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TODAY'S WEATHER. - Cloudy to partly h probably occasional she

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27

in annexing Alaska, Hawaii, and the lately acguired Spanish islands. These omissions culiar case of Alaska, an Arctic sert bought to at once oblige a friendly au tocrat and bow him out of this hemis they are of deep political import. They mark the first significant refusal to contemplate statehood as the destiny of annexed territory. "Law and Policy of Annexation," by C. F.

Mr. Randolph is at one with the other leading lights of anti-imperialism. Annexation, they say, to be defensible and project at Panama. permanent, must imply statehood. That is what Harrison said at Ann Arbor, that is what the Porto Rico claimants argued before the Supreme Court, that is the legal ground upon which abandonment of the Philippines is urged. The fact of statehood's inevitability, they say, is established by our uniform practice. Then they recount Florida, ways excepting "the peculiar case of square of the hypothenuse of a righttriangle, only one, whose hypothenuse squared was either greater or less than the squares of the other two sideswhat would become of the rule? Why, it wouldn't stand for a moment. We majority of electoral votes is declared pose the future historian found one case where a man receiving a minority vote of the college was declared elected and inaugurated-he would be obliged, of works all right till we strike McKinley, and then it fails. The rule is absolutely statehood was not compelled in the case of Alaska by previous practice, no more is it compelled in the case of the Philippines.

It is imperfect knowledge or superficial reasoning that enables the Louisville Courier-Journal to say:

A city is entitled to exactly the sort of government its people want, and so is a state. Any attempt on the part of the state to direct the city is a blow at republican institutions more dangerous than the degradation of the more dangerous than the degradation of the city boss. This is a patent fact, and yet we are constantly presented with the spectacle of Legislatures undertaking to regulate the most vital affairs of the cities, with little knowl-edge of the different conditions that prevail in town and country.

The idea is, evidently, that the country members of Legislatures blunderingly go to work to frame city charters, without information and advice from the cities, whereas the people of the city, if suffered to do so, would go to work en masse and make a perfect charter of their own. The facts are opposite. The charter is passed by the Legislature, it is true, but upon the recommendation of the interested delegation, for one very natural reason if for no other, that the Legislature is the lawmaking power. The men who represent the city in the Legislature are the same men, in qualifications if not in name, who would frame the charter if It were framed by the city. "The people" do not frame charters any more or less in the one case than in the other. Charters are framed by a few dominant efficient individuals, and it makes little difference what the system is. A little difference it does, indeed, ble. That is, it helps legislation to take the work off the Legislature and commit it to other hands. Wisconsin, for amendment forbidding Legislatures to diary. enact city legislation. Cities and towns have to do their own incorporating. The result is that the total number of laws and the session laws have been reduced in bulk more than 50 per cent. Illinois sentative Ford, of Marion County, in 1893, and pushed successfully to passage by him at that session, shows signs of doing the work it was intended for, Incorporations under its provisions. without recourse to the Legislature, have been made by:

Hood River Beaver Hill

Waseo Sumpter Tone John Day Drewsey Grass Valley Toledo

ttage Grove Yet if any of them got any better charter than they could have got from a moment. The Russian peasantry ished by slavery, but the moment se- consecutive terms.

the Legislature, we have not heard of worship the Czar living, mourn him it. On grounds of economy this movement should be widened. In the Oregon session laws of 1899 the general acts occupy 247 pages, and the local acts 867.

Lord Lansdowne's reply is all that could be desired by the able and sincere friends of the Nicaragua Canal, who wish it constructed in the time and manner approved by the transcontinental rallroads and their British stockholders. It is obvious that to create a point impassable it is important to concentrate British opposition upon the very contention which is certain to be insisted upon by Congress. Through the help of Lord Pauncefote, and possibly through the help of Secretary Hay, the British Foreign Secretary has been ference with remarkable discernment. Congress is in foubt about the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so he makes little of What Congress is determined that. about, as its temper has clearly been revealed in recent discussions, is that the United States shall have military privileges at the canal which shall be denied to Great Britain. If we are going to build the canal, we must have the right to protect it and to defend our interests thereabouts. The purpose of Congress in this respect is unmistak-Whether it is right or not, nble whether the provincial idea of a canal that is part of the American coast line is comparable with the grander view of a great international highway, open to the commerce of the world, in peace or war-all this is aside from the question, and profitiess for discussion in view of the deadlock created by the best brains of two hemispheres. But the fixed determination of Congress beis clear. She must insist on just exactly what Congress will never grant. She must insist on the canal's being unimpeded in peace or war, and kept so by the power or powers responsible for its control. She must expressly scout a "one-sided arrangement" under which the United States would enjoy greater privileges in and near the canal than Great Britain enjoys. She must explicitly rule out even such general advantages as Congress contemplates, such as, to quote Lord Lansdowne's exact words, would enable us "to take any measure All of which is excellent, and to the for all practical purposes, even if we

