardous?

We of the Pacific States were the first

to be affected by the financial crisis of the early '90s, and the last to feel the new prosperity. Between the "crime of 1873." the silver coinage clause of 1890 and the visitation of Bryanism, we have had enough disaster to last us until well into the twentieth century. The gold standard, promised in 1896, and enacted into law, has lifted us out of the depression into which the silver heresy had cast us, and established us upon a firm basis. Our financial posttion, so sensitive to flurries ten years ago, is now so strong that, though the er war caused stringency in England Canada and parts of America, we were not affected one lot or tittle. Not a dollar was withdrawn from the banks nor a loan called in to meet demands from the East or from abroad. All over the Pacific Coast the stock of money is large, and it is finding its way as rapidly as conditions permit into new enterprises, or is being used to enlarge old ones. In Oregon we see it going into mines, creameries, public and private improvements, manufactures and business. In Eastern Oregon money will be available, if there is no dis-turbance of conditions, for railroad extension and irrigation works that will develop a semi-arid region capable of sustaining a population of 1,000,000 and make it tributary to Portland. Everywhere the people are prosperous and contented, and enjoying the best times they have ever known. They don't want 16 to 1. They don't want Bryan, nor his crown of thorns, nor his cross of gold. They do not want the Nation ound so that it cannot participate in the trade to be opened up in the Orient. They don't want the Chicago platform, nor any edition of it. And they don't want the present Democratic party.

The Prohibition party also "views with alarm" the demoralizing personal habits of the President. It has made the shocking discovery that he is a wine-bibber and a wine-server. There is pretty good Scriptural authority for wine-drinking, and it is quite likely that the President deems himself justified in taking it for his stomach's sake, just as his amiable critics refuse to take it for their consciences sake. There are people in this world who are happiest when they are most unhappy, and the Prohibitionists are among them, But they will never be wholly satisfied until they make everyoody else unhappy. If this inquisition into the manners and customs of a Pres ident is carried to its logical result, we may soon find the Prohibition party dragging into the campaign the un Christian fact that he smokes, or chews tobacco, or falls to say his or goes to the theater, or plays a friendly game of eucher, or drives fast horses.

crease of more than 30 per cent number of convicts in the Ore-Penitentiary speaks volumes to credit of the state. In the boom about 1890 the State Prison and County Jalls were crowded with nders against society. Hard times ot increase crime, but had a con-effect, and the new prosperity e adventurers and the criminal Oregon has advanced through ontier and boom stages of deve

thrive upon unstable social conditions has been greatly restricted. However the theories of sociologists as to the relation of crime to hard times may be disturbed, the fact remains that crime in Oregon was at high tide when everything was "on the boom," and that the readjustment of the panic and the suc ceeding years of self-reliant industry and frugality have worked a who some transformation in the social atmosphere, as well as business conditions in the state.

The speedy voyage of the Geo. W. Elder to Cape Nome and return shows that Portland's facilities for handling Alaska traffic are not inferior to the advantages of any other point. The Elder sailed May 26; she arrives back June 29, an interval of 34 days. The difficulties of navigation in Behring Sea were met with judgment and prudence; her cargo was discharged with exceptional dispatch; no accident of any kind marred the voyage; everything went well, and all were satisfied. It is creditable slike to the steamship company and to this business community that the first stage of this new and important transportation enterprise has been successfully passed. Portland can guarantee safety, dispatch, convenience and comfort to passengers for Nome; but it cannot assure them fortunes when they get there. Conditions are not reseate A vast throng of people is there. They will for the present find employment, if they want it, at good wages; but, as the expense of living is very high, not many can save a great deal. After the first activity in building, and the artificial boom in mining and real estate values, prices will fail. The majority will have in some way to do for themselves, or Many will return; many will stay; a few will get rich.

The Vice-Presidential boom of Jim Ham Lewis has been blazing its crim-son trail through Montana, and the delegation from that state will join the happy throng of persons from the far West, whose duty and pleasure it will be to support the modest ambitions of the Washington statesman at Kansas City. The Anaconda Standard says Lewis is a "good man for the place," and the Standard has quite a reputation for its ability to pick out good men in a state where good men get to the front rapidly. Colonel Lewis himself was last heard from at Butte, where he is quoted as giving a somewhat discouraging interview as to his chances, saying he "did not think there was likelihood of the nomination com-ing West." The statesman's wellknown diffidence and conspicuous habit of self-depreciation are doubtless responsible for this premature surrender. Let him cheer up. His chances are just as good as they ever were.

