The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Orego

TELEPHONES. Editorial Rooms 166 | Business Office ...

Weekly, per year... Weekly, 2 months... City Subscribers To City Subscribers—
Dully, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted.150
Dully, per week, delivered, Sundays included.200
POSTAGE RATES. ted States, Canada and Mexico:

News or discussion intended for publication is Oregonian should be addressed invariably liter The Oregonian," not to the name of individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian."
The Oregonian Soes not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to re-turn any manuscripts sent to it without solicita-tion. No stamps should be inclosed for this

Puget Sound Bureau-Captain A. Thompson.

Bustern Business Office-The Tribune buildhandern Saultern Office-The Tribune build-ing, New York city: "The Rookery." Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special agency, New York. Fur sale in San Francisco by J. E. Cooper, 786 Market street, bear the Palsoc hotel, and al Geldsmith Brus., 236 Sutter street. For sule in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street.

TODAY'S WEATHER .- Fair and warmer;

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1900

The most savage speech ever made against the Bryan platform of 1896 was made by Hill of New York in the convention of that year. The speech made it impossible for Hill to accept the nomination of the Vice-Presidency this time; for the platform which he so terribly arraigned has been reaffirmed.

We are for expansion, says the Demooracy, but the territory must be desirable, and its people willing and fit ecome American citizens. Then we shall never expand, and we never would have expanded, under that doctrine, beyond the original limits of the thirteen states. Jefferson bought Louislana not only without the consent of its inhabitants, but against their will, When the American flag was raised over New Orleans, the residents wept Louisiana was purchased by Jefferson without Constitutional or Congressional authority, because it seemed to him best for the United States to have it, and only for that reason. The best olicy of a government is its highest duty, and on that safe and prudent principle Jefferson proceeded.

The Bryan platform declares that the war in the Philippines is "criminal aggression," founded on "greedy commer-cialism." This is a gross libel upon the American people. Suppose Spain had, before the war, offered to sell us the islands. We should not have bought them. Suppose Spain had offered to give them to us. It is doubtful if any strong voice would have been raised for their acceptance. Every commercial advantage that is apparent now would have been apparent then. Then why have we taken them, and why do we propose to keep them? Because there is nothing else to do. We cannot help ourselves. Bryan himself was party to the ratification of the Paris treaty, and is estopped from criticism of our motives in demanding and receiving title from Spain. Our plain duty being to retain and to pacify the islands, to guarantee their inhabitants personal liberty, and the largest possible measure of self-government, it is not unnatural that the benefits and advantages of doing our plain duty/be emphasized.

What has become of those other paramount Democratic issues, tariff reform and the income tax? They are not in the Democratic platform, except so far as they are indorsed by the vague reaffirmation of the Chicago platform. Have they become of so little importance that they do not even merit special mention? How about civil service? No room for that, either?

The Democratic platform: The voice of Tillman, and the hand of Bryan,

Why was Towns rejected? The Sil ver Republican platform is a mere echo of the Democratic. It was framed with design to permit Towne to stand on both. He is not more radical on the silver issue than Stevenson, who was a greenbacker before he was a 16-toier. His age was not against him, for he is as old as Bryan. His ability is as great as that of his successful competitor. What, then, was the reason? He was not a Democrat. The Democracy wants the votes of the Populista and Silver Republicans, but not their

We hear from Kansas City that lib erty is being strangled in Africa as well as in America. The patriots lately assembled there "view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African Republics." Is the militant Democracy content merely to view with indignation, and thus discourage the sanguinary Sulzer from leading an armed host to the Transvaal for the purpose of expelling the brutal English? Or, if Bryan entangling alliance" with England and make another with the African itterly ridiculous. How would that be

Spokane Spokesman-Review worth repeating as showing that a strong advocate of 16 to 1 is making lively progress away from one great error, although it may lead to another.

The Spokane paper says: What the convention ought to do, in all probability it will not do. It ought to declare emphaticulty for himetalism, and pledge party, if enfrusted with power, to restore the country's finances to the binestallic principle adopted by Washington and Jefferson, and ad-here to by Jackson and Lincoin. And this without asking the consent of any other co try. But in the next settence the conven-tion should make it plain that the party is not wedded to the specific ratio of 16 to 1, or any other ratio, and that if entrusted with er the point of ratio would be determine a commission of able and scientific men. In the dark lexicon of Bryanism

is given up, all is lost.

which should stand at the back of a Republican President and uphold him in sustaining the gold standard and which are responsible for not a little keeping the American flag flying in the mischief of the maining sort, could Philippines. The Missouri Patrick quent gesticulation, and worked himtraitors who were aspersing the motives and opposing the policies of our noble President. Some of the "traitors" were within the Republican ranks. Where are they now? They expect to go right ahead in their work of teaching and promoting sound principles, and correcting the party of its faults, state of its superfluous cargo by jettisoning the Davises and Pettigrews.