year is the annual "review of political and municipal legislation," given in the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science." For a number of years (five, we think) this work has been done by Mr. E. Dana Durand, but this year the name signed Louisiana, California, Oregon, etc., al- to the review is Robert H. Whitten. The new man's work is disappointing Alaska." Now what is the force of an in one respect, and that is the insignifiexception in a case of this kind? The cant results reached by his investigation of municipal affairs. From Mr. angled triangle is equal to the sum Durand's work it has always been posof the squares of the other two sides. sible to derive trustworthy indications But suppose we found one right-angled of the tendency of municipal legislation. That tendency, as everybody knows, is in the direction of increased entrance of the municipality upon business functions. Mr. Whitten's exhibit points the same way, but it is very scant. He have a rule that the man who gets a finds that Iowa has authorized cities and towns to establish heating plants, elected and then inaugurated. But sup- Louisiana has authorized municipalities to expropriate private gas and electric light plants, and Texas has made it or sell water systems except by vote of urse, to formulate a new rule from the electors. A law of New Mexico givthe circumstances that would cover all ing municipal power to regulate water cases. Or, let us say that after 1872 no and light rates has been set aside, Iowa President has ever been re-elected at has appointed a commission to revise the expiration of his first term. It and codify municipal laws, a municipal code bill failed to pass the Ohio Legislature, and New York has its customary worthless. The force and pertinence of legislative wrestle with a Greater New a rule arise out of its uniformity. If York charter. No exception can be taken to the extension of lighting and water authority to cities, reported by Mr. Whitten, but we are aware from other sources that the absorption of business functions by municipalities is going on apace. In a sense this is dangerous, but it need not be so if it is held within proper limits. That is, we must have closer supervision and control of quasi-monopolistic municipal corporations, and we must find ways to exact revenue from use of franchises. The business way for a city to handle such things is not to go into telephone and street-car enterprises on its own account, but to safeguard the interests of the public in duration and taxation conditions of franchises. If this duty were better discharged, we should hear less of municipal ownership.

One of the welcome events of the

HAPPY IN THEIR CHAINS. The Russian students are natural breeders of political sedition and riot. Given poverty, associated with scholastic intelligence under an absolute abolitionists did not "found the Repubform of government, and you are sure lican party," but they were its brilliant to have discontent and disturbance. Over 60 per cent of the student body in Russia are miserably poor, being wholly or partially dependent on char- nois" because Mr. Lincoln had distinctity or educational endowments for sup- ly approved of the compromise measport. On the 20th of February, 1899, ure of 1850, which included the fugithe rector of the St. Petersburg Uni- tive slave law. Our correspondent's versity threatened its 3700 students question, "Did the Republican party in with the police if they should be disor- 1860 demand the immediate abolishderly in celebrating the university's ment of slavery?" is answered by the "speech day," which occurs on that terms of that platform, in which is disdate. The students tried to break tinctly disavowed any purpose to interthrough the cordon of Cossacks be- fere with slavery where it existed. The make; and that is enough to render tween them and the heart of the city, abject compromise measures passed by home manufacture of charters desira. and were beaten back with whips. And the Republican party to conciliate the educational strike followed all over col- South; the language of Lincoln's in legiate Russia. The government ex- augural, show clearly that the Republipelled some of the most unruly atu- can party stood simply in favor of the

example, has adopted a constitutional dents and imprisoned the most incen- policy of non-extension of slavery into Since that date the agitation has never really subsided, and on the 27th | The slave states seceded, not because of January last a disturbance occurred they were afraid for the perpetuity of passed has been reduced 25 per cent, in St. Petersburg, during which M. slavery, but because they were dragged Bogolliepoff was shot and mortally out of the Union by a successful conwounded. The students are all satur- spiracy of secessionists. The ordinance has an arrangement greatly similar, ated with the eccentric economic, po- of secession was not submitted to a degree that would make them danger- ition until the conspirators, seeing that ous members of any well-ordered so- it was necessary to save it by "sprinkclety. From the ranks of students and ling blood on the face of the South, educated army and navy officers have fired at Sumter, and when that shot was in times past been recruited the nihil- returned the pride and passion of secists of Russia. Their crimes, however, have never done any good, for the mere killing of a Czar or a Czar's Minister of went on with varying fortune until its Police does not mitigate the absolutism | last ditch at Appomattox. of the government. Another Czar instantly succeeds, and the wheels of absolute government are not arrested for

dead, and rejoice in the execution of his murderers.