The picture of John G. Woolley, Prohibition candidate for President, represents a rather consumptive-looking young man in a deeply meditative attitude. There is nothing suggestive of the leader or the statesman in his face or pose-certainly nothing of the He is doubtless, however, an ruler. ideal man to lead an ideal movement to defeat, and since the Prohibition contingent is well satisfied with his omination, other people should be. He is a man of exemplary character and upright life, and his tilt at politics in leading a forlorn hope in a Presidential campaign will leave him neither the worse nor the better.

The percentage of desertions, which for many years prior to the introduction of the Army canteen averaged from 10 to 11 per cent, has since its stablishment decreased to 7.7, 5.7, 6.3, 3.6, 5.3, 3.4, 2.9; while the average num-ber of trials and convictions for drunkenness and conditions originating therefrom for the six years preceding the canteen, which was 372.5, decreased during the following six years to 160.6.

Delegate Nickell says many Demo-Presidency because he is the choice of the Populists and Silver Republicans. There are Democrats and Democrats. Over in Washington some Democrats favor Rogers for Governor because he is not the choice of the Populists and

The proceedings of the Prohibition convention were marked by great enthuslasm; so at Philadelphia; and so no doubt, at Kansas City. No political party in this country is disposed to deny the right of free and unlimited shouting before election.

Bishop Cranston denies that he advocated making Christians of Chinese at the point of the sword. The Methodist Boxer certainly would be a startling novelty in the great work of civilizing and Christianizing China,

Vic-Presidential Candidate Towns has been lecturing on a "Tour Through Europe." In a month or so he may be able to furnish some valuable rem iniscences on a Vice-Presidential nomi nation he didn't get.

If we are to have bicycle paths, let the bicyclists pay for them. Those persons who resist the tax expect not only to ride and pay nothing, but to let those who walk pay everything.

After Pingree, Bliss. No wonder the Saginaw man with the happy name got away with the Michigan nomination.

Mr. Bryan stays at Lincoln and resses the button; Kansas City will do the rest.

# Running Away With the Gold.

Pall Mali Gazette.

Lourenzo Marques—All arrivals here from Pretoria describe the fear which prevailed in Government circles preceding the debacie, when the President fled from the Transvani capital. Before the British secured Johannesburg the Boers had removed all foodstuffs and almost every

Among the passengers in the Bundes-rath for Europe was Mrs. Reltz and the family of the Transvani State Secretary. In obedience to a telegram from Pretoria the Bundesrath was detained here for fully 10 hours to await the arrival of a special train. Attached to the train was a saisom car in which Mrs. Reitz and family traveled. Mrs. Reitz was quickly identified, despite the fact that she certainly did not court observation and kept the blinds of her saloon closely drawn. In the guard's van of this train were two hitge safes, screwed to the floor and guarded by armed Hollanders. The train was taken to the extreme end of the Portuguese pier and 25 boxes of bar gold were lowered into a Portuguese Govern-ment launch, which then steamed direct for the Bundeerath. The Reitz family, with their domestic servants, went on and the mail steamer later. It has a accrinined that these was bar gold the boxes to the value of £155,000. Mr. Reitz beautiful a with a view of

providing against possible eventualities.

The passengers by the Herzog consisted chiefly of Jews from the Transvaal. The Herzog also took seventeen parcels of bar gold.

WHO'S AFRAID OF CROKER? Why Does the Democracy Cower Under His Lash?

New York Times. New York Times.

Where did Richard Croker get his right and title to apply the rod of discipline to any Tammany back for ice trust indiscretions? He is not only in the mess himself, but it was really he that got the others in. Who was it that taught them by precept and example to look out for their own pockets all the time? Instead of cowering in guilty terror before stend of cowering in guilty terror before the returned chief, awaiting the dreaded blow, they might better fall upon him and take vengeance upon the author of

Take the case of the Van Wyck brothers. Before Croker took them in hand to make their political and personal for-tunes they were respectable citizens of whom no one spoke ill. They had both served creditably upon the bench before Croker made Robert Mayor of New York and Augustus the Democratic can-didate for Governor. Up to that time they enjoyed the legitimate expectation of leading quiet, unnoticed, respectable lives, and of leaving to their children or other kin the heritage of a stainless

The Mayoralty was the ruin of Robert litical crontes speaks well of thinks well of him. In fact, the public entertains a highly unfavorable opinion of him. He can never regain what he has lost. He was done for even before the ice trust scandal revealed the ugly facts of his relation to that corrupt and

predatory enterprise.