WHAT IS ACTUALLY PARAMOUNT. The Bryan party has presented what it calls "imperialism" as the "para-mount issue." It is an attempt to invent an issue, in the hope of capturing the votes of a class of men who oppose free coinage of silver, with its conse-quences of National dishonor, destruction of public and private credit and ruin of prosperity. Yet this money question, with its concomitants, is in fact and after all the paramount issue, It infinitely exceeds in importance the question whether we are to retain our newly acquired possessions, or not. The leading issue is again on the questions

of 1896. Abandonment of the Philippine Islands by the United States would be possible, without National disasterhow much soever we should lose by illadvised retreat from our responsibilities and opportunities. But reaffirmation of the pistform of 1896, with special insistence again on the proposal then rejected to force free coinage of silver at a false ratio-a measure which necessarily would reduce and debase our money to the silver level-suggests again all the perilous conditions which the country feared in 1896, and from which it was hoped it had made permanent escape. This, not the bugbear of imperialism, especially in the great industrial states, will be the paramount issue. It goes to the very vitals of the well-being of the country. New York, Indiana, New Jersey, Maryland-the states which hold the key of National politics-cannot afford to permit the success of Bryan electors. Any chance of it would fill them with inexpressible dread, and they will take measures to avert the chance.

The trumped-up issue of imperialism, purely fictitious and factitious, will be disposed of long before the contest is over. It is really an insult to the intelligence of the people of the United States to tell them that their system of government, their own personal liberty, their ideals of freedom, are endangered by the National expansion achieved as a result of the recent war with Spain. The good sense of the country knows this is a false alarm, invented as a campaign cry. The assertion that a republic cannot have colonies is a mere catch-phrase. It is a play upon a word. Our territories have been in fact but colonies. We can govern Porto Rico, Hawali, the Philippines, under our familiar territorial system, and need never admit them as states. if we do not want to do so. This, too. is perfectly consistent with liberty and local self-government. Besides, all great republics have had colonies. The Roman Republic was the greatest colonial power of the ancient world. The Venetian Republic, the Dutch Republic, were great colonial powers, and the French Republic is a great colonial power today. And the greatest colonial power of all-England-is a republic The crown is but a political and social fiction, and all power is with the people. Moreover, nowhere in the world is there more freedom, or more complete self-government, than under the British colonial system.

The good sense of the country will estimate this forced cry of "imperialism" at its proper value. The cry is, moreover, an impeachment of our own National expansion at every stage of it It will become stale, flat and upprofitable, long before the end of the campaign. The general mind will away from these fictions to consideration of what is real in the Bryan plat--namely, its reaffirmation of the whole line of mischievous and dangerous deciarations that so alarmed the country four years ago.

PLAYING WITH EXPLOSIVES.

The practice of celebrating Independence day with firecrackers, toy cannon, giant crackers and other forms of explosives has passed all bounds of prudence, and is fast reaching the limit of toleration. On the day succeeding the celebration this year, when manifestly the casualty returns must have been incomplete, the Chicago Tribune re-ported 30 persons killed and 1325 injured from the use of these explosives, the data having been collected from 125 cities. This casualty list exceeds that of many a considerable battle, and yet it elicits little notice beyond its record as a news event, or passing censure under the head of "carelesaness." A little reflection must convince any one that the act of throwing lighted firecrackers, singly or in bunches, from were President, would he break the high windows into the crowds in the street, as was repeatedly done in this city during the festivities last Wednesrepublics? He must, if he is to make day evening, is worse than careless, if this bold declaration effective, and not worse in connection with placing hu man life in jeopardy could be. It is criminal, and no pretense of patriotic enthusiasm can excuse or make anything else out of it. While fortunately gave the late convention some advice no casualties resulted in this city from which it did not follow. But it is pressing the license granted to the day in the name of liberty, many narrow escapes were witnessed and much just indignation was excited by it. Fortunately, in this connection, rain fell at intervals throughout the day, and many women and children forebore to wear their Summer dresses, so that a the peace which Great Britain has conslight scorching of garments followed in many cases where, had these been of light and gauzy material, serious burns must have resulted. The consequences, however, were distressing enough, several little girls becoming hysterical from fright as the hissing, popping crackers fell close to, around and upon them.