Unfrocked priests, broken-down actpaper scribblers, doctors sulking over their lack of patients, discharged soling spirits of the first French Revoluthrew all sorts of men to the surface of society and politics. Danton was a lawyer, Robespierre an advocate, Camille Desmoulins a clever journalist, Marat a doctor and Talleyrand a priest. But in Russia there never can be any such thing as a genuine political revolution until the ignorant, sodden Russian peasantry ceases to worship enabled to locate the irreconcilable dif- the Czar, not only as an Emperor, but as the highest pontiff of the Greek Church. In the French Revolution there were soldiers enough in the service of the King, but they fraternized at the first fire with the insurgents. In Russia the cities swarm with sol-

diers, who take as much pleasure in beating a crowd of rioters with their whips as a cowboy would in lashing the flanks of a vicious Texas steer. The student riots; the revival of nihilist plots against the Czar, will end as they always have heretofore, in several hundred young fellows of intellect and inin the mines or buried for years in the grave of the terrible dungeons of the fortress of the Neva. The drafting of rebellious students into the army is a terrible punishment to an educated, get rid of slavery. Sane folk looked high-spirited young man, for the Russian army is not like our own, in which no officer can with impunity inflict personal violence upon the soldier. The ing known, the course of Great Britain methods of discipline in the Russian it or consent to adopt a plan of gradarmy are very severe when pushed to ual emancipation. It is not true that the limit of military license, and it is, Mr. Phillips won the anti-slavery fight; of course, easily possible under the guise of military punishment and dis- tutional lines by James G. Birney, becipline to make a veritable hell of a fore Phillips' day, and on the lines laid private soldier's life.

There is no hope for successful political revolution in Russia until the masses of the Russian peasantry sympathize with and support the insurrec- sistance to the encroachments of the corruptible loyalty. Revolutions that any measure . . for the purpose of are successful never begin at the top of himself, who refused, in order to smoke protecting their National interests." society. If the plain people, the tillers out slavery to have the february society. If the plain people, the tillers out slavery, to burn the fabric of of the soil, the working masses, rise in the Union over our heads. From Birpoint. It would be sufficiently effective revolt, victory is probable but in Rus- ney dates the same opposition to slavsia there is no hope, for the masses are hadn't Morgan's unfailing fund of not discontented nor rebellious, so that Seward, Hale, Hamlin, Thad Stevens, words in the Senate, and even if no if the top of intelligent Russian society Wilmot. Corwin, Lincoln, Andrew. tering up the situation by revival of the popular support. The average Russian John Randolph, of Roanoke; he had no

FROM BIRNEY TO LINCOLN.

conspirator.

A correspondent, whose letter is published in another column, inquires whether "the Republican party was founded by abolitionists." The Republican party was organized through a fusion of anti-slavery men of all types, save the abolitionists, who accepted the creed of Garrison and Phillips, refused to vote, described the Constitution as a covenant with death and an agreement with hell, and therefore pleaded for disunion between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding states. The real John the Baptist of the Republican party was James G. Birney, of Kentucky, the candidate of the so-called "Liberty" party, that polled 7000 votes in 1840 and over 62,000 in 1844. Birney was born and bred a unlawful for cities and towns to lease slaveholder, was an able lawyer, who had risen to distinction in both tucky and Alabama, where he had passed thirty years of his life. He in vain tried to have Kentucky adopt the plan of gradual emancipation, but, failing in this, he pleaded within lines of constitutional agitation against the extension of slavery into new territory; he was not a disunionist, like Phillips; he believed in the ballot. He was easily the brains of the sane anti-slavery men of the North. The famous Wilmot Proviso, passed by the House in 1846, for which Daniel Webster voted, was nothing but the voice of Birney; the free-soil platform of Van Buren in 1848 and of John P. Hale in 1852 was nothing but Birney's principle of opposition to the enlargement of the domain of slavery. The Kansas and Nebraska bill, which carried with it the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, compelled men of anti-slavery sympathies, who were opposed to the extension of slavery, to join hands for a common purpose of constitutional resistance to the further enlargement of slave territory.

