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TODAY'S WEATHER.—Occasionally threatening, with possibly showers; southwest to northwest winds.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18.

INDEMNITY, SECURITY, BUT NO VENGEANCE.

The allies are now in Pekin, and the deliverance of the Legations has been accomplished. Upon any theory we may formulate the action of the Chinese Government in this affair has been unaccountable. Plainly, it has not endeavored to control the situation, but has sympathized with and encouraged the mob. Indemnity must be had for this unexampled insult and outrage, and security against repetition of it; but how to proceed will be a puzzle, and the allies whose forces have gone to Pekin are not likely to agree. Germany has a deeper grievance than any of the other powers, for her Minister was murdered, and it may be difficult to satisfy the demands of her government.

Frederick W. Seward, who was Assistant Secretary of State from 1861 to 1869, and again from 1877 to 1881, has writen a letter to the New York Tribune, on this situation, which is worth attention. He thinks the course of our own Government in these affairs has been very judicious, and he pays a high compliment to Secretary Hay. Mr. Seward insists that the Chinese Government must pay indemnity for the recent outrages, and must give security for future good behavior, through proper adjustments to modern civilization. But there must be no spoliation of China; no policy of vengeance. "Like other nations," writes Mr. Seward, "the Chinese have their active elements and their inert ones, their good men and their bad ones, their wise men and their fools, their peaceable families and their lawless criminals. Hundreds of them are zealous believers in modern progress. Their more enlightened scholars and sagacious statesmen are doing their best today to save their country from disintegration and their government from the consequences of its own blind and stupid folly."

The London Spectator takes up the theme in the same liberal and generous spirit. Punishment, not revenge, it says, should be the policy of the allies; and the punishment must not fall indiscriminately on the people. It is the dynasty, supported by a faction, that has committed this crime. The Spectator says: "The allies ought, upon entering Pekin, to execute the authors of the tragedy, whatever their rank, and to refuse absolutely to make peace with a Manchu on the throne; but they ought also to avoid promiscuous slaughter, except upon the battle-field. If they do not, they will destroy their own coherence, for Englishmen and Americans remain Christians, and rouse a popular hatred more dangerous than many lost battles. The caution is the more necessary because Continental, as well as Japanese, Generals are apt to believe that in Asia the most effective weapon is terror, and that if mobs see only soldiers killed they do not feel the necessary emotion. It is forgotten that terror has two results."

FUSION AND THE UNIT RULE.

A speaker congratulated the late Tacoma Republican convention that it did not have to appoint a steering committee to find out what its name would be, and to divide up the offices with several allies. "We simply distribute the spoils among ourselves," he said. Not long since Orator Towne delivered a eulogy upon the Populist party for its high patriotism and rare unselfishness in selecting as its candidate for President and Vice-President a Democrat and a Silver-Republican. Thus it appears that there are two views of fusion, and the motives and methods by which it is brought about.

There is morally no essential difference in the practices which obtain with the several political parties of Washington, so far as the nomination of candidates is concerned. But there is a difference in degree. With the one it is merely a question of combination and exchange; with the other there is deliberate bargain and sale of men and measures. For example, at a fusion convention at Ellensburg one party agreed to indorse the revolutionary theory of the single tax, if its ally would surrender a nomination for Supreme Judge. No such spectacle of accommodation of principle to opportunity was ever witnessed among Republicans. They may be strong or mild, loud or soft, on any prominent issue, as may seem expedient; but they would scarcely sacrifice utterly a vital tenet of party faith, and profess to accept another of entirely different complexion, repudiating all their former teachings and stultifying a long and honorable record, in the interest of some person's selfish ambition.

The Republicans of Washington make a near approach to the Democratic doctrine of the unit rule by their habit of sending solid delegations to a convention, instructed to vote as one man on all questions. Geographical conditions in Washington make control of its politics difficult and complex; and it is generally deemed much more important that this or that city or county dominate party affairs against this or that rival city or county than that nominations be made on merit alone, without particular reference to locality. As long as there are three or four communities in the state of nearly equal size, and of intense commercial rivalry, no other rule of action is likely to obtain.

In practice, the unit rule may accomplish much for a candidate or a locality; in theory and in reality it is a denial of the purpose and competency of the individual to discharge his function as a delegate properly and honestly. It is an interesting commentary on the practical phase of politics in our neighboring state that during the late campaign one prominent newspaper openly advocated the alienation from a county convention of the power to name delegates to the state convention, placing the power in the hands of the chairman, or of a special committee. This is tantamount to a declaration that the convention could not be trusted and that the delegate must not be permitted to do that which his constituents sent him to do. It may be that he should not be, but it is seldom that he has so bluntly been told so.