This reckless use of explosives is in every way reprehensible, and it is high their representative the task of prethere's no such word as free coinage time that it was checked. When, on without 16 to 1. If the God-given ratio the day after the Fourth, the death list reaches 20, and that of the injured 1325, with a wide area to hear from; and when added to the casualty list is a pears since, and left a gleaming trail of loss by fire aggregating several hunoratory behind him. He was the voice
of the McKinley Administration, and less, effusive and indiscriminate use of that had been submitted to the arbitraof the shirt and boots and less, effusive and indiscriminate use of

folly. The toy pistol and the toy cannon easily, it would seem, be eliminated Henry was showing his entire good from the Fourth of July proposition by faith at that time by holding down a parental authority. As to the rest, the fat job as Assistant Secretary of the cannon crackers, the "Dewey chasers" Interior. He waved his arms in elo- and the entire list of infernal, sputtering, hissing, exploding things could sidewalks during the hours given to the parade and other festivities attending a Fourth of July celebration. Indeed, since it is shown that the deadly cannon firecracker was responsible not only this year, but for two or three years past, for most of the maiming and death due to Fourth of July cele and relieving an overburdened ship of brations, it would be well to prohibit the explosion of these within the city limits, just as the discharge of firearms is prohibited. This thing of playing with explosives in crowded streets should certainly be no longer toler-

> WHAT WILL THE WAGE-WORKERS DO!

Four years ago McKinley carried Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and West Virginia. Republicans of conservative temper do not expect to win these states in November, save West Virginia. Delaware may be carried if Republicans reconcile their differences. These losses will be more than made up by the probable return of the States of Kansas, Washington, Wyoming and South Dakota to the Republican electoral column. Bryan must have 224 votes to be elected. The solid South will give him 112 votes, which, with the 34 votes likely to come from west of the Mississippi, will bring the total to 146. Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware would add 24 to the 146, making 170, or 54 short of the number required to elect. To gain this number, the Democrats must carry New York, with 36 votes, and Indiana, with 15, besides one other state; or Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, or some other equally formidable combination of three or four North-ern States east of the Mississippi. The Democratic fight will be in New York, Indiana, New Jersey, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. In all these states McKinley will lose something of the socalled "independent vote," something of the Gold Democratic vote, and he is threatened with a serious loss of the German Republican vote, which, while still earnest for the gold standard, is said to be opposed to McKinley as the executive of the so-called "imperialist" policy. It is altogether too early to determine how many of these independents, Gold Democrats and Republican Germans are sufficiently hostile to Mc-Kinley and the Republican party to vote for Bryan, standing on a platform of dishonest money, state socialism and ultimate anarchy. Not many, it may be, will stand up at the last mo ment and be counted for Bryan.

United States Senator Hoar, the most influential leader of the anti-expansionists of Republican antecedents, announces that he will heartily support the Republican nominees, and so does United States Senator Hale, of Maine. Leading Gold Democrats seem to be divided in opinion. Ex-Secretary Fair-child, of Cleveland's first Cabinet, will not vote for Bryan, and will probably vote for McKinley. Ex-Mayor Hewitt will not vote for Bryan, does not believe that "the Administration had desired the Philippines or had consciously entered upon a course of empire, but that it had been gradually forced into its present situation by currents of events which could be neither foreseen nor resisted." This is exactly the view urged in defense of the Administration by United States Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, an exceedingly conservative man. Spencer Trask, another Gold Hewitt, and will vote for McKinley. There are other Gold Democrats, like Henry Hentz, E. C. Benedict, William Everett, ex-Governor Chamberlain, who are for a third ticket, while there are some Gold Democrats of 1896, like Carl Schurz, who is such a frantic anti-expansionist that he deems it of more consequence that McKinley be defeated and his policy checked than that the gold standard be maintained or repudiation of any sort of financial ob-

ligations be prevented. The leading Gold Democrats, who are men of high business intelligence, will doubtless follow the lead of Fairchild and Hewitt. The doctrinaire literary anti-expansionists will probably follow the lead of Professor William Everett and Professor Charles Norton and vote for a third ticket, while the remarkable oratorical and critical powers of Carl Schurz will probably be employed in turning the German vote against Mc-

Nevertheless, the fate of the election will be decided, as it was in 1892 and 1896, by the workingmen's vote. If the workingmen generally are disposed to be content with the high degree of prosperity that has been maintained under the present Administration and rule of the Republican party, Mr Bryan will be disastrously beaten in every Northern State east of the Misalssippi. Naturally the workingman's vote would be cast for the policy of expansion and the upholding of the Amercan flag. The signs of the times favor the party in power, but the signs of the times favored the party in power in 1892, and yet Harrison was beaten for re-election on a record of exceptional able Administration made during "good