Augustus got through his unsuccessful Governorship canvass comfortably enough, though he suffered by the general conviction that a stronger man and one more remote from Croker would have won the fight. But now, as the author of a celebrated anti-trust speech and a delegate-at-large on an anti-trust platform to an anti-trust National convention, yet a large stockholder of record in the lee trust, owning so many shares that nobody understands how he got them or how he was able to pay for them, Au-gustus Van Wyck is about the most ridiculous and pitiful figure in American politics. Truly, Croker has done an ill service for the Van Wycks.

Then there is Carroll. Nobody ever pald any attention to Carroll so long as he was an underling, living on an underling's pay in the small offices he could pick up. But now he has indeed come to a bad eminence. Men think of Carroll very much as they would think of a pi-rate or any other public enemy. They look upon him as a good man to get rid of, the quicker the better. He has come to this entirely through Croker, who put him ahead and made him his deputy. And now they say that Croker is going to punish the Mayor and Carroll for be-ing mixed up in the ice trust scandai! The Athenians made Socrates drink a cup of hemlock because, among other things, he was charged with being a corrupter of youth. Hemlock is no longer administered, but birch has not gone out of fashion. If ever a back seemed really to clamor for the switch it is the back of Richard Croker as it presents itself to the victims of his evil and debasing

We mean morally, of course. The actual switching of Croker by Carroll and the two Van Wycks would edify the town, but the Times counsels no breach of the peace. They ought to give him a tongue-lashing at the club, der nce him before the reporters, and get Tamma to throw him out of the chieftaincy.

#### Bryan and Expansion.

It is difficult to understand where Mr Bryan expects to come in on the anti-expansion issue this year. There are doubtless millions of voters who regret expansion, but most of them regard it as an accomplished fact which cannot be disturbed; they also perceive that Mr. Bryan was almost as much a factor in expansion as was Mr. McKinley, since he advised the Democrats in the Senate to vote for the treaty with Spain by which the Philippines became American territory, and therefore they fail to see how Mr. Bryan represents any principle different from President McKinley in this matter. In the hour when the great ques-tion was to be decided Bryan was an expansionist, and that fact cannot be rubbed out by all the efforts he may now put forth to make himself appear the champion of anti-expansionist principles. The truth is that in this matter Bryan has represented no clearly defined princi-ple and has pursued no consistent course. He has been evasive and disingenuous fearful of incurring unpopularity if he proposed expansion and yet anxious to gather to his support all the anti-expan-sionist voters. He does not occupy strong ground and cannot win.

#### MacArthur Is Sensible. Chicago News.

Considering the fact that it costs the British \$100 a head to send mules to South Africa, General Arthur MacArthur is sen-sible in offering to buy the Filipinos' guns at 30 Spanish dollars each, A Mauser even in the hands of a Filipino is worth

#### Nothing to Howl About. Los Angeles Times. The calamity-howler never had so hard a job on his hands during a campaign ac he will have this year of grace. He will simply have to howl for something to

howl about. Startling Change. Oakland (Cal.) Enquirer.

The platferm issue at Kanass City will be not whether silver shall be the principal feature, but whether it shall be men-

# oned at all-a startling change since

MEN AND WOMEN.

The centenary of the birth of Lieutenani Vaghorn, the ploneer of the overland route to adia, will be celebrated by a dinner in Lon-Lord Leven, Governor of the Bank of Eng-

love heven, overnor or the hand of Eng-land, has been appointed Lord High Commis-sioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for the fourth time. Professor Vambrey, the celebrated authority on Oriental subjects, has received an invitaion from the Suftan Abdul Hamtd to pay I

visit to Constantinople. General Benjamin F. Tracy and The

General Benjamin P. Tracy and Thomas C. Platt were boys together. Tracy was a farmer lad and Platt started in business in Oewego, N. T., as a drug clerk. They have been intimately associated ever eince.

Congressman Ketcham, of New York, who has just been renominated for the sixteenth time, is a little deaf. The other day some one suggested that this must be a frawback. "Young man," replied General Ketcham, "I hear a great deal more than I want to."