The Republican National Convention of 1880, in the great Grant-Blaine controversy, established the principle that any delegate has the right to cast his vote as he sees fit, and that he cannot be coerced by a majority into surrender of that privilege. The unit rule therefore obtains in Republican conventions only when every member of a delegation acquiesces. It is based on consent only. He may withdraw his consent at any time. If in so doing he breaks faith, that is his own affair.

THE BRYAN-AGUINALDO PROTECTORATE.

A sound statement on the Philippine situation is made by the Cincinnati Volksblatt, one of the representative German newspapers of the country. It remarks that "party exigencies have necessitated some watchword, to influence the masses, and 'imperialism' was chosen to offset free coinage; the facts, however, utterly contradict the impeachment contained in the slogan which is so unreflectingly repeated and believed." From this the Volksblatt proceeds to say that the so-called paramount issue therefore is a fictitious one. The sum of the matter is this: "Mr. McKinley wishes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines. Mr. Bryan wishes to uphold a protectorate. This is a distinction without a difference. Both necessitate the protection of the islands against any aggressor by the whole military and naval force of the United States. But, whereas, under the sovereignty of the United States we have the assurance of a civilized and disciplined government, certain to avoid collision with foreign countries, we should, under a government of untutored and undisciplined Filipinos, be compelled to keep our arms in constant readiness to protect the Filipinos against the effects of their follies. We should find ourselves involved in wars with foreign countries before we were aware of it."

This is plain and sound. A protectorate is "militarism" and "imperialism." It would compel us to keep an army and navy in the Philippine Islands, if not for defense against the intrusion of other nations, beyond question to help the Tagals rule the other tribes, both in Luzon and throughout the widely separated islands of the group. This, indeed, is just what Aguinaldo and his "government" demanded. They wanted to play at government and take the profits of it, and assign to the United States the duty of preventing foreign intervention on one hand and of assisting in subjugation of the anti-Tagal tribes on the other.

We think the people of the United States will not want the Bryan-Aguinaldo protectorate over the Philippine Islands.

THE HOT SPELL AT THE EAST.

The story of the awful heat that prevailed in all the great cities of the Atlantic Coast on Saturday, August 11, ought to be read by those of our people who do not fully appreciate that in the comparatively cool days and nights of our Summer we have something to be very grateful for. On August 11 the maximum temperature in New York City was 95.1 degrees in the shade. At 8 o'clock at night the official thermometer marked 88 degrees, and at Washington and Philadelphia at the same hour in the evening the mercury recorded 100 degrees. It was not only the hottest August 11 on the books of the official meteorologists, but it was the hottest day of the Summer. At Atlantic City, with the ocean at the front door, the mercury climbed to 98 degrees. At Coney Island and Rockaway Beach there was small relief for the afflicted population of New York City for the wind was off shore and brought little coolness to the sufferers. Thousands slept on fire escapes and roofs rather than go without sleep in the breathless ovens of the tenements. At the city hospitals there was great distress from the heat. Babies suffered so terribly that poor mothers begged to have their children sent to Randall's Island to be kept during the hot spell, and many of these were accommodated. The death list was comparatively small, owing to the fact that the laborers had their usual Saturday half-holiday, and fortunately the percentage of humidity was not high; otherwise there would have been many more deaths from the heat than the twenty that were recorded.

In Boston and all the cities of New England the same record of terrible heat was recorded on August 11, which was the fourth day of nearly a week of fearfully hot weather. New York City is by no means the hottest city of the Atlantic Coast, for the record of some of the small inland towns of Vermont and New Hampshire not seldom shows higher figures for the mercury than the Borough of Manhattan, as was the case in the heated term of 1896 and in 1897. The most terrible thing about this heated term on the North Atlantic Coast is that it lasts almost until October. It is not unusual in Boston to see the mercury touch 97 in the shade as late as the last week of September, and mark 88 degrees at 11 P. M. There is no escape from this terrible heat of August east of the Rocky Mountains. The great cities of the Middle West, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, are all hot enough in August and the first half of September to make the departing sufferer murmur as Byron did when he left Malta:

> Adieu, sirocco, sun and sweat.

In North and South Dakota and Montana there is no lack of scorching weather in Summer. In the great hot spell that prevailed in these states last month the mercury reached 100 in the shade at Miles City, in Montana, and 106 at Rapid City, S. D., while at Williston, N. D., it rose to 104. These figures are reached sometimes in Eastern Oregon, but in Western Oregon and Washington they are unknown. During the present Summer our mercury has reached 90 degrees in the shade but one day, and there were two days when it marked 89 in the shade. These were our three hottest days, and on these days the mornings were cool and the nights delightful. After August 15 a hot day is unknown in Western Oregon and Washington; that is, our warm weather is over when the hottest weather is at its height on the Atlantic Coast and in the Middle West.