> standard not only a great many of the old-time anti-slavery Whigs, but thousands of anti-slavery Democrats, like United States Senator Hamlin, of Maine, and Governor George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts. Not only the enemies in 1860, for Wendell Phillips unceasingly stigmatized Lincoln in that campaign as "the slavehound of Illinew territory, and of non-interference with it where it existed in the states. tion on both sides ruled the hour; every man reached for his rifle, and the war

The Republican party drew to its

The vast majority of the Confederate soldiers were poor whites who owned no slaves and were really impover-

cession shrewdly drew the fire Sumter the whole South jumped its feet musket in hand, not to save slavery, but to vindicate and defend ors, briefless barristers, bankrupt news- their section. If they had not seceded, slavery might be in full existence today; if they had not seceded, it is quite dlers, were represented among the lead- probable that the Northern Democracy would have composed their quarrel and tion, because that was really a popular | Lincoln's successor in that event was uprising, and its volcanic upheavings likely to have been a pro-slavery Democrat. So far as "bounty for the slaves" is concerned, Lincoln, at the famous Hampton Roads conference, offered the South \$400,000,000 for Its slaves. Lincoln said: "Stephens, let me write 'Union' at the top of that page and you may write below it whatever you please," which was really offering the South the same blank sheet of paper on which to write its terms of peace that was extended before the war in the shape of the Corwin compromise As for the historic attitude of Wendell Phillips and the abolitionists who followed his counsel, refusing to vote and shricking for disunion, it is very ably and accurately set forth by E. Warner in another column. Not only Mr. Phillips did not do any good, but he did a great deal of harm, for in his speeches he always forgot that the people of the North were as responsible for slavery as the people of the South; he was an anarchist of the sort that is illustrated telligence being sent to Siberia to labor by the Chinaman who, desiring to eat roast pig, set fire to and destroyed his barn in order to cook his shoat.

fabric of the Union over our heads to forward with Lincoln to the day when the whole people would be willing to be taxed to remunerate the South for its slaves if they would voluntarily abolish it was begun on sound, broad, constidown by Mr. Birney, the leader of the "Liberty" party, the Republican party was founded; on these lines of no more slave territory and constitutional rejeers and sneers at far wiser men than ery voiced by Greeley, Chase, Sumner, his desperation makes him a reckless by Bob Toombs as "an infernal machine set to music."

So Phillips was ready to burn the

The findings of the New York courts n the libel cases against the German ship Kalser Wilhelm der Grosse for services rendered at the time of the big dock fire have been made public. The court awards \$20,000, to be divided among 26 tugs, the largest share amounting to \$2000 and the smallest to \$39. This award is about one-tenth the tugs at the time of the fire. Few if any of the tugs attempted to save the lives And yet this was all and singular of of the tugs attempted to save the lives of the unfortunates who had thrown verted their efforts to the three less valuable ships, scores of lives might have been saved. Human life is about as cheap in New York City as it is anywhere in the world, but in this case the courts have equalized the matter somewhat by lessening the incentive for the crime which was committed by

the tugboat harples last June, One of the calamities against which no thrift can provide and which no foresight can turn aside is the "funnelshaped cloud" bearing down upon the earth, instinct with destruction and moving with resistless power over the habitations of men. Thus far this menace of disaster-charged at once with portent and execution-has not crossed the Rocky Mountains to the westward, nor has it wrought special ruin in the Atlantic States. The South and Southwest and the Middle West as far north as Iowa are the districts that have suffered most severely by the tornado, Birmingham, Ala., is the latest victim of the cyclone's violence, and, looking about her streets and suburbs today. she can only be thankful that her dead do not number more than twenty-five and her scores of wounded in most cases were more seriously frightened than injured.

There seems to be a slight inconsistncy in the religious belief of Mr. Flower, of Albany. While engaged in building an ark on which to float out of a second deluge which he believes to now fallen to the Boys' and Girls' Home at Portland, it would seem like a waste generally accepted belief, angels in the ridiculous, role of life preservers have no choice of weapons, and would be fully as willing and ready to pick a Flower out of the flowing tide as they would to feed and care for his neglected children.

escaped with her life from an unwise entanglement looking to marriage with a man of such fiendish instincts as those developed by the murder of Edson V. Benjamin. She will not be history as fact. quite sure of her life, of course, until her whilom lover is brought to justice, since he is one of a class of ungoverned and practically ungovernable men whom a woman, unwise enough Even here in Oregon the general in- litical, social and religious views of popular vote in any of the states, and or unfortunate enough to entertain for corporation act introduced by Repre. Tolstol, and are radical socialists to a the whole movement was dying of inan- a time as lover or husband, can neither live with nor escape from

> After all, Castellane is worth a few less shucks than Manchester, and it may be that the Zimmerman girl got a worse son-in-law for her papa than Anna Gould got a husband for her mil-

What does Bryan mean by wanting renomination? No aspirant for President, however good, is entitled to three

TRUTH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

OREGON CITY, March M .- (To the Edi tor.)-There is one feature in the oration of Mr. Minchin which has not been noticed, so far as I am aware, by any of his critics. It is the falsehood embodied in his basic or central idea. In one paragraph it reads, "Wendell Phillips was a born fighter, and he fought to win.

