# The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon as second-class matter. TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms .... 166 | Business Office ... 667

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mall (portage prepaid), in Advance-Daily, with Sunday, per month. . \$ S5-Daily, with Sunday excepted, per year. . 7 50-Daily, with Sunday, per year. . 9 00-Sunday, per year. . 2 60-Sunday, per year. . 2 60-Sunday, per year. . 1 50-Sinday, per year. . 1 50-

To City Subscribers-Dully, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted 15c Dully, per week, delivered, Sundays included 20c POSTAGE RATES.

United States, Canada and Mexico: Foreign rates double.

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscripts sent to it without solleitation. No stamps should be inclused for this

Puget Sound Bureau-Captain A. Thompson office at 1111 Pacific avenue, Tacoma. Box 255, Tacoma Postoffice.

Eastern Business Office-47, 48, 49 and 59 Rookery," Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special agency, Eastern representative.

For sale in San Francisco by J. K. Cooper, 746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Goldemith Bros., 236 Sutter street; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street; Foster & Orear, Ferry news stand.

For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner, 250 So. Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 106 So. Spring street. sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co.,

For sale in Omaha by H. C. Shears, 105 N. Sixteenth street, and Barkalow Bros., 1012 For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News 77 W. Second South street.

For sale in New Orleans by Ernest & Co., On file in Washington, D. C., with A. W. Dunn, 500 14th N. W. For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & E-ndrick, 900-912 Seventh street.

TODAY'S WEATHER-Cloudy and threaten

PORTLAND, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

Now at length, we may suppose, it begins to dawn on the minds of the three or four men who supposed last Spring they were "the party" in Multnomah, that some errors were committed-though entreaty, remonstrance, expostulation and argument were then alike unheeded. They thought they had perfecting a system of land registry "a dead cinch." They had, indeed. And they "worked" it. The final results, foreseen by intelligent judgment from the first, are now apparent, we may suppose, even to themselves, a limited use of its provisions. Law-Look pleasant, gentlemen. At least you can have the satisfaction of seeing admiration of your achievements dancing in the eyes of your opponents, who now will proceed to subsection of

The great trusts of the country, which have the favor and support of the so-called protective tariff, may well fear the effect or result of an appeal to public opinion on their system and its methods. Their argument for continuance of "protection" is based on its alleged benefit to the workers of the country. But the workers are the bulk of the consumers, and a large part of them are now employed in making cheaper goods for foreigners than for themselves. Americans are required to may prove awkward, if put to the test, pay more than a fair profit on what ey consume in order that the manufacturers may sell the excess of proforeigners. Thus also great show is perfect title to real estate is very great. made of increasing the export trade. The pretense that it is profitable for American workingmen to pay a large part of the cost of feeding and clothing foreign competitors is one of the humbugs by which the protected interests are fattened. Of similar quality is the argument for the ship subsidy bill.

method of electing Senators, if they could get at it; but it is next to impossible. Much would be gained by taking this power out of the hands of the on the part of the people would secure viewed with utter contempt by the pop-The Senate never has been favorthat it would end their careers; and whole force of public opinion to bear

Hon, George C. Brownell, Senator from Clackamas, is great on "eloquent tributes" to distinguished men. In putting Mr. Mitchell in nomination on Saturday night, he said: "Mr. Mitchell is ripe in genius, intellect and integrity. He is Oregon's first love. He is a prince of men, grand citizen, man of loving personality, intellect and force, fit to stand with the great leaders of the Republican party, like Oliver P. Morton and James G. Blaine." This was fine, and we doubt whether it ever was surpassed by Mr. Brownell more than once, and that was when he put Joseph Simon in nomination for Senator in October, 1898. Mr. Brownell then spoke to this effect: "It falls to my lot, and I discharge the duty joyfully, to nomi-nate Joseph Simon, the little giant of Oregon, for the United States Senate. In character, in power of achievement, in subtlety and force of intellect, his merits transcend all eulogy of mine. He owes the eminence he has reached to no accidents of fortune, but to those surpassing qualities of mind and heart that draw all men unto him; to his genius for industry and to his fidelity to the whole people as well as to the at Hillsboro, O., a small town, about wealthy English banker, the late Sir great party that delights to honor him. 65 miles from Cincinnati. Some of the John Biddulph-Martin, and her sister herit the whole outfit-Boer war and I present him to this assembly as the women of this town undertook by pray- in 1885 married Sir Francis Cook. Mrs. ali,

incomparable candidate for the United name of a state proud of her illustrious son; I present him as her noblest specimen and product of Anglo-Saxon citizenship." Mr. Brownell could this height in presenting the name of Mr. Mitchell, for one can't always pay gold and sometimes must use silver or some other substitute; but Mr. Brown ell, nevertheless, in this latest effort, has done exceedingly well,