How much bright, cool, comfortable Summer weather, such as prevails in Western Oregon and Washington, adds to human health and happiness cannot be overestimated. To all persons of nervous irritability of temperament, a hot Summer, such as prevails at the East and in the Middle West, must be a killjoy and a calamity. Their lives would be much more comfortable and cheerful in the Summer climate of Western Oregon or Washington; their days would be longer in the land; their nights would be full of sleep, and their waking hours a delightful memory of outdoor enjoyment.

NO FINE SENSE OF HUMOR.

Colonel Bryan does not propose to attend the annual meeting of the G. A. R. at Chicago, to which Mr. McKinley, as an old soldier and as President, was naturally invited. The reason given for the non-attendance of Colonel Bryan is that he wishes to relieve President McKinley from possible embarrassment. There is no reason why the President should feel embarrassed by the presence of Bryan; but there would seem to be some reason why Bryan should feel embarrassed before the G. A. R. Bryan holds no official post. He was too young to fight in the Civil War, and his address of acceptance is devoted to the denunciation of militarism. Why should such a man be wanted at a reunion of old soldiers? Inviting the frantic evangelist of the gospel of anti-militarism to attend a soldiers' reunion is like inviting the devil to a banquet and asking him to drink holy water.

Furthermore, why should Bryan wish to address the G. A. R., composed as it is of men who sought to force upon the Southern people a government without their consent? The restoration of the Union by bayonets was a victory achieved in violation of the corner-stone of Bryan's platform, for the G. A. R. are the survivors of an army of over two millions of men who imposed upon the South a government without their consent.

If Bryan had any large sense of humor; if he did not always in his iron-clad egotism take himself seriously, he would stay away from the G. A. R. not to save McKinley from embarrassment but to save himself from the sensation which comes to a fish out of water. His public speech and action recall the criticism of the publisher who said that Prideaux's "Connection Between the Old and New Testament" was too dry and ought "to be enlivened with a little humor." Bryan is guilty only of the unconscious humor that attends the fellow who raises a laugh when he sustains a shock to his fundamental principles by falling on the ice. If Bryan had any sense of humor, he could not have pronounced his solemn indictment of imperialism the other day at Indianapolis with a straight face, when he remembered that the proceedings of his followers in the Southern States in disfranchising the negro are in violation of "the consent of the governed" principle of the Declaration of Independence, for which he expresses such solemn reverence. The Southern States, dominated by Bryan's party, have disfranchised the negro citizens in denial of "the consent of the governed" and in violation of the Constitutional amendment; and yet Bryan does not denounce the outrage. These negroes have enjoyed the suffrage for thirty years, under the Constitution, are now deprived of it, and are governed without their consent. This has not been done because of their illiteracy, but solely because of their color, for white illiteracy is not excluded. And Bryan is silent, although the Bryanite platform declares that "to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic," and under this definition the disfranchisement of negroes in violation of the Constitution is "imperialism."

It is gratifying to see that an earnest effort is being made to increase the efficiency of the Indian schools. There is room for the hope that proper education may smooth the way for the rapidly declining race and get from it something that a utilitarian world may use. As to what is proper education for the Indian youth, there is great variety of opinion and probably always will be. It is reasonable to suppose that instruction in the use of the plow and hoe, the jackplane and the monkey-wrench, will appeal stronger to the aboriginal mind and will yield better results for civilization than instruction in the finer arts and sciences, or even the common literary attainments. However, the teaching of agriculture and the mechanic arts requires skill. Indian schools, like insane hospitals, have too often been asylums for political workers, the very helplessness of the charges offering a safe refuge for persons who might not be tolerated elsewhere in the public service. The disposition to grade up the teaching forces, which has been brought out in the institute just closed at Chemawa, augurs well for the future of the Indian. The Chemawa school has known the evils of the political "teacher," though it has shown great improvement in the past few years. When all Indian schools shall be organized and conducted for the sole purpose of converting the wild Indian into a useful social factor in the world, the results will be more beneficial than they have been thus far. It is certainly late enough to begin rational treatment of the Indian.