A USELESS PETITION. A petition was recently presented to Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, signed by 14,000 Dutch women, praying her to use her best endeavors with Great Brit-ain to effect an honorable peace in South Africa, based upon the retention of the independence of the two Boer Republics. These petitioners, if intelligent enough to sign their own names should be aware of the fact that there are now no "Boer Republics," and that quered at such cost in blood and treasthe young Queen of Holland has any influence, politically speaking, with England's rulers. A little enlightenment upon a very plain matter would have saved 14,000 Dutch women the trouble of signing this petition and

senting it. women of Holland, including their queen, sympathize with the suffering Dutch women of the Transvaal. But Dutch women of the Transvaal. But made two or three hectic speeches tell- explosives, set off with the sole pur- ment of war. A Queen has no more in- rent it may be forgiven. It is the in-

ing us what we must do to be saved. pose of making a noise, it is high time fluence in a base of this kind than her tention to exhibit the moving pictures in meanest subject, nor, for that matter, which are laws were enacted to put an end to such than has a King. The real rulers in the back of a folly. than has a King. The real rulers in these days of constitutional liberty are the powers behind the throns—the men who dictate the policies and shape the destinies of nations. It is the power behind the British throns—men of iron nerve and far-reaching discernment—with which and whom the defeated Boer rulers will have to deal. Sympathy, except as it may operate at long the power of the Republican National Committee to do as much for its candidate as has been done for Mr. Bryan. range in preventing a recurrence of self up into a fine frenzy over the at least be forbidden the streets and war between Briton and Boer by completing the subjugation of the latter, will not be an element in the agree ment by which peace in South Africa is again assured.

> The new Council starts out with evisonably economical administration of city affairs for the next two years. Visions of clean streets, of an efficient police department, of protective fire service, of equity in imposing licenses, and of parks systematically improved, are conjured by the perusal of Mayor Rowe's first message. While only the optimist, who forgets the lessons of experience and finds pleasure in "hoping all things, believing all things," has supreme confidence in the ability and sonably economical administration of supreme confidence in the ability and purpose of an untried body of men to give the city a clean, economical and he himself frankly declared he believed thoroughly business-like administra-tion, it may be said that our new Mu-nicipal Council starts out well, and may, if it chooses to do so, redeem its promises to the people. "A solid eleven" may not always be a good thing. That manifestly depends upon circumstances. The overwhelming majority in a lawgiving body is not always a safe majority. A good working majority much more wisely serves the interests of the public.

> The leaders of the Chinese uprising in Pekin pretend that the Chinese troops did not become ailles of the Boxers until the Taku forts were attacked. This is not true. The Taku forts were taken on June 17, after having been given an ultimatum on June 16. But at that time Admiral Seymour's force of 2044 men was under investment by the Boxers and imperial troops north of Lang Fang, and the imperial troops had joined forces with the Boxers as governing. So, too, after suitable tute-early as June 12, five days before the lage, may the Philippines. So is Porto Taku forts were attacked. Admiral Taku forts were attacked. Admiral Seymour left Tien Tsin on June 10 to relieve the legations, and as soon as he relieve the legations, and as soon as he started the Chinese commanders at Pe-kin and Tien Tsin took measures to of the republic, and was told by Congressblock his advance. On June 13 he was included at Lang Fang, half-way to Pekin, and in order to relieve him the atkin, and in order to relieve him the atkin, and in order to relieve him the at-tack on the Taku forts was necessary, the people of one part of that territory, but it was not executed until the com-pilotty of the Chinese troops in the anti-foreign demonstration was clearly in be kept and that they be admitted to but it was not executed until the comevidence.

The nomination of Adlai E. Stevenin for Vice-President ought to satisfy emy of flat silver, with a frantic flatpaper evangelist of 1874-75 as running mate, was "a pine dog with a poplar tail"; but Bryan and Stevenson are the Alpha and Omega of dishonest money. The Populists are all really "greenbackers," who consider flat sliver only a long step in the direction of flat paper. Stevenson is a man of no high ability; a man without angles, like an eggi He would have accepted a nomination for Vice-President upon any Democratic platform, yoked up with any candidate. He was the running mate of an inflexible Gold Democrat in 1892, and now he is the running mate of an inflexible free-silverite in 1900.