He fought the whole united Government-and he won!" Mr. Phillips did not fight for the abolition of slavery under the Government. He fought or conended for a dissolution of the Federal Union because of the existence of slavery in the Southern States-and he did not win. He and Garrison and their followers took for their rallying cry, "No Union with slaveholders." The United States Constitution, they said, was "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell"; therefore, the non-slaveholding states should "come out and be separate. The main burden of their lectures and writings, as set forth in the columns of Garrison's Liberator, the anti-slavery standard and the anti-slavery bugle, to argue the pro-slavery character of the Constitution and to clamor for a peace-able dissolution of the Union-a withdraw al of the North from the South-thus virtually leaving the slaves to their fate

under their taskmasters.
Strange as it may seem today, one method to accomplish this dissolution was to refrain from voting. All who voted under the Constitution were partakers in the crime of slavery. Garrison and Phillips made this prominent in their writings and speeches, and it was echoed by the glibtongued lecturers sent out by the parent society to do missionary work in the great Middle West north of the Ohlo River.

Another method of these disunionists was to make war upon all the religious sects and benevolent and secret societies of whatever name that did not come out openly and denounce the Government under which they enjoyed protection and the privilege of existing. To fellowship a slaveholder in church, lodge, or social club, or to strike hands with any who did thus fellowship with him, or to de-liver a public address upon any subject without ringing in the question of slav-ery was counted as one of the deadly sins, and no sarcasm was too bitter, no denunciation too strong to fall from the "silver-tongued orator" upon the heads of those so sinning.
It was thus that Wendell Phillips made

pathize with and support the insurrection, for out of the peasantry is recruited the army, and its ignorance and superstition assures its inflexible, insuperstition as the even held, and his insuperstition as the even held and hi peer in every respect, excepting only his gift of oratory, who were anti-slavery, were never backward in expressing their condemnation of the system, and yet they never lost social cast. Charles Sumner, John G. Palfrey, Horace Mann, and others, were as noted for their hostility to slavery as was Phillips. But they never exaggerated, never overstated their case, one had bethought him of further cluitering up the situation by revival of the topolar support. The average Russian John Randolph of Rospoke; he had no peasant has no aspiration beyond his fellowship for any sort of an anti-slav-present condition. The student is ery man except he belonged to his own Phillips stood with those men instead of equally poor, but his intelligence makes him a reckless by Bob Toombs as "an infernal manufacture of the control of the contro said of him that "he planted the flag of freedom on the ramparts of slavery."
In reviewing the history of the antislavery agitation we look in vain for a practical effort on the part of Phillips and his co-workers for the emancipation of the slave, or for the amelioration of his condition in any manner whatever. How, let us ask, could the process of non-

voting have helped the slave? How could the withdrawal of the free from the alve states have brought freedom to the latter section? And how could the classing together as a "brotherhood of thieves" amount asked for, and will have a the churches, the benevolent orders and tendency to discourage such reprehensi-ble conduct as was engaged in by the human hogs in charge of some of the how could all this tend in a single de-Phillips and Garrison agitation. Only this themselves from the burning ships into the water, and had one-half of the fleet to the winds. It spent its force mainly of tugs which made a rush for the against such anti-slavery voters as saw costly Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse dibeen aptly expresed by another, "saw it whole. Those who remember what the

sentiment was at the outbreak

rebellion know that the war was not car-ried on by the Government for the overthrow of slavery, but solely for the pres-ervation of the Union. It was so declared more than once by President Lincoin. Not one soldier in a thousand en-listed for any other purpose. Lincoln had to wait for the creation of sufficient public sentiment to back him up before he ventured to issue his emancipation proclamation "as a war measure," and so scrupulous was he to keep within legal and Constitutional bounds that he excepted from his declaration of freedom thos states and parts of states of the South that had not declared for secession. The Constitution, as all know, was amended at a subsequent date, so as to make wholly free every section of the country. It was all accomplished under the lead ership of men whom Wendell Phillips "with his marvelous gift of rhetorical epi gram, had struck and stung without mercy." "It was the one weapon which Nature had endowed him, in its use he wrought hate and all un charitableness without the slightest mixture of good. His blows weighed not so much as a feather in thriking off the slaves' shackles. Had the leaders of the South refrained from inaugurating the rebellion, the slave would be in his chains today for all that Phillips and Garriso and their brood of followers did or coul have done by the methods they taught and practiced.