## OREGON'S TORRENS LAW.

Among the acts of the Oregon Legislature little noticed, but of great political moment, is the act establishing the Torrens system of land registration. This Australian device has had an uphill fight in countries where effort has been made to transplant it. abandoned as costly, ineffective and perilous. In this country it has encountered the resourceful opposition of title and abstract companies, whose business it menaces, with the result that most of the laws passed on the subject have been pronounced unconstitutional by the courts. At last, however, two states-Illinois and Massachusetts-have succeeded in framing Torrens laws that would stand the test, and the Massachusetts act has the further indorsement of an ineffectual ap-Tribune building, New York City; 469 "The peal to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of error.

This Oregon act, unless such accounts of it as have been given to the press are erroheous, is apt to meet with obstacles in its enforcement. It is customary to provide a considerable force of officials to do the work now done by the abstract companies; but this new law merely assigns the duty to the Recorder of Conveyances, without provision for extra help. In Massachusetts, for example, the Torrens machinery comprises two Judges and a Land Recorder created for the purpose, and examiners of titles in every county. Another point covered by the Massachusetts law is the matter of damages. Of course, if the state furnishes a landholder a certificate of title which turns out to be imperfectly drawn up by the Recorder, and under which he loses his land, he will look to the state to reimburse him. In Massachusetts, every certificate issued requires, in addition to the fees for recording, a fixed sum, which goes into an insurance fund, "to reimburse persons deprived through no fault of their own of land or of any interest therein after the original registration of the land."

The Oregon law must be regarded, on the whole, as a mere beginning, which will give us sufficient experience for adequate to supersede in time the cumome, expensive and uncertain method now in vogue. There are a number of reasons for expecting only yers generally need not be expected to favor it. Others will be restrained by conservatism. Those who are accustomed to have their titles guaranteed by responsible companies will hesitate to abandon that method for one they know little or nothing about. It is noticeable, moreover, that no record can be made of land before the fee simple is recorded, and this will shut out a nsiderable volume of business allowed elsewhere. It is not certain, either, that the remuneration allowed the Recorder is sufficient to encourage him to be early prepared and at any time confident to do his part of the work. There are some curious clauses against traditionary rights, such as adverse possession, equity interests, etc., that In the main, however, the aim to prorecourse to the courts has been kept duction at cost, or less than cost, to steadily in view, and the inducement to

The present King of Spain, who will be 15 years of age in May next, is so feeble that if he lives to be a reigning monarch, he will probably not long survive bis accession. His elder sister, the Princess of Asturias, has just seen married to the Bourbon Prince No doubt the people of the United Charles, son of the Count of Caserta, States would be glad to change the an old-time Carlist leader and a pretender to the throne of the Kingdom of Naples. In event of the death of the young King Alfonso XIII, his sister, the Princess of Asturias, would Legislature and giving it to the peo- succeed to the throne. The marriage ple, but the obstacles are almost in- is a bid on part of the Queen for the superable. To begin with, two-thirds support of the political forces repreof the members of the two Houses of sented by the church and the Carlist Congress would have to consent to party. This marriage is, of course, the amendment, and then a vote of odious to the republican, liberal and inthree-fourths of the states, acting dustrial elements. The Queen Regent through their Legislatures, would be is an Austrian by birth and education, necessary to ratify it. Nothing less and is unpopular, while her young son than continued and persistent effort is so much of a weakling that he is

ulace. Since the war with the United States cause many Senators feel instinctively Spain's domestic affairs have not improved. The loss of Cuba and Porto until two-thirds of the Senators can Rico was a severe industrial blow to be brought to vote for it the proposal the artisans, merchants and mill opercannot even get a start. Were the Sen- ators of Spain. The promises of finanators all elected at one time, as the cial reform made by Premier Silvela Representatives are, it could be effect- at the close of the war have not been ed; but since they are elected at differ- kept, and taxes are as oppressive as ent times there is no way to bring the ever. More than a year ago disturbances broke out in Barcelona, and there on the Senate at once. Yet the abuses | were street fights in Valencia and riots of the present system are the greatest in Madrid. The hotbed of republican witnessed in any of the operations of disaffection to the government in Spain is Catalonia, a province which has always been more French than Spanish in its political sympathies. The situation in Spain is full of promise of revolutionary outbreak in the likely to be far-reaching in animadvernear future. It is said that the army is infected with republican ideas; that General Weyler, its only hero, is a republican rather than a monarchist, and is at present the most powerful skill from judgment. man in Spain.