Count Leo Toistol is greatly helped in his literary work by his two daughters, Tatjans and Marcha. "However great I may be as a novelist." he said, recently, "I am much greater as a letter-writer and proofreader, because in these things my children are so great an assistance to me."

Rev. Stephen Gladstone, rector of Hawarder Hev. Stephen Gladstone, rector of Hawarden, was asked by a deputation of the villagers to permit the church bells to be rung when the news of the rolled of Mateking arrived. His answer was that he could not consent to that being done until peace was proclaimed. There was much indignation among the residents, at his refusal. The rector, however, direct aspecial thankegiving services on the following Sunday. Dr. Pozzi, who fought a duet with Dr. Devillers recently, is not only one of the most brilliant surgeome of the French espital, but prominent in its best society, and also in politics as a Senator. He was born at Bergerso, Derdogne, on October 8, 1546. At an early age he won recognition in the medical as a senatory of the protection of the medical as a senatory of the protection of the medical as a senatory of the protection of the medical as a senatory of the medical as a senatory of the protection of the medical as a senatory of the protection of the medical as a senatory of the protection of the medical as a senatory of the protection of the medical as a senatory of the protection of the medical as a senatory of the protection of the medical as a senatory of the protection of the medical as a senatory of the protection of the medical as a senatory of the protection of the medical as a senatory of the protection of the QUIGG VS. GROSVENOR.

How Were Those Planks Left Out of the Platform?

New York Post, Ind. Dem.
What is in the Republican platform we all know, or can know, by reading it. What was kept out of it we are just beginning to learn. First, is a plank on expansion in these words:
"We respect the principle which was

expansion in these words:

"We reassert the principle, which was the watchword of the Republican party in its first great battle, of which Abraham Lincoln was the illustrious champion, and on which he was elected President, that Congress has full legislative power over territory belonging to the United States, subject only to the fundamental safeguards of liberty, justice and personal rights."

Gener neral Grosvenor says that this plank was agreed upon first by President Kinley, and afterwards by the sub Kinley, and afterwards by the sub-committee on the platform, but that it "was drivelled out by a driveller from New York, who had charge of that branch of the work." Mr. Lemuel E. Quigs admits that he was the secretary of the sub-committee on platform, but he denies flatly that he did anything else than carry out the orders of the committee. He denies that anything was put into or taken out of the platform surrectitiously. taken out of the platform surreptitiousl or without due consideration by the cor mittee. He gives a detailed account what transpired in the committee in ref-erence to this particular plank. Here he has the great advantage over Grosvenor that he knows what took place in the ommittee-room, while Grosvenor can nly conjecture. Quigg's statement is intrinsically and

manifestly correct, since no individual member could alter the platform, of his own motion, without instant detection and exposure, and perpetual infamy after-ward. Quigg says that the platform committee considered it unwise to adopt the Grosvenor-McKinley plank, because the question involved in it was pending in the Supreme Court, and it might be smbarrassing to the party if should be rendered contrary to the plat-form. This shows how much more power-ful in making a party platform is the man who has the last back at it than the President of the United States or a member of Congress, who is not on the committee. The man who has this power and uses it for wise ends can smile when called a driveller by rival statesmen and platform-makers. It should be explained, however, that no such plank as that which General Grosvenor quotes was in the platform on which Abraham Lincoln was elected President, and that the Re-publican party had no such watchword in its first great battle, or in any battle. The platform of 1869 said: The platform of 1860 said: "The new logma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into any or all of the territories of the United States is a dangerous a dangerous political heresy," etc., which is quite a different thing from the

Grosvenor-McKinley paragraph.
Grosvenor complains of the loss of an other paragraph—one relating to steam ship subsidies—or rather, he complains that a paragraph which "had passed the scrutiny of the leaders of the party" was emasculated after it left their hands. The following "ringing sentiment," he says, was almost entirely left out: "Our National defence and Naval effi-

clency require merchant auxiliaries as a for skilled officers and trained For the restoration of merchant marine, which was our early glory on the seas, we advocate such legislation as will nable American ships to again carry our foreign commerce."
The less of this paragraph is

charged upon Quigg. The loser of it is not yet identified, but we can imagine that he might be looked for in the States of Indiana, Iowa or Minnesota. It is possible that he detected the ring of a coin in the ringing sentiment, and laid it aside for that reason. There are many ways to account for its disappearance, but the most natural one is that the real leaders of the party ad hoc were not the men whom Grosvenor had in he said that his resolution their scrutiny. Such mistakes have been made before.