The German vote at the West is depended upon by the Democrats to elect Bryan. The following table shows the German-American population in nine Western States, and the probable population and vote now:

States.	German populat'n. 1890.	1900.	Probable vote.
Ohio	672,444	807,000	161,400
Indiana	238,185	321,000	64,200
Illinois	801,574	962,000	192,400
Michigan	216,757	385,000	76,000
Wisconsin	626,030	751,000	150,000
Minnesota	278,063	334,000	66,800
Nebraska	163,673	196,000	39,200
Kansas	103,222	150,000	30,000
Kentucky	124,658	134,000	24,800

Bryan carried only two of these states in 1896, Kansas and Nebraska, but the solid German-American vote can doubtless give the other seven states to him and elect him in 1900, but there is not the slightest prospect that he will be able to secure this solid German-American vote. The editor of the Abend Post, of Chicago, independent, and the most widely circulated German newspaper in America, declares that he has not been able to detect any ground swell either way; that there was no proof that the Administration was committed to "imperialism"; that the course in China went far to disprove that claim. The Republican editor of the Chicago Staats Zeitung believes that the great majority of the German-Americans will vote for McKinley. This view is supported by all the leading German-Americans of Illinois. It Bryan cannot mislead the German-Americans in Illinois, he cannot do it elsewhere.

Growth of life assurance is one of the most remarkabe of the developments of our time. A recent review shows that while the largest life company in the country thirty years ago had $31,000,000 of assets, and twenty-seven companies had a little over $145,000,000, today there are ten companies each holding more assets than the largest had thirty years ago, and two companies have more than the whole had then. During thirty years premiums to the amount of $3,250,000,000 have been paid in, while interest and other income of over $900,000,000 bring the total up to $4,137,000,000. Payments to policy-holders during thirty years have amounted to $2,139,497,029, an average of over $70,000,000. The review shows that the net assets on January 1, 1900, were $1,406,718,091, an increase of more than $1,250,000,000 in the last thirty years. Adding the amount paid policy-holders to the assets, there is a total of $3,400,886,329, or $171,112,011 more than the amount paid in premiums. In other words, for each $100 paid by policy-holders in premiums, the companies have returned to the members, and hold for their protection, $105 30, thus paying all expenses out of the interest and saving $171,000,000 besides.

C. P. Huntington was a very able man of business, a rich man, who in private life did not recall the practical philanthropy of Stephen Girard, Peter Cooper, Gerrit Smith, General James A. Wadsworth, Amos Lawrence, H. B. Claflin, Henry L. Pierce. He was of the cold-blooded type of millionaires represented by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Russell Sage, Jay Gould and A. T. Stewart. The death of one of his lobby agents, Colton, a number of years ago, furnished the press with a large variety of interesting revelations concerning the methods employed by Huntington to influence legislation in his favor. His business morality was identical with that of Oakes Ames, who bluntly told the Congressional committee of investigation into the Credit Mobilier scandal that to protect his railway interests he had not hesitated virtually to bribe any member of either house of Congress whose vote and voice were of present or prospective value.

Bryan quotes from Lincoln a great deal. But he was brought up to detest Lincoln. His father was an intense pro-slavery Democrat, an ardent sympathizer with secession, an extreme type of the class known in those days as "copperheads," and a fierce opponent of Lincoln, from the beginning to the end of the great emancipator's political career. It was this training that made William J. Bryan a Democrat. It is impudence now in him to pretend to admiration of Lincoln, and reverence for his principles. The home of the Bryans was but a short distance from that of Lincoln, in Illinois.

After all, China isn't formidable. It was feared modern weapons might make her so. But a force of 15,000 American, European and Japanese troops has gone through a difficult country a distance of 100 miles and taken the capital of an "empire" of 300,000,000. Another proof that it is not the number of men, but the quality of men. A single American or European army corps could go anywhere in China. It would be easy to get "consent of the governed" in a country like that. It will be had in the Philippines as soon as the dream of a Bryan-Aguinaldo protectorate shall be over.

Reports of violations of the game laws are more numerous than they have been for a number of years. It the violations are so common, it is doubtless possible to get legal evidence of them, and the annual crop of explanations in court may soon be expected. Probably not since the days of the Pequod War has the custom of taking the gun afield prevailed among the farmers to a greater extent than it does this year in the Willamette Valley. And we have no reports that the Indians are particularly threatening these dog days.

"You can't secure title to a people by force or purchase," says Statesman Bryan. No, but you can secure title to the country they live in, and if they don't like it they can sell out and leave; just as the men of the Hudson's Bay Company skurried out of Oregon after the treaty of 1846 secured the country to the United States.

Seven hundred speeches are to be made in Maine in the state campaign by orators of National reputation. In the list we do not find Thomas B. Reed, but we do find our own John Barrett and Lee Fairchild.

The false priests in the anti-imperialistic temple at Indianapolis gave the Bryan admirers a bad scare. But they seem to have been rocking the boat just for fun.

Senator Wellington continues to indorse Bryan. The Senator's sober second thought is an unusually long time coming.