The army believes that Cuba would not have been lost if Weyler had been kept in command and allowed to defend the Island against the United States. Weyler could, doubtless, upset the monarchy, as did General Prim some forty years ago, and there is little doubt that the death of the young King of Spain would precipitate a Mrs. Woodhull was an interesting revolution tomorrow. The progressive party in Spain would not submit to sister, Miss Claffin, was a woman of the accession of the Princess of Asturias, married to a representative of the Carlist and the cierical party. An overturn in Spain is sure to happen within a few years, and may take place any

ry, 1874, a temperance crusade began

er and song to induce the liquor dealers States Senate; I present him in the to abandon their business and sign a pledge not to resume the sale of ardent temperance crusade spread to Indiana, scarcely have been expected to reach Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. There were praying bands of singing temperance crusaders in nearly every town, and in some of the large cities. The movement made some little stir in New York and in New England, but after several months of life this temperance agitation died of creeping paralysis. No new temperance legislation was adopted in Ohio or Iowa, Michigan, which had been a prohibition state at the time of the crusade and for many years previously, adopted in 1876 an amendment to the state constitution abrogating the prohibition clause and allowing the granting of saloon licenses. There was no Once it was tried in Great Britain and permanent gain from the temperance crusade of 1874.

### DIRECT PRIMARIES BETRAYED.

The direct primary law passed by the Legislature is a fraud on its face. The plank in the Citizens platform was merely to get in on. The reason for this betrayal of a popular reform is, pect next time to be the ins. The machine is dead, long live the machine! tion of 1902, direct primary nominations would only be an impediment in the way of its purposes. When they have decided who is to be Senator in Simon's place, and Governor, and the line, it would be a matter of grave peril to turn this whole thing over to the rank and file to disarrange. Hence, we have a direct primary law that doesn't enact direct primaries.

This result is reached with considerable skill and care. In the first place, the law as mandatory applies only to Multnomah County, thus laying the foundation for its failure in the courts, as special local legislation. In the other counties, the method is optional with the county committees of the parties. Fancy a county central committee voluntarily abandoning its prerogative of framing a slate, with or without confurther precaution to make the law harmless is the proviso that nominations may be made by petition and by individual electors, as formerly. This will enable any party machine to select its men and get them on the ballot as the regular party nominees. All that has been done before would be mere child's play, and that is, of course, the object of the law.

But the only thing really enacted for these direct primaries to do is to select delegates to the county and state conventions! This is the purest idlocy and an insult to the intelligence of the state. The object is, of course, to enable the party machine to select upon the delegates in the conventions, precisely as is done today. What was about and yawped from the stump by these reformers was the opportunity for the sovereign people to choose their candidates first and then choose between them at the general election. What's the result? Why, the result is that a year from this Spring we shall have a set of Simon delegates and a set of Mitchell delegates, and the Republican can go to the primaries and choose between them, and the machine will do the rest. It would have been more to the credit of the reformers if they had refrained from offering this gold brick to the people in the name of reform. Whose intelligence did they estimate low enough to be deceived

Mistaken judgment is as fatal to

safety in navigation as lack of skill. This fact has been demonstrated in our harbor by the attempt to steer through the draw of Morrisonstreet bridge a large and (in close quarters) an unwieldy vessel in tow of a weak tug and in utter defiance of a swollen river and a five-mile current. That the vessels were skillfully handled by the men in charge may be admitted, but the attempt to move the big ship under the circumstances was without excuse in ordinary judgment of such matters. A much more disastrous, and, of course, not in any way a comparable, example of nautical skill rendered powerless by lack of nautical judgment, was witnessed in the wreck of the steamship Rio de Janeiro at the entrance of Golden Gate harbor, Prudence was subordinated to impatience, and the loss of the ship and many lives, including that of as gallant and brave a captain as ever trod the quarter deck of a vessel, was the result. In the minor instance cited, the pilot is reported to have said that he moved the big ship from her moorings contrary to his judgment; but that his refusal to move her would have been charged against him as timidity or lack of skill; in the greater disaster the captain in ordering the vessel to proceed in a dense fog is thought to have been actuated by an impatience at the delay to which his vessel had already been does not know its consequences. subjected on the voyage, and an anxiety to reach port. In the first case the judgment of the responsible officer was overruled by a fear of criticism, which, if not childish, was scarcely manly; in the last, the judgment of an experienced navigator was subordinated to a naturedly. fear of being criticised for net having reached port at the earliest possible hour. The consequences of the lapse of judgment in the first instance are slons, annoyance and expense; in the last they were appallingly disastrous to life and property. The lesson is that it is unsafe in such matters to divorce