# The Omitted Plank.

Springfield Republican. General Grosvenor, of Ohio, has many ympathizers in his indignation over the ssion from the Philadelphia platform of a plank reaffirming the position taken by Congress and the President concern-ing the power of the National Legislature to govern territories outside of the Con The New York Sun affirms that: "Republicans here and there are noting with amazement that borders on disgust the total, uncompromising, absolute silence of the Philadelphia platform the principal articles of Republican faith." It seems, however, that a plank of the desired character was prepared by a number of prominent Re-publicans in Washington and submitted to the committee on resolutions in the convention.

General Grosvenor hotly charges that this plank was omitted from the platform "unfairly and surreptitiously," and he fixes upon Lemuel Ely Quigg, of New York, the secretary of the sub-committee on resolutions, as having been the wicked prestidigitateur. The General's burning words were:

This plank, straightforward, intelligent and ritten in good English, agreed upon first by he President himself, and afterward by the sub-committee, was driveled out by a driveler from New York who had charge of that branch of the work.

No one, of course, will believe such an accusation, but the making of it by the impassioned Grosvenor reveals the intensity of his disappointment over the failure of the platform to indorse the Porto Rican legislation and the Constitutional theory under which he and his party asociates acted. Quigg gives a straightforward, reason able explanation of the matter.

# Quigg's Great Condescension.

New York Tribune.

Lemuel E. Quigg's denial which does not deny the important feature of General Charles H. Grosvenor's accusation about the suppression from the platform of a plank declaring the Republican do-trine of the power of Congress over ter-ritory is so grotesquely egotistical and self-sufficient that the first impulse is to pass it by as an ordinary specimen of Quiggery. But the colossal impudence of this young man's explanation of the great reasons of state which led him in the regular performance of his duties as plat-form reviser to blue pencil the work of in-eignificant and inexperienced men like Sonrignificant and inexperienced men like Son-ator Foraker, General Grosvenor, the mem-bers of the President's Cabinet, and even the Presidenthimself, excites wonder when time is allowed for it to sink into the consciousness. He says he did not "un-fairly and surreptitiously," as General Grosvenor charges, cut out this plank from the platform. But he considered that the plank "was much too long and too much resembled a political casesy." He thought it "neither advisable nor He thought it "neither advisable nor ecessary" to make a declaration on the uestion. As an act of condescension a writing the platform he employed the in writing the pintorm he employed the language of Senator Foraker, so far us it was consistent with true statesmanship, and he is sure that in whatever he did he had the support of the sub-committee and everything was regular.

New York Sun.
Of the truth of General Grosvenor's
charge that there was trickery in regard
to the platform we know nothing. That to the platform we know nothing. That there was folly is manifest to everybody who reads the document even carelessly. That any man or men, however, entrusted with the handling of the planform in its last stages of revision, should have assumed the responsibility of overruling the President. the Republican majorities in both houses of Congress, the presiding officers of the convention and the party at large throughout the Union, editing out a plain and necessary statement of a fundamental and vital article of Republican fally and policy, is most too

#### NOTE AND COMMENT.

How do you like the weather?

There is no doubt that Aguinaldo also an, whenever the enemy came his way. When country gentlemen come to New York now the con men sell them ice

Fortunately the Chinese vote is not arge enough to affect the Administration's policy.

Now do the Prohibition Put up a great good man To lead them through a dry campaign And be an also ran.

If they were not Prohibitionists, might suspect that their excitement was due to something stronger than senti If Kansas City's climate keeps up its general average of the Pourth there will

be a general rush among the candidates for the cold outside. If Secretary Hay wants to make peace with China he must not come to fight, but come to Wu. That is pretty bad,

but we can do worse. The famous "white wings" of New York City, the streetsweepers introduced by Colonel Waring, are doomed. A big machine is to take their places, and the streets are to be cleaned by hand no more. These machines, called "parparts." are run by compressed air, and not only sweep the street but they sprinkle it, and

in bad Winter weather they gather up all

the snow and slush. The machine sweeps

the streets under all conditions and does the work of an army of men. Sir Herbert Maxwell seems to occupy a unique place in Parliament. Probably he is the only member of the House of Commons who can claim to be descended from an ancestor of precisely the same name as himself, who sat in Parliament over 900 years ago. His forbear, Sir Herbert Maxwell of Carlaverock, sat in the Parliament of Scone, 1282-34, and agreed to accept Margaret of Norway as his sovereign in the event of the death of Alexander III, and he was also a mem-