Our American naval forces first came to collision with the Chinese in November, 1856, when Commodore Armstrong, who had under his command the San Jacinto, Portsmouth and Levant, having been fired on and one of his men killed by the barrier forts below Canton, ordered Captain A. H. Foote, afterwards the famous Admiral Foote, of Fort Donelson renown, at once to destroy the forts. On the 16th, 20th and 21st of November. 1856, Captain Foote attacked, reduced and occupied the forts. In the conflict seven Americans were killed and twenty-two wounded, while the Chinese losses were over 306. The guns in the forts, to the number of 176, were destroyed and the seawalls blown up.

Because the Republic is doomed, Senator Teller dropped a tear or two at the Silver Republican convention Senator sobbing over the corpse of liberty was one of the incidents of the St. Louis convention of 1896. Yet the country seems to be getting along pretty well without free silver, and it might even manage to thrive without the gloomy counsel of the Colorado Jeremiah, or his quadrennial lamentations about things that don't happen He shouldn't worry, anyway. Whatever happens, it won't happen to him. He is reasonably sure of re-election.

The chromatic candidacy of Jim Ham Lawis lost its crimson radiance when it came to the test of votes. But it accomplished all Jim Ham expected. It gave him an excuse to appear before the convention and with mellifluous voice and graceful gesture decline that which never was or could be his.

Mr. Hill comes away from Kansas City with a low opinion of imperialism in nations and a lower opinion of imperialism in any monarch whose throne is at Lincoln, Neb., and whose domain is the great Democratic heart-with a few exceptions.

Where was Sulzer when his light went out?

Brooklyn Hagie. The kinetoscope man has gone to braska and has taken pictures of Mr. Bryan in the fields. These pictures he will unroll in a stereopticon before the gaze of thousands and much applause quered at such cost in blood and treas-ure will not be put in jeopardy in the manner suggested. Moreover, there is not the slightest reason to suppose that mowing machine. He comes before the people in a hickory shirt and trousers of blue jeans. As he climbs into his seat on the mower, the neglect is easily dis-covered of a little needlework be-fore the camera man arrived, though it may be that they are a new kind of trousers and are intended that way. The boots are tall and decorated with knobs, not that such things promote comfort, but they look more agricultural and cre-nte sympathy, and sympathy is con-

masses itself it will admire and shout

WHAT JEFFERSON DID. "Consent of the Governed" Cut No Figure in Louisiana. New York Tribune.

There were men in 1860 whose mighty shades might with self-respect talk to us about the "consent of the governed" and dence of harmony, that, if properly di-rected, should insure a good and rea-as Jefferson, however, was not one of somably economical administration of them, and anybody who studies history

ment was established, which was de-nounced by many of even the President's own partisans in Congress as being "royal" in its character. Its supporters were frankly told that it did "not evince a single trait of liberty," but was a violation of the whole spirit of democracy and the establishment of an empire. And no wonder! The law gave to the President the appointment of a Governor and Legislative Council without confirmation by the Senate, regardless of the rule of the Constitution on that subject. It put all powers of government in the hands of creatures of the President, thus making him an absolute despot. It set up courts which had no warrant in the Constitution, and even deprived the people of the trial by jury so sacredly guarded in the Con-stitution. Yet Thomas Jefferson signed that law, and under it proceeded to exer-

cise his royal powers.

In time this dependency became selferning under laws more liberal to the in-habitants than Jefferson gave to the equal participation in the affairs of the republic. So much for Jefferson's empty promise of equality, which was followed in practice by his treatment of the an-nexed people as subjects. Perhaps that both the Populist camps, for he is an old-time "greenbacker," who was the "cheap-money" tail of the Democratic an equality which he cannot confer, but National ticket of 1892. Cleveland, the apostic of sound money, the open enemy of flat silver, with a frantic flatwith all due respect to the inspired medi-ums of Jefferson's communications with this world, we doubt if Jefferson himself would say so.

> The Chinese Hatred of Foreigners, The hostile outbreak at Pekin against the foreigners there gives pertinency to what Henry Norman, the famous Eng-ilsh journalist, said about the Chinese population of the city in his book on "The People and Politics of the Far East," published in 1896. This is one interesting quotation:

> To learn what the Chinaman really thinks about the foreigner you must go to Pekin. No other city in China will serve so well. And the discovery will be far from flattering to your National pride. Pekin is the only place I have ever visited where the mere fact of being a foreigner, a stranger in speech, dress the precise opposite is the case. The foreign devil is despised at sight—not merely hated, but regarded with severe and profound contempt, "If the Tsung il Yamun were abolished," said a Pekin diplomat to me, "our lives would not be safe here for 24 hours. The people just re-frain from actually molesting us because they have learned that they will be very severely punished if they do."