BRYAN A GREENBACKER.

Editor Goodwin Convinced That Silver Is Secondary With Him.

Salt Lake Tribune.

We thought four years ago that Mr. Bryan was a thorough silver man. Under the developments of this year we believe that silver with him has always been a secondary consideration; that when explored to the depths he is a greenbacker. We think this will be made still more clear when he gives his formal acceptance of the Sioux Falls platform.

That platform renews the pledge that the agitation shall never cease until "the Lincoln greenbacks shall be restored, the bonds all paid off and all corporation money forever retired." If this means anything, it means that the presses shall be started and enough irredeemable paper issued to do the above work. In the same strain the Kansas City platform demands "the retirement of the National bank notes as fast as Government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them."

Our own thought is that the Cincinnati platform is the most honorable, which demands "a scientific and absolute paper money, based upon the entire wealth and population of the Nation, not redeemable in any specific commodity, but made a full legal tender for all debts and public dues, and issued by the Government only, without the intervention of banks and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of commerce."

The above is in accord with the Weaver platform of 1892, which Mr. Bryan indorsed, and the money plank of which reads as follows:

"We demand a National currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general Government only; a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations," etc. Further, the demand was for "the full and unlimited coinage of silver and gold," and "that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita."

This last Mr. Bryan supported General Weaver on. General Weaver has not changed his sentiments since, but he is this year supporting Mr. Bryan with all his strength. Is it not clear that, after all, silver has always been a secondary matter with Mr. Bryan? We commend this matter to every scrub who rants about "traitors" to silver.

IS BRYANISM IMPOTENT?

Can It Not Injure the Finances of the Country?

New York Tribune.

One of the chief arguments of the Democrats in this part of the country in favor of voting the Bryanite ticket is that its success would in no way injure the finances and credit of the Nation. The President himself cannot, they say, alter the monetary standard nor order the free coinage of silver. And even if a Bryanite House of Representatives should be elected this Fall, the Republicans have and will surely keep control of the Senate, and will thus prevent any free silver legislation. Moreover, some go as far as to say the money question has been settled beyond the power of even a Bryanite majority in both Houses of Congress to disturb it. Wherefore, vote for Bryan and rebuke McKinley!

The last part of the argument is a palpable falsehood. The money question has not been irrevocably settled. The gold standard has not been confirmed by Constitutional amendment, but merely by act of Congress. It could at any time be unsettled and abolished in the same way. With Mr. Bryan in the White House and a Bryanite majority in each branch of Congress the financial policy of the Nation could be reversed and free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 be ordered in five minutes. And unless Mr. Bryan and his followers are wanton falsifiers, that is what would be done.

But there is, they say, no danger of such Bryanite control of Congress. If there is not, it is simply because there is no danger of Mr. Bryan's election to the Presidency, which latter is a question upon which there are differences of expert opinion. But of this we may be assured, that if Mr. Bryan should be elected there would be the greatest danger of just such a catastrophe as we have described. If he is elected President, it is so probable as to be practically certain that he will command a Bryanite majority in the House of Representatives. Io one, we suppose, will dispute that. It is about equally probable that he will carry the legislative tickets in enough states to give him a majority in the Senate two years hence, when the new Senators shall have been chosen. The review of the Senatorial situation which we published the other day amply demonstrated that.

Let there be no mistake and no illusions upon the subject. The success of Mr. Bryan means the success of the free silver party in Congress, and the success of the whole dishonest, repudiationist, anarchist programme adopted at Chicago four years ago and re-adopted at Kansas City this year. That is what every man will vote for who votes for Mr. Bryan.

But if this specious and dishonest argument of the Democrats were true, what a party it would be to appeal for support on the ground that its hands were so tied that it could do no harm!

One More Question.

Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

An Auburn lady tells us this story of the child who asks questions: He had been at it all day. From when the birds sang in the July morning to the hour when it became chilly under the awning, it had been, "papa this and papa that; papa, what makes the birds fly? What bird can fly the farthest? Who taught 'em? Why? Where does the grass go in Winter? Who puffed the clouds?" until every muscle in his father's tongue ached. Finally he could stand it no longer. In relating it to another, he said: "Finally I rebelled. I was sick and tired, and I said to myself that duty to my offspring did not require me to answer any more questions, and I wouldn't do it. I put him to bed. He hated to go; for he had more questions that he wanted to ask. I was relentless, however, and I told him that I would not answer another question; no, not one. He went to bed tearfully and I sat down to rest. Suddenly my heart smote me. Poor little chap. He couldn't help it; he was so curious, and as I thought all this my heart softened, and I stole up to his bedside. He was awake. 'Hello, papa,' said he. 'Hello,' said I. 'I have come up to see you, son. You have been a good boy not to cry and you can ask me one more question, and only one. A look of delight swept over his face, and quick as a flash, as though the whole desire of life were centered in this bit of knowledge, he said: 'Papa, how far can a cat spit?' "

Paramount Handle for Any Old Issue

Congressman Cushman's speech at Tacoma.