If the brewers of malt and spirituous

iquors, and those interested in their sale should combine today to force their entry into all places where their sale is now restricted, and the Government was forced to destroy all the distilleries and all the liquors it could reach before it could quell the uprising, it would be be due, he left his offspring in care of just as consistent to name "Brother Wool the angels. If the angels were to be de-pended on to fulfill a task which has practicable temperance agitator as the chief factor in suppressing the sin of drunkenness as to name Wendell Phillips as the great leader who won a victory of labor and timber to build an ark to over slavery. The cases would be paral one as true as the other, and both In writing this I am not censuring Mr

Minchin. If censure should fall anywhere it should be upon his teachers. It was his misfortune to glean from fiction, sup posing it to be fact. It seems to me case was rightly decided by Judge V lams, and there it should rest. It is no Mrs. Nellie Brown, of Hood River, lives to congratulate herself that she laid down by literary censors. It is, howwhatever ability we have to make cor rections when we see so much that is both false and pernicious passing into history as fact. E. WARNER.

England Cannot Grow Tobacco Baltimore Sun.

In nearly all European countries to-bacco is cultivated and manufactured under state supervision and as a leading under state supervision and as a leading source of public revenue. It is a state monopoly in France, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Spain, and in other countries it is subject to state regulation and heavy excluse duties. It is a curious fact that in England the cultivation of tobacco as a crop is prohibited by a tax so high on every acre sown with to-bacco seed that no Englishman could afford to grow it, except as Mr. Joseph Chamberlain grows orchids—as an ex-pensive fad. The origin of this prohibipensive lad. The originated in the reign of Charles II, when Parliament passed a law forbidding the growth of tobacco in England for the express purpose of encouraging trade with the new colony of Virginia,

PRESIDENT'S GROWING POWERS.

Chicago Times-Herald. It is a popular notion in this country that the President is merely the servant of the people, chosen to execute the decrees of Congress, and having none of the autocratic powers exercised by Congress. This popular notion is correct so far as the Constitutional functions of the President are concerned. At the same time there is much apprehension among students of our political system concerning "the growing powers of the Presi-

dent. In adjusting some of the problems growing out of the recent war we have seen Congress practically abdicate in favor of the President. The framers of the Con stitution rightly appreciated that in a republic the popular branch of the gov-ernment must be paramount. We have recently seen the President become the autocratic ruler of hundreds of thousands of people in Cuba and of millions of peo-ple in the Philippines. He has appointed and removed officials without asking the consent of the Senate. The laws promul-gated by the Taft Commission in the Philippines declare that they were en-acted by the authority of the President of the United States"-not Congress.

Of course everyone understands that the President is exercising this authority under the all-embracing phrase of "war power," In the March Forum however, Henry Litchfield West, of Washington, shows that the power of the President is growing through causes which operate daily, and which are not accidental and extraneous, like the sudden and unexpected acquisition of territories beyond the seas. Mr. West discovers the secret of this executive power in the "golden stream" which flows through the White House to the remotest corners of the Republic. This stream has its source in the National Treasury.

The extent of this stream which the

President is able to divert into the pockets of his supporters is given by Mr. West as follows:

State Department— 218 Consular and diplomatic ap-1,600,000 Treasury Department revenue, marine 617,355 hospital, etc Postoffice Department-6,931,000 Judges, attorneys, marshals, etc. 1,128,000\$11,671,995 Total ... This list is by no means complete, as it does not include the War and Navy De-partments, owing to the difficulty in as-

certaining the exact number of commissions issued. Making a conservative esti-mate, however, it is safe to say that the President annually offers to his friends and supporters the sum of \$20,000,000, a total distribution of \$80,000,000 during his term of office. Instances of the all-prevailing potency of this "golden stream" in shaping legilation and promoting personal political advantage are too well known to need recalling at this time. Grant and Garfield triumphed over cabals and factions through the use of this power, while Harrison secured a renomination at Minneap oils through the work of office-holders.