> He states a number of experiences of himself and of the foreign residents connected with the legations, showing bitter detestation and contempt in w they hold the foreign devils, and this feeling he ascribes to the entire ; tion, men, women and children. other travelers have made note of the same deep-rooted feeling of hatred of foreigners entertained by the Chinese in general, but which appears to be most intense at the capital and in the

> > "Old Gang" at Pekin. St. James's Gazette.

There is not a semblance of an under-standing among the powers as regards Chiha. No wonder, then, the Empress makes merry in her Summer palace; and the country speeds with accelerated pace to the brisk of anarchy. For our part we can only say that the present is a case of union or war. What is wantd is a firm policy and concerted action. Mere bandaging of the rotten parts of the Chinese body politic will effect nothing. The powers must unite to make a clean sweep of the "old gang" at Pekin. There is a moderate party in China, with able lead-ers like Prince Ching and Jung Lu. Would it not be better to give them a chance than to invite the cataclysm which would inevitably descend upon us with the sudden collapse of the fabric of Chinese government?

The So-Called Paramount Issue. Brooklyn Eagle, Ind. Dem.

Unless many observers are in error, the election will turn on the expansion question. Many believe that the popular support of the right and duty of the Nation to bold against rebellion what it won by war will be greater than that which Jackson received for his stand against nullification, or Jefferson for his Louisiana purchase, or Lincoin for his devotion to Union and to liberty. devotion to Union and to liberty. An issue with manhood in it and with the baptiam of bravery and of blood on it has rarely been a losing one in any country of the English-speaking world.

Lewis Bolled Down. Kansas City Special to Pittsburg Dispatch. James Hamilton Lewis, of Washington State, lawyer, Chesterfieldian, formerly a stevedore and Congressman, an ex-quisite who dotes on white spats, robins' egg blue vests and pink whiskers parted in the middle, is another of those who will not be much of a figure. Lewis knows that and therein he is unlike the foolish Suizer. However, his lightning rod is up, and Lewis has a speech of ac ceptance.

> Sweet Consolation. London Telegraph.

In respect to the Queen's Christmas gift of chocolate to the soldlers in South Africa, it is notified that those men who were invalided home before January 1, and the next-of-kin of those who died in the campaign before that date, are entitled to participate in Her Majesty's pres-

GOSSIP OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, July &-For the third time the Treasury Department has falled to make an award of the contract for building the new lighthouse-tender Heather, for the North Pacific stations. Bids were to have been opened today, but none were submitted. The board has not letermined what action it will take, but is probable another advertisement will

he issued.

At the time of former openings the funds available for the tender were but 1100,000, to which \$20,000 was added at the recent session of Congress. All of the bids formerly received, including one of \$24,000 from Morgan Brothers, of Seattle, were above the amount then available but below the \$130,000 now appropriate. Department officials believe that the crowded condition of shipyards everywhere, and the excessive demand for this class of work, in responsible for today's developments. developments. There is no desire change the plan of the Heather, and if it cannot be built by contract the work wil be taken up at some Government yard and done by day labor.

Bids for Quarantine Station. The Treasury Department has adver-tised for bids for the construction of de-tention barracks and a hospital at the Astoria quarantine station, to cost \$25,000. Bids will be opened August 6.

Division of Oregon The Washington Post today discusses ditorially the question of dividing Oregon into two states, and agrees with The Oregonian in pronouncing the project im-possible of accomplishment. Continuing,

the Post says: the Post says:

"The first step would be to get the consent of the Legislature. That would be impracticable, because Western Oregon, which opposes the scheme, contains a great majority of the population, and is likely to be largely in the lead for many years. But if that obstacle were overcome, a still more serious impediment might be encountered in Congress. There might be encountered in Congress. There are enough sparsely populated states already. The contrast between such states as New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio, and some of the recent additions to the list, is not contemplated with satis-faction by the average American, because it has added to the disparity between population and power in the Senate and in the Electoral College. There are enough states where one voting citizen has as much influence in the United States Sch-ate as 100 of his fellow-citizens in more populous regions. This we are sure is the feeling prevailing in Congress. It is go-ing to be extremely difficult for candi-dates for statehood to gain admission until they have grown to large proportions and show the best prospects for continued growth. Oregon is a good state as she stands, quite too good to be cut in twain, even though her division might promote patriotism by increasing the number of

Needs of Our Navy.