"The Democrats always have a paramount issue. I remember watching my mother at the ironing board. She had three irons, and but one handle. Every time an iron got cold she attached the handle to a hot one. That's the way with the Democrats. They have a paramount handle to attach to a burning issue until it becomes as cold as the feet of the ice trust. They have a paramount issue this time, and they call it imperialism. Sixteen to 1 is out of it."

Multum in Parvo.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Republican candidate for Governor of Minnesota, a steamboat captain, has boiled down the Democratic platform, and presents this as the residuum: "Pull down the flag. Rip the credit of the country up the back. Get a bugaboo and call it imperialism. Then stuff the people full of chaff." The Minnesota people are warranted in entertaining high hopes of their next Governor as a vigorous and truthful condenser.

The Sure Road.

Indianapolis Journal.

It has been evident for two years that the insurrection in the Philippines was kept alive by the hope of Democratic success in the United States. There is not much of it left, but what there is is kept alive by this hope. The re-election of McKinley will cause its complete and final collapse. The surest road to stable government in the Philippines is the defeat of Mr. Bryan.

Not to Be Classed.

New York Sun.

It is hopeless to try to classify Mr. Adams, but we are almost sure that we have been wrong in describing him as an anti-expansionist. He would like to be one, for expansion is popular, but he cannot give up common sense. He is an Adams. And he scorns to agree entirely with anybody else. The Erving Winslow coterie must look upon him as a lost soul.

Professional Wit.

Harper's Bazaar.

"I've a great mind to report you," exclaimed the lady, furious at being carried a block too far, through her not signaling in time.

"If she's got a great mind," confided the conductor pleasantly to the young man sitting diagonally so that a fifth passenger would not get into that seat, "she must 'a' got it on a transfer."

CENSUS PADDING AS AN ART.

Tacoma Newspaper Professes to Tell How Seattle Did It.

It was fully expected that the census war between Seattle and Tacoma would furnish mighty interesting reading; and the promise is being literally fulfilled. It is to be observed, however, that the Seattle newspapers devote little or no space to defense of their census figures and exposition of the truth; but their grievance lies solely in the exasperating fact that Tacoma has disputed the returns. For example, the Post-Intelligencer administers to the people of the neighboring city this gentle rebuke:

> There is less anger than pity for Tacoma, even in this crowning bit of infamy. It is a disreputable act, the act of a child or a madman, or a blackguard, to take revenge for failure by assailing the good name of your successful competitor. For the dastardly attempt to injure the fame of Seattle, for the reflection upon the probity and honor of our people, no apology can ever answer and no punishment would be adequate. It is best avenged by the contempt with which the public will view the performance, and the swiftness and certainty with which it will be set down to its true cause. It is a disgraceful exit to make, but people choose queer modes of leaving life. Her dying kick was all that was needed to tell the country the story of Tacoma's decline, degeneracy and disappearance from the race.

A suggestion may be ventured that there are many traces of anger, and few of pity, in the foregoing; at least so it appears to an entirely impartial and disinterested outsider.

The Tacoma News has up to this time not permitted its temper to be ruffled by the language of the Seattle contemporaries, but professes to tell "How Seattle was Caught," in course of an article discussing the difficulty. It says among other things:

> The census scandal at Seattle, which has plunged the trifty enumerators of that city into a peck of trouble, was first brought to the attention of the authorities at Washington by the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce. The Seattle papers, shortly after the rolls were supposed to have been closed, boasted of a population of about 85,000 within the city limits. The figures were so enormously in excess of the number believed to be reasonable that a large-sized mouse was sniffed and an investigation begun.
>
> It has since developed that when it was discovered that the census roll contained only about 60,000 names, word was sent down the line to add more names. Names of people who had left the city many months before were enrolled; at some of the hotels guests were handed slips by employes of the house, who requested that they be filled out and returned to the hotel office. These slips, it is charged, were collected by the enumerators and transcribed onto the official rolls. Enumerators who protested against this kind of work were forced into line by influential citizens and politicians. In one instance, more alleged persons were enrolled in two down-town blocks than could have been crowded into the buildings in a standing position.
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> The object in view by the Seattle manipulators is clear. It is primarily a political job, for, with her census roll increased by 25,000, Seattle precincts would have a much larger representation in the State Legislature. The city would also have the advantage of a higher class rating at Washington, and would derive increased advantages in the Federal service in the city. Countless minor advantages to which the city would not be entitled would accrue.