Among recent deaths is that of Sir Francis Cook, a wealthy Englishman, who married Tennessee Claffin, the sister of the famous Victoria Woodhull. Some thirty years ago Victoria Woodhull and her sister, Tennessee Claffin, were famous evangelists in New York City of "free love" and stirpiculture. speaker in the lecture-room, and her superior mental ability and handsome presence. The testimony in the Beecher trial left an impression that the great Brooklyn preacher and Mrs, Woodhull were not strangers, and that Mrs. Woodhull recognized that Beecher was at heart in agreement with her views. About 1875 the sisters went to London, where Mrs. Woodhull married a

Woodhull is now Lady Martin, a very wealthy widow, for her husband willed her all his property, and Tennesse spirits, and to destroy their stock of Claffin is Lady Cook. Thirty years ago liquor, fixtures, etc. From Ohio this these women, as the editors and proprietors of "Woodhull & Claffin's Weekly," were a butt for all the press of the country. Today they are members of a social circle of excellent quality in London, for both Sir John Biddulph-Martin and Sir Francis Cook were men of unblemished moral character and solid business standing.

It looks as if China were bent upon her own destruction. Under the practically insane rule of the Empress Dowager that nation is dallying with fate in a way that makes the world shiver in view of the awful consequences. No nation, when it comes to that, may want to assume the tutelage of China in ways of Western civilization, but all nations are determined that their commercial rights and privileges shall be guaranteed under the protection of a peace that may not with impunity be broken by order or with the connivance of the Chinese Government. Oriental pigheadedness will not prevail against the just demands of the powers, intended to insure their representatives of course, that the outs who got in ex- from a repetition of the horrors of last Summer in Pekin. Whether the ruling power in China will realize this until The Mitchell party knows that when it | too late to prevent an onslaught of the comes to make up its ticket for the elec- allied forces under Von Waldersee seems doubtful. It is unwise to temporize with unreasoning people of any race, age or name. In this view it is the height of folly to pursue a wavering policy with the Chinese. The de-Mayor and Sheriff, and so on all down | mands of justice have been made; they should be and will be rigidly enforced. Otherwise the nations must submit to the ideas embodied in the building of the great wall of China centuries ago, and all idea of Oriental commerce must be abandoned.

According to the estimates of General Greely, in command of the Army Signal Corps, at least 25,000 miles of new cable were laid during the past year. Great Britain, among other stupendous matters that occupied her time and heavily taxed her resources, laid the most of it, including a line from England, via the Spanish Coast and St. sultation with the Portland boss! A Helena, to the Cape of Good Hope, and also an additional line to the West Indies. In conjunction with Germany, Great Britain has also laid about 1500 miles of cable on the China coast during the past four or five months. The exigencies of national life under the expansion impulse, render cables a necessity, not merely a speaking distance luxury. In this view, the United States Government expects, within the next six months, to complete the system now well under way, by which all the principal islands of the Philippine Archipelago will be conected by cable with Manila. Within the past year 500 miles were laid in the Philippines and 120 in Alaska, the latter connecting its delegates, and then impose its will St. Michaels and Safety Harbor, near Nome. While this showing is insignificant as compared with the cablewanted, what was planned and talked laying of Great Britain, it as nearly meets our necessities, perhaps, as does the greater cable mileage noted meet those of the world-wide Britain.

> The Servians, though a fierce people, are also childish. Utterly, and for good cause, detesting King Milan, they heard of his death without regret, but upon the neglect of his son, King Alexander, to shed tears over the demise of his worthless, disreputable parent, the populace of Belgrade found cause for deadly offense, and as a reproof to the King howled furiously around his palace on the evening of the deserted exmonarch's funeral, pelting it heartily with stones had him entombed in Servian soil, while the King, his son, as in duty bound, pumped up a few tears for the funeral occasion. Childish fury is quickly ator from New Hampshire.
>
> Mr. Turley—Yes, sir; that is right.
>
> The Presiding Officer—In the midst of the remarks of the Senator from New Hampshire the Senator from Wisconsin heads by the mob the indignation of heads by the mob, the indignation of these people will subside, and King Alexander will again become the re-

We have today a presentation of the sum of the legislation for the City of Portland and County of Multnomah. Much is claimed for it, on the score of economy and reform. How far those claims are to be justified will begin to appear after the experience of a year or two. Meantime, it is not to be questioned that the members from Multnomah were actuated by a desire to serve the public interests, taking care also not to forget their purpose and natural desire to "get even" with their political adversaries,

Why shouldn't one form of riot in Kansas breed another? Yet some good people encourage riot and extol Mrs. Nation as a feminine Messiah. Violence and anarchy are prolific breeders of their own kind, And a commonwealth such as Kansas, which has had abundant experience with anarchy,

America has ordered England to reply by March 4 to the canal treaty amendments. Salisbury probably by this time is used to American presumption, and if so he will obey orders good-

that clouds and darkness are round about the political future of Joseph Simon. But there is many a turn, many a result, which, if not victory, is yet revenge.