One of the most intense workers on the naval committee of the House during the last session of Con-gress was Amos Cummings, of New York, and, though a Democrat, he is an earnest advocate of a larger and more adequate Navy. Mr. Cummings was recently interviewed on the subject of the naval appropriation act which was passed in the closing hours of the session. "For four years," he said, "Congress has been authorizing the building of ships and then refusing to provide for their construction upon the ground that the armor manufacturers wanted too much for their armor. This Congress has settled that dispute, and the matter has been fixed for all time. Now that we have a way of procuring armor, I am satisfied that work on the 17 ships that is held up will be pushed forward and that they will be finished as rapidly as possible. It will take seven or years to complete them, even as it is, but it is exceedingly gratifying to know that at the end of 10 years the Navy, ever without the authorization of another ver sel, will equal that which Germany will have at the end of 15 years.

"Another important point is that these vessels are all to be sheathed, which means that they will require much less docking, as sheathed ships preserve their speed four times as long as those un-sheathed, and need docking only once in two years, while unsheathed vessels need

docking every nine months." Mr. Cummings regrets that Congress did not authorize the 12 new gunboats asked for by the Secretary of the Navy, but regards the construction of new docks moves, as that gives us eight docks, two on the Pacific Const and five on the Atlantic, with one on the Gulf of Mexico. He also discusses the advisability and wisdom of appropriating funds for having ocean surveys conducted by the hydrographic office of the Navy Department, Cummings being a strong friend of the Navy Department in this factional fight, as well as at all other times. The appro-priation of a fund of \$300,000 to be placed at the disposal of the President for use in case of emergencies he also regards as a discreet move on the part of Congress. In speaking of the provision for the Naval Academy at Annapolis, he gress. In speaking of the providion for

sald:

"We ought to have the finest naval academy in the world. Within 50 years we will be the greatest maritime nation on earth, and have a navy correspo in strength, of which all Americans will be proud. Men may talk about the era of peace, but there will never be any such era. There are ant at any time to be international complications, in which we may be involved. We are bound to suffer if we are not prepared for such wars. For that reason our naval acad-emy ought to be the best money can afford, and I have no sympathy with the carping of those who are striving to belittle it.

Mr. Cummings places great faith in the future of the submarine beats, and thinks the appropriation for five boats of this type is peculiarly gratifying. In conclusion, he said:

"All I want is that the reconstruction and increase of the United States Navy, begun under such favorable auspices by Secretary Chandler and Secretary Whit-ney and continued under Secretaries Tracey, Herbert and Long, be persistently continued until the American navy be-comes worthy of the American nation. Even as it is, its prowess has already been recognized by the nations of the earth, who appreciate its strength and its worth, and no longer evince a disposition to encroach upon our rights and our pre-rogatives. I have been an ardent advo-cate of the increase of the Navy ever

MEN AND WOMEN.

Congressman Littlefleid, of Mains, is physically one of the strongest men in the House, and exercises with 16-pound dumb-bells every norning.

A statue of William E. Gladstone is to be received at Athens, in the gardens of the Zappeton, in recognition of his services to Greek independence.

Lieutenant Brisson, under whom last year French and German soldiers fought side by side against the natives of Dahomey, has been awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor. awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Dobnanyi, the Hungarian planist, who made such a fine impression in the United States last season, will return in the Autumn for another tour. He will be heard in the principal cities in orchestral concerts and in recitals. John Clark Ridjath, who has been ill in New York, is 60 years old. He began his career as an author with the publication in 1874 of his "Academic History of the United States," and is best known for his "History of the World" and his "Life and Work of Garfield."

Garfield."

The House of Commons will lose one of its celebrities when Sir Henry M. Stanley retires. He has announced that he will not seek resection. As a member for North Lambeth, he has not played a distinguished part, as his offorts consisted mainly in voling, for he seldem spoke on current questions,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Anyway, the Democratic ticket has one Democrat on it.

Brigham H: Roberts is getting almost as obscure as Com Paul.

Sulzer, who couldn't be stopped, was ot even also nominated.

Perhaps Mr. Bryan may now be prevalled upon to say a few words. The Oregon was not so hard and fast

aground as the man who built her. David B. Hill has found that not every man can have an honor thrust upon him

in spite of his protest. Natural gas cannot be taken out of Indiana, but there is no limit to the amount that may be taken out of Ne-

With a million dollar campaign fund from Senator Clark, the Democrats would stand ar excellent chance of carrying Montana if the Legislature could control the vote.

The Honorable Richard Croker, repreentative of the ice trust, is suspected of authorship of this sentence in the Democratic platform: "We pledge the Democratic party to an unceasing warfare in Nation, state and city, against private monopoly in every form."

Theodore Roosevelt, as a Civil Service Commissioner, devised the plan by which veterans of the War for the Union who had been dismissed from the public service with good records could be reinstated, Under that rule hundreds of veterans who were dismissed between 1885 and 1889 were restored to the public service. It was under this rule, devised by Governor Roosevelt, that scores of Republican veterans have been restored to the service since 1807.