The Seattle Times, after its initial great outpouring of wrath, seems to have settled down to a sober view of the situation, and to be disposed to argue the question of population on its merits. This interesting statement is made by the Times:

> There are a great many means by which cities may be compared—and among them the "postal business" performed by Uncle Sam himself in any two cities. Of course, the actual registration under the same law where like conditions prevail—the number of school children enrolled—the amount of money appropriated by the state to the various counties for school attendance—are all reliable guides to conclusions as to population.

The Times then proceeds to show that the postal business of Seattle is greatly in excess of Tacoma's, and thinks that "it would be a good thing to send Director Merriam a few statistics of this character for mental digestion."

Excellent advice surely. And for the purpose of helping out the good cause, and seeing that the right triumphs, The Oregonian submits a few official statistics, which it trusts will be useful to the much-maligned Seattle census engineers. The postal business—sale of stamps, envelopes, and postal cards—of Portland and the three Washington cities for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, was as follows:

Portland	209,723
Seattle	167,011
Spokane	91,873
Tacoma	63,023

The City of Portland is introduced in these figures not at all for the purpose of instituting invidious comparisons, but as a guarantee of good faith, and to afford the aspiring Washington cities a safe and reliable guide—a beacon light from which they may take their bearings, and ascertain where they are at. It may be instructive, too, to print the official figures as to school children and registration, in accordance with the suggestion of the Seattle paper. For the year 1900 the official returns show the following children of school age: Portland, 20,469; Seattle, 14,507. The registration for the respective Spring elections in 1900 was: Portland, 16,300; Seattle, 10,940.

Whatever Portland's population is found to be, it is made certain by this method of calculation that Seattle's population is in the neighborhood of 70 per cent thereof. If Portland, for example, has 95,000, Seattle has 66,500. Having now an accurate basis to work upon, the Seattle and Tacoma people may soon be able to advise Director Merriam and each other whether their figures are padded.

As stated before, this vexatious controversy is not, in its present stage, any of Portland's affair. But it will not deny that it is interested. Meanwhile it is in the same happy indifference to the issue as the unconcern felt by the wife who watched with approving eye the struggle between her husband and the bear.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Senator Heitfeld, of Idaho, used to be a cowboy in Kansas, and has always been more or less engaged in stockraising.

Rev. Dr. Mark Trafton, a former Congressman, and one of the best-known Methodist clergymen in this country, celebrated recently his 90th birthday at West Somerville, Mass.

Among the British civil list pensions awarded last year were £200 to Alfred Austin "as poet laureate," and the same amount to John Sims Reeves, "in consideration of his eminence as a singer and his straitened financial circumstances."

The Emperor of Japan is about to display in his galleries with high honors a portrait of the late Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State under President Cleveland. This tribute comes as a recognition of Mr. Gresham's services in carrying through the treaty between Japan and this country.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Coolidge, who has been assigned to the command of the Ninth United States Infantry, now in China, vice Colonel Liscum, who was killed in action at Tien Tsin, has been an officer for 36 years in the Seventh Infantry. He served in the Civil War, in various wars with the Indians and in the war with Spain. Upon his return from Cuba he was assigned with the Seventh at Fort Brady, was later transferred to Fort Sheridan, and was then sent to the Philippines, where he joined the Ninth.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Sultan of Turkey is carrying on as if he wished the white man to take up his burden.

The grandfather clause is more effective in eliminating the negro vote than the old-fashioned shotgun.

Lord Roberts, it is reported, will not only be made a Duke, but the title will be accompanied by a money grant of $500,000.

This is the season when the Eastern producer of fiction turns his talents to writing advertisements for Summer resorts and makes the business pay.

Timothy Woodruff denies that he is a candidate for Governor of New York and says his position is similar to that he occupied at Philadelphia. That is, he is in the hands of his friends and they prefer another man.

It is reported that N. H. French, of Fruitland, Marion County, who has been doctoring about a year for stomach trouble, was recently examined by means of the X-ray, when it was found that he was suffering from a fractured hip. He will change his treatment.

It looks now as if New York's permanent navy arch may never be built. No contributions of any account have been received since last April, and the whole matter is practically at a standstill. The original intention was to raise $1,000,000. This has been cut to $500,000, and it is doubtful if even so much will be subscribed. For the last three months there has not been enough cash subscribed to pay office rent for the committee. The amount of the subscription to date is $197,789 12 in cash and pledges, with a great deal more in pledges than in cash.