From the list of members of the joint Assembly who voted for Mr. Mitchell on the final ballot, as printed yesterday, the name of Senator Hunt of Multnomah was accidentally omitted.

Although Christianity, temporarily, at least, is a failure in China, our worthy religionists do not take kindly to Minister Wu's offer of something just as good,

Vice-Admiral for Sampson and Schley. The measure should be amended so as not to revive the controversy. The alarming situation in China is just this: Chinese are in greater dan-

It is proposed to revive the grade of

ger of Christians than Christians of Chinese. Since the Duke of York is King Edward's heir, it is supposed he will in-

## AMERICAN STATESMANSHIP.

Chicago Record. The following dialogue is not an abstract from a farce played at some vaudeville theater, but is a verbatim report of a debate in the Senate of the United States on February 7, 1901, copied from pages 2315 and 2316 of the Con-gressional Record of that date: gressional Record of that date:
The Presiding Officer-The Senator from South Carolina must address the chair and get permission before interrupting

another Senator. Mr. Tillman-I beg the chair's pardon.
I am a little off tonight.
The Presiding Officer-Pardon is extended to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. Tillman—Mr. President—

The Presiding Officer—Does the Senator

from Tennessee yield to the Senator from South Carolina? Mr. Turley-I do, with the greatest

Mr. Tillman-I will state, with the permission of the Senator from Tennessee, that I am simply worked to death. Get-ting up at 7 o'clock, getting a hurried breakfast and endeavoring to look after my daily mail and get up here by 10, to attend committee meetings and trying to prepare appropriation bills-I am on subcommittees on two or three little bills that we have, involving several million dollars, and we are investigating and trying, as honest men, to see that no such steals as this go through—I confess that, with that labor and then the attention in the Senate from 1 or 2 o'clock until 6 and then coming here from 8 until 11, I am a little off. But I am near enough on to the handle to fight this thing for another month. \* \* During one of my absences from the chamber some Senator, I do not now recall who, charged that we on this side were so ignorant that we are incapable of discussing this question intelligently, and that our ar-guments were mere repetitions, so to speak, of some literature sent in here by some supposititious or actually exist-ing reform club somewhere, or a freetrade club, or some other club. I do not know whether that is true or not, but if the Senator who charged ignorance on our part will come in here and look at the interrogation points that are being pushed

omething Mr. Chandler-15- President-Presiding Officer-Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

at him, it looks like he would answer

Mr. Turley-I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire. Mr. Chandler—I do not remember who made that charge. I understand really the evidence of all the facts which the Senator from Tennessee is now stating and is about to btate is contained in some public document, published by somebody, handed to the Senator from South Carolina, by him loaned to the Senator from Arkansas, and by the Senator from Arkansas conveniently lost.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas-I think that is a good deal like most of the information of the Senator from New Hampshire. The Presiding Officer-Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. Turley-Yes, sir; I yield, Mr. Jones of Arkansas—The Senator from Tennessee, I believe, yields to me. Mr. Turley—I have yielded to the Sen-ator from Arkansas; I will yield to any

other Senator. Mr. Jones of Arkansas-I want to say the statement made just now by the Senator from New Hampshire is about as accurate as the statements he usually makes, and has no foundation whatever, Mr. Chandler-Will the Senator, to give point to his speech, kindly produce the wonderful paper which the Senator from South Carolina read and thinks said \$2,-760,000, and loaned to the Senator, and

which the Senator has lost? I should like Mr. Tillman-Mr. President, during the ong and pleasant service on the naval ommittee which I have had with the Senator from New Hampshire, I think that he himself will bear me out in saying he has never yet caught me in any such in-

fernally mean, low dodge as that, Mr. Chandler-Mr. President, the Senator from South Carolina frightened me The Presiding Officer-Does the Senator

from New Hampshire yield to the Senaotr from Wisconsin? Chandler-Certainly. Mr. Pettigrew-I should like to make an squiry of the chair. I understood the Sen

out all old scores against Milan, and his one-time subjects would fain have had him entombed in Servian soil, while Turley—I yield to both senators.

The Presiding Officer—In answer to the inquiry of the Senator from South Da-kota, the chair will state that the Senator from Tennessee yielded to the Sen-

addressed the chair, and then the Sen-ator from New Hampshire yielded to the Senator from Wisconsin, and the Senator from Wisconsin now has the floor.

Mr. Chandler-Which the Senator from Cennessee permits.