The Vermont Republicans have turned down Congressman Powers for renomination and replaced him with David J. Foster, of Burlington, a lawyer, and Railroad Commissio or by the appointment of Edwin Smith. Judge Powers, when elected to Congress in 1890, had been for 16 years a Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont. He has won a high reputation for ability during his 10 years of service in Congress, but is now replaced. by a mediocre lawyer about 43 years of age.

Julian Ralph, in his letters to the London Daily Mail, stigmatizes the British. officer as an amateur, going to war for sport; he is superb as a man, will dohis duty, and without fear, and "sets the finest example of unwavering patience and manly courage to a body of privates already richer in those qualities than any others in Europe; but he is thinking of the hounds, of polo, of cricket, of Goodwood and Ascot-of anything except of making soldiering his lifework and the indder to a career."

The spectacle of Hon. James Hamilton Lewis, of the State of Washington, in search of the Vice-Presidency is referred to by the New York Sun's Kansas City dispatch of June 20. It follows:

"The dread news reached here today that the Hon. James Ham Lewis of the State of Washington had started from Lincoln, where he had been in conference with Mr. Bryan as to the possigility of J. Ham becoming the candidate for Vice-President and also on the platform. The news was brought here by his chief agent, Maloney, who has his boom with him for the Vice-Presidency. J. Ham is to come along in the morning. He and Mr. Sulzer had a terrible wrestling match with Bryan, and even those who are not political friends of Mr. Bryan have pitied him for the ordeal of being compelled to receive the two together. J. Ham's platform is printed on a button, a supply of which Mr. Maloney brought. The button has a picture of a book supposed to be the Constitution of the United States and an American flag in colors. Below them is printed in black: "They Go Together,"

"Where shall we live after we are married?" said Memory to Gratitude. "In a man?" "No." was the reply. "In a dog. I hate to change."—Life.

A Shaker.-Doctor-Did you shake well fore using? Larry (who has had chills)—Phoy, Dochtor, Of tuk' th' medicine to kape from shakin',—Chicago News.

Little Elmer-Paps, what is a politician? Professor Broadhead-A politician, my son, is a man who hungers and thirsts to sacrifice self for his country in times of peace .-

His Daily Duty.—"And they say you drove that rich man to drink?" "Yes, sir, but I couldn't help it." "Couldn't help it! What do you mean?" "He made me, sir. I was his roachman."—Harism Life.

roachman.—Harism Late.

Profanity.—Young Wife—When I asked Harry
if he couldn't take me to the Paris exposition
this year, he talked dreadfully. He almost
awors. Elderly Aunt.—What did he say? Young
Wife—He said he'd see me in St. Louis first.— Chicago Tribune. What makes the Armiess Wonder so surly

"What makes the Armiess Wonder so suriy this morning?" asked the Living Skeleton of the Fat Lady. "The Snake Charmer got him to go and have his fortune told, and after he had paid his fee at the door he discovered. that the fortune-teller was a paint more American.

"Uneasy Lies the Head,"—"Gee, whist What's the matter with you?" exclaimed the trainer. "You certainly don't look fit to compete in today's games." "No," sadly replied the champion athlete. I absentmindedly wors my laurels to bed with me last night."—Phil-

Boxers in Bowersville. Josh Wink in Baltimore American

ve got a Chines laundry runnin' here ha The feller's got a little room acrost from Origines mill.

He says his name is Wun Lung, an' he looks
as if 'twas right,
Per a thinner yaller heathen never come acrost

your sight. nce this Chinee trouble got to ragin' at We didn't know but what Wun Lung might be

An' so we just decided that we'd mighty soon, find out, An' we took the necessary step to satisfy all

Young Bill McCue, he went | see the slanteved laundryman, An' told him quite politely of the just-adopted plan. He told the Chines that the folks was anxious for to know If he might he a "Boxer," an' the Chines, he said: "No."
But Bill, he wasn't satisfied. He says: "It seems to me I've read somewheres that Chinece are deceit-fri as can be.

I guesa the only way fer us to git onto your style Is jest to make you don the gloves, an' box They drug the Chines to the street, an' to the

hlacksmith shop,
An' he was skeered, an' hollerin' fer them to let him stop. They jammed the gloves upon his hands an' husky Bill McCue "Look here, Mister Chines, I'm a-guin' to box with you.

Well-the Chines ain't no Boxer, fer Bill landed just one punch, An' the punkin-colored pagan was a limber yaller bunch.

So we are not much worried here in peaceful Bowersville, Fer our Chines ain't a "Boxor"-they're the