The golden prize is dangled above the heads of legislators, and they readily cringe and bow before the Executive.

Congress has bent its neck to the yoke of the President upon numerous occasions within the last four years, notably in the case of the Porto Rican tariff bill. Mr.

will soon be compelled to undertake the task of devising some means to curtail the President's growing power. The only remedy appears to be through the extension and enforcement of the merit system.

West believes that American statesmen

Republican Party and Phillips.

SANDY, Or., March 22 .- (To the Editor.) -Please be so kind to answer the follow-ing questions through The Oregonian: Was the Republican party founded by abolitionists, or what caused it to be founded? Did the Republican party in 1860 demand the immediate abolishment of slavery? If not, why did the slave would there not have been good prospect for granting them at least 10 years' time for the abolishment of slavery, and for getting a bounty by the Nation therefor?

seems to me that, if the abolitionists did anything towards furthering the abolishment of slavery in the United States, it was by teasing the South Into rebellion, through the non-success of which the masters lost their slaves.

Oratory, like poetry, is always inclined to overdraw the "picture" of its hero. That Wendell Phillips was not a very That Wendell Phillips was not a very wise man may be concluded from the fact that he was a "greenback man," and was an admirer of Dennis Kearney. When the sand-lot orator was stumping the State of Massachusetts for Ben. Butler in September, 1878, Mr. Phillips said in an article, published in the Irish World, that "the Republicans are laughing now and trying to make fun of Mr. Kearney but they shall soon laugh the other way."

That there always is a character behind eloquence is true. But that does not necessarily prove it to be impossible to tell a lie with eloquence. If it does, then we are more equally born than I thought. T. H. ANDERSEN.

Glad to Be Morganeered.

New York World. In true Mark Tapley style the London Spectator is positively cheerful, almost enthusiastic, indeed, over the prospect that the British steel trade will be ganeered" out of existence. It remarks that "in so far as Mr. Mor-gan's corporation provides our engineers with cheaper steel," it will mitigate the of all competition in finished products of steel. But all these consol

on the strange assumption that if the whole nation is benefited the closing out of a few ironmasters is not of vital im-What About the Hired Man? Bultimore American. They talk about the servant girl, suggesting

ing reflections, it will be noted, are based

this and that make her life more happy in the mansion or the flat. They say to teach her music, and to cultivate

her mind. And never, never speak to her in voice that is unkind.

What about the hired man-Hired man—tired man— Frequently the fired man— What about his life? No one ever sighs for him; Books nobody buys for him, Or intimates that ples, for him, Should never know a knife.

The ladies sip Young Hyson at the Esoteric And weep about the hardships of the maid who bakes or scrubs, They advocate a fushion plate upon the kitchen wall,

her asptrations" they propose for one What about the hired man-

Hired man-tired man-Soon or late the fired man-What about his lot? No one ever thinks of him, Or sends out fancy drinks for him, Or talks of fashion's kinks for him, Or gives to him a thought.

They write to all the papers on the "servant question," now, And Mrs. Talkso Tellum-Whott gets up and makes a bow,

And shows the indies how to act, the servant girls to suit.

And all her bearers vow that her remarks are "awful cute."

What about the bired mun-Hired man-tired man-Who's concerned for him? He must keep his hustle on, And toil and tug and rustle on, With work to test his muscle on, Or else his chance is slim.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Editor Bryan seems to be determined o keep down his end of his railway transportation contracts.

No paragrapher has yet had the hardshood to remark that England has been

Botha's a good deal lately. A suit to recover 5 cents has been instituted in Rochester. It was not known before that Mr. Sage had any interests

there. Happily, the people who commit murders to show how much they are in love usually include themselves in their list of victims.

People who have been mistaking Minister Wu for a laundryman should be informed that he will not wash any more than will some of his statements.

Personal.-General Nelson A, Miles will not accompany Adjutant-General Corbin on the latter's trip to the Philippines People who want to know why should ask

Mr. Carnegie has so far managed to keep out of politics, for which happy circumstance he can thank the Fates for not marrying him to a sister of John R. Mc-Lean.

There is no hurry about the Nicaragua Canal, anyway. It cannot be built till the dove of peace comes down to liberate the mules who are now carrying on divers and sundry wars.

The Jeffries and Ruhlin fight is to take place at San Francisco. Why did not this occur to the promoters of the fight before they went up against so many cities in which there is a sentiment against prize-fighting?

Mining Item, St. Petersburg, March 26 .-The discovery of a mine under the Imperial palace has created considerable excitement, but it is not expected that there will be a rush to the vicinity for the present, at least.