Mr. Spooner-The chair is certainly ac-Mr. Pettigrew-I should like to ask the Senator from Wisconsin to yield to me. Mr. Turley-I yield to the Senator from

South Dakota also The Presiding Officer-Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Spooner-I yield

Mr. Pettigrew-Mr. President-Mr. Chandler-Allow me to say a word, Mr. Pettigrew-I yield to the Senator rom New Hampshire. The Presiding Officer-The Senator from

Wisconsin has the floor.

Mr. Chandler-The Senator from Wisonsin yielded to the Senator from South Dakota and he yields to me.

Mr. Pettigrew-I yield to the Senator

from New Hampshire. The Presiding Officer-The Senator from Wisconsin has the floor. Mr. Chandler-I only wanted to say-

The Presiding Officer-The Senator from Wisconsin has the floor. Mr. Spooner-I wish to say.—
Mr. Chandler-I wish to say, in all kind-

ness to the Senator from South Car-The Presiding Officer-The Senator from

Wisconsin has the floor.

Mr. Spooner—I want to appeal to the
Senator from New Hampshire not to filibuster against this bill.

Mr. Chandler—Are those all the remarks
the Senator from Wisconsin has to submit to the Senator. mit to the Senate?
Mr. Speciaer—At this time.
Mr. Chandler—It is the most agreeable

and shortest speech I ever heard from the Senator from Wisconsin. I wish to say to my friend, the Senator from South Carolina, that I did not doubt that he received the letter from the Secretary of the Navy; I did not doubt that he handed it to the Senator from Arkan-sas; I cannot doubt that the Senator from Arkansas lost it, because it is not here. I do think it should be allowed to me, if the Senator from South Carolina will permit me, to doubt the accuracy of his recollection of the figures. Is that offensive to the Senator?

Mr. Tillman-Nothing that the Senator from New Hampshire says in that bland manner of his could be offensive. Mr. Jones, of Arakansas-I now rise to

point of order.
The Presiding Officer-The Senator from Arkansas will state his point of order, Mr. Jones of Arkansas—The Senator from South Carolina did not address the chair before answering.

The Presiding Officer—The point of order

well taken. Mr. Tillman—Mr. President—
The Presiding Officer—Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senaor from South Carolina? Mr. Chandler-I do not.

The Presiding Officer—The Senator from New Hampshire refuses to yield to the Senator from South Carolina. The Senator from New Hampshire will proceed. Mr. Chandler-I have finished my remarks. (Laughter.)

DEADLOCKS OVER SENATORSHIPS

New York Evening Post. It is now well toward the end of Peb ruary, and yet no fewer than four Legis latures-in Delaware, Nebraska, Mon-tana and Oregon-which met early in January, are still balloting fruitlessly, day after day, in the attempt to elect United States Senators. In Delaware and Ne-braska both of the Senatorial seats are involved, so that the entire representation of two states in the upper branch of Congress is at stake.

Such spectacles are undoubtedly producing a decided effect upon public sentiment throughout the country regarding a change in the way of electing Senators Formerly the choice of a Legislature was made, as a rule, without any delay, the lominant party deciding in a caucus whom it would support, and then promptly elect-ing him. But during the last quarter of a century, and especially in the past years, there has been a growing difficulty in reaching an agreement, with the result that weeks often pass before any candidat- secures a majority, and that more and more frequently the session expires before a choice is reached. Most states restrict the sitting of the Legisla ture to a certain number of days-gener ally 60-and most states also have biennial sessions, so that unsettled ques-tions go over for two years.

When the change from Legislative to popular elections of United States Sen-ators was first seriously considered, the discussion was largely academic. There was a great deal of theorizing as to whether a better type of man was likely to be secured through the nomination of a candidate by the state convention of the party which should carry the election than through his choice by the legislators of that party. All of this discussion, how-ever, was predicated upon the supposi-tion that a Senator would be elected as readily and surely in the one way as in the other. But we are fast reaching a situation in which there is no certainty whatever that a Legislature which should name a Senator will agree upon anybody, and in which a state may be deprived of representation in the upper branch of Congress for years.

Both the state and the Nation suffer

from this tendency to deadlocks. To primary object of having a Legislature The -or ought to be-to make laws for the commonwealth. The choice of a United States Senator should be a mere incident to the main business of the body. But it is coming to be the rule to make the Sen-atorial matter the important one during the campaign in which the members of a Legislature are chosen, and then to let this same question dominate all other issues during the session until an elec-tion is reached. The result is that the in-terests of the state, which its law makers are chosen to look after, are neglected for weeks. There has even been one case— in Oregon, four years ago—where the con-troversy over a Senatorship prevented any organization of the Legislature, and the session expired without action of any sort by the law makers.