ber of the Parliament of 1289-90. The old Church of St. Mary, Soho, is emerging from a strange series of vicissitudes. It was built in 1677 by a Greek archbishop. From the Greeks it came successively into possession of the Huge-nots and Paedo-Baptists, and ultimately became a chapel-of-ease to St. Ann's, Soho. Latterly it has been in a state of semi-ruin, but no wbrighter days are opening. The foundation-stone will be laid of a new house to replace a portion of the building condemned as dangerous by the London County Council two years

Francis Douce, & famous antiquary, who died in 1834, bequeathed a box to the British Museum trustees, stipulating that it should not be opened until 1900 At a recent meeting of the trustees the box was solemnly unsealed and unlocked by the curator of the Museum, when it was found to contain nothing but old fragments of paper, torn book covers and other rubbish, together with a note from Douce. The missive said that in the writer's opinion, it would be wasting any more valuable or interesting objects to leave them to persons of the average intelligence and taste of the British Museum trustees.

#### PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Early Ambition.—"Oh! mah goodness?" ex-ciaimed little Abe Lincoln Snow, "I wisht I wur laik de little boy in dis lyar storyhoek." "Whitfer?" asked his mother. "Kase hit see he went to bed wif de chickens."—Philadelphia

No Money in It-"I am in favor of the elec-No Money in It.—'I am in tavor of the elec-tion of United States Senators by popular vote," he announced emphatically. The Mon-tana legislator looked at him suspiciously. "What gradge have you against us?" he asked, —Chicago Evening Post.

A Deep Interest.—He—That little brother of yours is mighty inquisitive. Last night he had the nerve to ask me if I hadn't proposed to you yet. She-Oh, you mush't mind Willia-He has my interest so much at heart.—Judge. And Fool the Files. "I wish," said the In-fant Prodigy, "that I was a self-made man, who is always playing second fiddle in th versational orchestra. "Because I would versational orchestra. "Because I would have left my head hald, too. It is too much trouble to comb it."—Baltimore American.

pert but Pertinent.—Dazed-looking Gentle-ram (entering a bookstore)—Young woman, what kind of a store is this? Young Woman (tartly)—It's a feed store. Dazed looking Gentleman (getting aroused)—A feed store! What do you feed? Young Woman—We feed bookworma—Chicago Record.

Little Willie-Say, pa, what does ones and Pa-It means to units or stick tog Little Willie-Then if the butcher clear bone, does he stick it together, pa? Why er I guess it does mean to separate, my on. Little Willie And when a man separates rom his wife, does he along the separates mg man, it's time you were in bed.-Chi-

# Looking Backward.

Indianapolis Press.

Oh, those happy days of Summer, when the harvest sun shore hot.

A flow of mem'ry takes me back, a captive to

the spot
Where I spent the years of childhood; and
those dreamy Summers long
Were written on my boyleh mind—a glad, unmeasured song.

How I viewed the old brick schoolhouse with a frown of hate and scorn.

As I'd strap my books together on a sunny April morn; And how I moped and languished as a caged hird regimes, When the soft, warm air came teasing through

the honeysuckle vines. How we used to hall vacation, when the

prison doors were closed.

And geography and "rithmetic" upon the shelf When time was but a fancy, and the date a

hanished name, And all the days but Sunday were to

I can see the grassy path that led me up and down the creek. When the neorday sun would find me where the shadows lingered thick, With ne'er a care but comfort and ne'er a pain but ease, With strands of unc ombed hair that sweet my

forehead in the breeze. I can hear the little rapids where they joined the swimming pool; I see my face reflected in the water dark and cuol;

And my fancy hears the spinshing of my boy-hood's kindred folk.

As we plunged into the water 'neath the over-hanging oak. We know each little eddy of the water for any

Ev'ry little giancing ripple where the aun-beams, falling sheet Out of heaven's fleecy cloud and with a laugh-ing, dancing look. Seemed to bathe their heated heads in the bosom of the brook. Oh, the many days I squ

Up and down the little str ativersides would shine; and I'd watch my hook I mee, till the And my footsteps led the paths I used

Oh, for one brief day buy again, Just to feel the free day as then, With a heart in to