One of the most ludicrous mistakes made by the telegraph was caused by the loss of a single dot in a telegram from Brisbane to a London news agency, As it reached London it read: "Governor-General twins first son," which the news agency "edited" and sent around to the papers in the following form: -'Lady Kennedy, the wife of Sir Arthur Kennedy, Governor-General of Queensland, yesterday gave birth at Government House, Brisbane, to twins, the first born being a son." The telegram arriving in the small hours of the morning, there was no time to check it or refer to Debrett, and it was published by most of the newspapers in London and the provinces, and caused an unexpected sensation. Sir Arthur's friends pointed out with conclusive force that some one had blundered, as there never was a Lady Kennedy, Sir Arthur being a bachelor. The repeat message, which followed, read: "Governor-General turns first sod," referring to a rallway ceremony.

Officers of the White Star line were couring New York recently in search of Rev. Thomas Aldred, of Nashville, Tenn., who arrived on the Oceanic with a lurid tale of depravity at sea. He made accu. sations regarding gambling for high stakes in the first cabin, flirtations in the second cabin and Sunday-night dances in the steerage. Robert Bruce Ismay, head of the White Star line, happened to be a passenger on the Oceanic as well. Mr. Ismay is credited with Ordinary perception, yet he saw nont of the strange things related by the Nashville clergy-Therefore he sent a number of company employes through the hotel district in an effort to locate the minister and hear his allegations in detail. It seems to be an unwritten law on shipboard that filrtations are not barred, so long as the other passengers make no protest. Still, if Rev. Mr. Aldred can sengers of the opposite sex kissing each other in public, the White Star officials will probably post a prohibitory notice, which will put osculation in the same class with professional gambling.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Ada-Jack says he wouldn't marry the nicest girl living. Dolly-Pahaw! As if I'd have im!-Tit-Bits.

Taking a Liberty.-Kerrigan-We're thinking av naming him Garge Washington. Casey— Have yez got Kelly's permission? That's th' name av his goat!—Puck.

Innocent.—The Father — My daughter, sir, must have the same amount of money after she is married that she had before. The Sultor -I wouldn't deprive her of it for anything .-Brooklyn Life. Gas Bills,-Campaign Manager-Here's a bill

of \$200 from one of your speechmakers during the campaign. Candidate-Very well, put it into the drawer marked "Gas bills."—Ohto State Journal. Advice.-Ranter-We're getting up an amaeur theatrical society and we're looking for a

good motto; something appropriate, you know. Banter-What's the matter with 'Think twice before you act' ?-Philadelphia Press. The Viewpoint.—"Golf," said the ex-bicyclist, "is a fine game, but it doesn't amount to much in the way of exercise." "Golf," remarked

the ex-gambler, "is splendid exercise, but it's an infernally poor game."—Chicago Tribune. Our Berlin correspondent telegraphs that in the obituary notice of the late Baron von Stumm-Halberg in the Times of the lith inst, the expression "political parials," used with ce to the ex-Court Chaplain St should read "political parsons," - London

Bertha-I do hate that Mr. Polle making remarks about one's dress. Edith-You, silly! He said your gown was a perfect dream, I don't see why you should be mad at that, Bertha-I had been wearing that gown three days, and that was the first time he noticed it, -- Boston Transcript.

Coincidence.-"I ain't making any insinuations," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "but I have noticed that the man that sees the first bluebird every year is the same man that once wared the fastest horse in the county and had the smartest dog and prettiest wife, as that sort of thing."-Indianapolis Press. rtest dog and prettiest wife, and all

The Children Are Long Away. Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution set here, in the evenin', by the old-time fire-

I see the firelight flicker, lightin' my wrinkled face; An' I say-I say to the old man-as I've said for many * day: "The children have left us lonely-the chil-

dren are long away!" Well, he gives me a word of comfort-strokin

my thin gray hair,
An' he says: 'The flowers are bloomin' still,
an' the birds sing everywhere!'
But I feel the teardrops fallin', an' ever I

sigh an' say: en have left us lonely-the children are long away!"

The same sun rises each mornin' an' brightens the sky above,— The bright green on the meadow,—the violets

speak of Love;
An' the love o' the Lord is with us in the darkness an' the day; But ever I'm missin' the children: They are so long away!

We never can keep 'em with us-in the home their love has blest; When the birds are fledged, forever they leave the mother nest.

An' so, as the shadows gather, forever I sing an' say: "The children have left us lonely—the children are long away!"