Two years ago the Legislatures of Penn-sylvania, Delaware, Utah and California balloted for Senator without result until their terms expired, and one seat from each of those states was vacant in the following Congress. Nebraska narrowly escaped the same fate, the Republican majority being so badly split that it was seven weeks after balloting began before a choice was reached. The Oregon Legis-lature has been for weeks past in one of those snarls which have become tomary in that state. The Montana Leg-islature last month promptly filled one sent by the choice of Clark, but has not been able to dispose of the other. Nebraska the early death of the Rep lican who was finally elected in 1899, left a vacancy which has been temorarily filled by the Populist Governor's appoint-ment of Allen, while the approaching expiration of Thurston's term devolves the body. This is controlled by the Repul licans, but they have so far been unable to ngree who shall have the two places. Delaware still has the one seat vacant which Addicks would not let anybody else have when he could not get it two years ago, while the term of the Demo crat who holds the other is expiring, and thus this Legislature also should choose two Senators. But Addicks again insists that nobody shall be elected unless he can have one of the places, and so far he has prevented any choice. It seems not impossible that he may succeed, to the extent this time of leaving the state without any representative in the Senate.

they may be chosen by popular vote, as Governors are, might not produce much effect upon a people who are supposed to be so practical as ours. But the concrete argument, now so often illustrated, that the old system frequently wrecks the ses-sion of a Legislature, and not seldom results in no choice at all, must impress the public. The object of any method of election is to elect. A vote at the polls does elect, and in the case of a United States Senator it would end the business as summarily as it does in the case of a Governor. It is this consideration which, more than anything else, is causing peo-ple to look with growing favor upon the proposition to amend the Constitution to

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Different.—"What a hideous hat Hilda has n!" "Why, that's the latest style." "Oh! Isn't it sweet!"-Philadelphia Evening Bulle-

engagement? She-Oh, she said it is all right so long as there is nothing serious.-Harper's Bazar.

Budge - Is your uncle a coin collector? Fudge-Oh, he isn't particular. When he can't get bills he is willing to put up with coin.—Boston Transcript.

High Art in Arabesques.—"Oh, Mabel, where

did you get such a lovely braiding pattern for your jacket?" "I copied it from my brass bedstead."—Detroit Free Press. Her Dread.-Dr. Howis-But surely, you don't fear death, being so sure of heaven? Mrs. Bescon Hill, of Boston-But just think of leaving Boston foreverl-Puck.

A Reason.—She—I want you to promise to do what I ask before I tell you what it is. Papa-But why not tell me what it is first?

'Oh, if I did you wouldn't do it."-Brooklyn Three different walters at a hotel asked a prim, precise little man at dinner if he would have soup. A little annoyed, he said to the last waiter who asked the question: "Is it compulsory?" "No, sir," said the waiter: "I think it's mock turtle."—Tit-litts.

Mistress (to cook)—Now, Bridget, I'm going to give a Christman party. I sincerely hope.

to give a Christmas party. I sincerely hope you will make yourself generally useful. Bridget (much flattered)—Shure, mum, Ol'll do my hest; but (confidentially) Oi'm so sorry Oi can't dance, mum.-Glasgow Evening

A Provider.—"Is your new husband much of a provider, Malinday" of a provider, Malindy?" "He des ain't nothin else, he ain't. He gwine to git some new kyahpets fo' de house, providin' he git de money; he gwine to git de money, providin' he go to work; he go to work, providin' hit sults him. I never see sich a providin'

# Time Flies.

Richard Le Gallienne. On drives the road—another mile: and still Time's horses gallop down the lessening hill, Oh, why such haste, with nothing at the end! Fain are we all, grim driver, to descend And stretch with lingering feet the little way That yet is ours-O stop thy horses, pray! Yet, sister, dear, if we indeed had grace To win from Time one lasting halting-place

Which out of all life's valleys would we

Would we as children be content to stay Because the children are as birds all day; Or would we still as youngling lovers kiss, Fearing the ardors of the greater biles. The maid be still a maid and never know Why mothers love their little bloasoms as Or can the mother be content her bud

Ah, yes, Time flies because we fain would fly. It is such ardent souls as you and I, Greedy of living, give his wings to him-And now we grumble that he uses them!

Shall never open out of bubyhood?

### NOTE AND COMMENT

Mr. Clohessy is again thinking how 'chief" would sound before his name.

The Nicaragua canal will be dug as oon as J. Pierpont Morgan has time to buy it.

The former members of the Pennoyer solice and fire departments are all lined up at the trough.