Wheat is the top item for Kansas this year, putting $90,000,000 to the credit side. Next comes the livestock, cattle and hogs, sold and to be sold for slaughter within the current 12 months, adding $75,000,000. The third place is taken by the corn crop, already sufficiently advanced to warrant an estimate of $60,000,000. Fourth place belongs to the hay crop, at $21,000,000. Then is placed the sheep, dairy and poultry class, at $15,000,000. Odds and ends, like sorghums, at $9,000,000; oats, at $5,000,000; fruit at $3,000,000, potatoes at $3,000,000, millet and Hungarian at $3,000,000, flax at $2,000,000, and so on through the list, making the grand total of $259,467,000.

"The Confederate Veterans, in their annual convention at Louisville, declared that the war of 1861-65 should be known as the 'war between the states,'" says the Mobile Register. "This is the name that Alexander H. Stephens favored, and it is the one generally used by the people of the South in speaking of that war, the Northern people calling it the Rebellion. Strange is it that neither name is a correct definition of the event. All know that there was no rebellion. States that had sovereignty could not be guilty of rebellion. Neither was it a war between the states, but actually a war between two Governments made up of states. Some writers call it a civil war, yet it was not a war between citizens in their civil capacity, but, as before said, a war between regularly organized governments. There is, in fact, no concise way of naming the conflict, hence these misnomers. Possibly the best title would be the simple one of calling it by the years of its beginning and close—namely, the War of 1861-65."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Awful.—"These Boxers must be terrible people." "Yes. They couldn't act much worse if they were trying to civilize another country."—Life.

An Anomaly.—Eva—You can't make a bit of an impression on that young Marsh. May—I know it. It's strange, too, for he's so soft.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Touched.—The Pastor—Don't you think I touched them rather deeply this morning? The Deacon—I don't know. I haven't counted up yet.—Indianapolis Press.

And now a silly literary journal comes forward and volunteers the information that Kipling gets $3 per word for his work. And the uninitiated believe it.—Atlanta Constitution.

Necessary Correction.—"I am told, Colonel, that the anti-Goebelites in your state are working secretly, and there is further trouble brewing." "No, sah! Distilling, sah."—Chicago Tribune.

Oversight.—"What are you looking so glum about, Borus? The reviewers all praised your last book, didn't they?" "Yes, but not one of them said it was a 'story of intense human interest.'"—Chicago Tribune.

A Masterpiece.—"Confidentially," said the statesman, "I wrote that plank in the platform." "I congratulate you," said his friend, heartily. "I read it over three times, and I'm blest if it commits the party to anything!"—Puck.

A Double Blow.—"Yes, we had quite a blow-out at our house early this morning." "Peculiar time for it." "Yes. The new hired girl blew out the gas in the gas stove, and the gas blew out the side of the kitchen."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Dance of the Dragon.

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

The balefires lit his yellow eyes,
His flaming nostrils spread,
Above the city's ancient walls
He reared his horrid head;
His leaping tongue, through gory lips,
Shot out through fangs of white—
The Dragon of the East went forth
To Death's wild dance last night!

Scaled with the lies of ancient power,
Clawed with the hate of years,
Beaked with the Asiatic dower
Of crime-corroded years;
Dragging his form above the dead
That marked his murderous way,
He danced the awful tune that rings
Through cycles of Cathay!

Gleaming and glaring, huge and warm,
The lanterns lit his path
Down the long lanes of dead that lay
Under his stroke of wrath.
Fierce, with the wine of blood debauched,
Drunk for the season's kill,
The earth beneath his hoof-beat broke
Into a thunder thrill!

Play up, the heathen tunes of death!
Play up, the Dragon's dance!
The alien peoples in his path
Shall wither at his glance!
Sweep of his mighty tail and swing
Of jaws that feed on gore—
But hark! along the Tien Tsin wall
That cannon-throated roar!

On to the dance the allies rush,
Till dance shall turn to dread,
And the ensaffroned demon stretch
His length beside the dead!
Beat the bright music of the brave
That rush to seal his fate,
Whose bleared eyes tremble at the light
That breaks around his gate!

Whose talons quiver in distress,
Whose huge lips bite the dust,
Whose century-cinctured scales fall off
Before the swordsman's thrust;
Whose Dance of Death is nearly o'er,
Whose pathway shall be swept
Of women and of babes, foul slain
Where'er his hoofs have stept!

Out of the night he makes his own,
Out of the dance he weaves
Around the suppliant form that kneels
'Neath his huge fangs and grieves,
Nations shall mold the higher good,
Pierce with their contrite ray
The yellow shadow of thy life—
Thou Dragon of Cathay!