While they were offering Judge Cake the crown, Hon. P. L. Willis slid in and carried it away, This is the Chinese New Year, but the

Empire hasn't yet made, any resolutions

worth mentioning. When the town is open The grafters all will sing, "Isn't it a perfect snap This triumph of the ring?"

Lleutenant Drum, the latest hero of the hilippine war, is not, as might be exected, a tattooed man.

A golf club has been started in Porto Rico, Thus new links connect the little island with its big protector. With Pat Crowe located and the Kan-

as joints dislocated, considerable interest still centers in the Middle West. The next time Cuba cries "Wolf! wolf!" this country will merely wink the other

sheep.

Since Homer Davenport returned to Oregon, it has been really wonderful how many scratchers imagine themselves geniuses.

A Spanish battleship broke down while

eye, and proceed to look after its own

going to Victoria's funeral. And yet there are those who say the battle of Santiago was a big fight. The most lamentable thing about the djourned Oregon Legislature is that no

Milan of Servia, In the light of scientific discovery, adournment of the Legislature without a bounty on mosquito scalps was nothing

notice was taken of the death of King

short of criminal. These are indeed purlous times. The egislature has scarcely adjourned when the news comes that an extra session of Congress will be held.

A class at West Point has graduated, Since hazing is abolished, this is the last output of soldlers and gentlemen the academy will produce. As Judge Thomas O'Day says he has

but one candidate for Senator, and that is himself, he evidently viewed the returns with distinct disappointment, Kruger is reported sick unto death, Eternity's peace commissioners may be the only ones he will meet, and the Hague

is as good a place as any to prepare for hem. A man wants \$19,000 from the Southern Pacific for ejectment from a train, But a man whose honor is so cheap as that

deserves to be put off a train on general principles. It is said fewer students are in hidebound Presbyterian seminaries than in those of liberal teaching. We are coming to learn that a creed must be fashioned to fit a religious idea, not necessarily a religious truth and that a dogma must change its style to the inconstant mode of vaciliating zeal. Evidently we have

## supposed to be constant and everlasting, CUBA'S REAL PRIENDS. Obligations From Which the United

not yet arrived at truth, for truth is

Chicago Inter-Ocean. There are two parties in Congress on the Cuban question—a noisy minority, made up of those who assume that they are the real and only friends of the Cu-bans, and a reticent, lethargic majority,

made up of those who take a common-sense view of the situation. The mem-bers of the minority, who are doing the greater part of the talking, hold that in its relations to us of an independent sovereign nation Cuba must have the right to frame and adopt a constitution acceptable to its own people, over whose decision the United States has not, and never can have, the power of yeto. In other words, it is assumed that Cuba is already a sovereign power.
The truth is that Cuba is not in any

sense an independent and sovereign na-tion. It has not at this time a single attribute of sovereignty. The condition now prevailing in Cuba, the government now in existence, is the outcome of a joint resolution of Congress, and of war between the United States and Spain The Cubans are simply a people under the military control of the power that intervened in their favor against Spain. There is no sovereignty in Cuba now except that exercised by the military power of the United States.

The constitutional convention now in session in Havana is the result of an election ordered by the military Gover-nor of Cuba. The people were instruct-ed, under prescribed conditions, to take the first steps toward nationality. The supersensitive gentlemen who are pos-ing as the only friends of Cuba in this country seem to regard the conditions outlined in the military Governor's proc-lamation as of no importance. They stand apart and say; "Let the people of Cuba do what they please. It is none of our business. It is not our affair. If they want to cut each other's throats, let them do it. If they want to ignore all their obligations to the United States, rate the kind of government that prevalls in San Domingo, that is their privilege. If they want to enter into business or other arrangements with Germany or England, that is their business, not ours. If the constitution that they adopt leads to anarchy or to another revolu-tion, or to a civil war as bloody as that of 1898, we cannot help it."

It is clear to every man of common sense that Congressmen or others who advance such arguments are the friends neither of Cuba nor of the United States, They are simply of the worst school of indifferentists, and are the worst enemies of Cuba in this country. On the other hand, those who stand by the President in his determination to call an extra session of Congress are the real friends of Cuba, because they propose to take measures to prevent a recurrence of the troubles of 198. They do not propose to deny independence to Cuba, but, holding that the United States is a party to any plan for independence, they insist that certain conditions shall be complied and that the constitution adopted by the Cuban convention shall be

proved by Congress.

If the work assigned to the convention is properly performed, the constitution will take cognizance of the necessity for friendly relations with the United States, and will invite the support of Congress in establishing a new state or republic, but even if the constitution is satisfactory in every particu-lar it must have the seal of approval from Congress. We must have from the very beginning a clear and definite pol-icy toward Cuba under the new consti-tution, and those who insist that Congress shall act at once on the question