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TODAY'S WEATHER-Showers, with occa-sional snow squalis; brisk south to west winds. YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temcipitation, 0.54 inch.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9.

OREGON AND THE PHILIPPINES. In another column on this page we

reprint extracts from the St. Paul Globe, on the declaration of the Repub-Beans of Oregon, in their state platform put forth last week, in relation to the Philippine Islanda.

The Globe is a Democratic party newspaper; and what it says on this subject undoubtedly foreshadows the position to be taken by the Democratic party of the bountry. The Democratic party will demand abandonment of the Philippines by the United States. "Scuttle" is to be the leading word in our politics till after the next Presidential election.

The assumption that retention of the Philippine Islands by the United States is inconsistent with the principles of liberty is a strange and remarkable estimate, by those who put forth the assumption, of the nature and quality of liberty which we ourselves possess, and which will always be the possession of every people under the sovereignty of the United States, Maintenance of the authority of the United States in the Philippines will be-maugre this gilly assumption-the surest guarantee of the freedom of the people of the

We have not dealt with the Philippines as we have dealt with Cuba because the conditions were and are wholly different. We did not go to war on account of the Philippines, but did but did not guarantee the independence the Philopines, which had existed nearly four hundred years, was transto the United States. Not so with the relinquished by Spain, that Cuba, through the understanding that had been established with the United States, might become an independent country. Yet no one supposes that Cuba will remain independent. It is a burden which she cannot carry long. Her destiny is annexation to the United States. The responsible classes of her people already foresee and desire it.

Now, as to "the great doctrine that governments derive their just powers from consent of the governed." It is asserted that we are denving it to the Filipinos. The assertion is a thoughtless one. No doctrine like this can be used with good sense as a mere catchphrase. The idea it carries has an ethical content, but as a statement of alleged political fact it has little content of practical truth. From every point of view it is a revolutionary maxim; as an epigrammatic bit of political literature its origin may be found in the revolutionary thought of Rouseeau and his contemporaries; while back of Rousseau its substance may be traced through many generations of speculat-Ive discontent. It is not a maxim of government, but a maxim of revolution; and over and over again, in our own history, the powers of government have been coercively applied to compel the submission of men who believed they had as good a right to rebel against the existing governmental authority-because they had not given or were unwilling to continue their consent to itas had the men of the original thirteen colonies, who had proclaimed the doctrine on their separation from Great Britain. Our Southern States appealed to the doctrine, but the appeal could not be allowed. It is a doctrine to which no government ever can allow-

unless it be too weak to defeat it. The Filipinos will not be our "vassals," but our equals, in all rights. They will, however, be subject to the meral sovereignty, just as we are. That we shall have their ultimate "consent" is unquestionable, as we now have that of our own states, which revolted forty years ago. A great nation like ours goes forward in ite appointed or destined course. It cannot e tied up by any maxims of revolution, or held within the bounds of a special jurisprudence. It has ethical justification if it displaces a lower by n higher social and political order, and strengthens or broadens civilization. Who doubts that these will be the results of our sovereignty over the Philippine Islands? In these large affairs vague maxims, metaphysical definis tions, merely mislead. At bottom, consent and government are opposite terms. They exclude each other. Government is coercion, not consent. We submit to conditions that we do not product of a thousand moral, mental against Great Britain in Europe, they Civil War veterans would be in the in- the Honorable D. Solis Cohen their canand physical factors to which we do not would be likely to lose their ships and terest of real economy. This is not a didate for the State Senate.

convenience, rather than test the theory of consent of the governed. To the coming. Consent on their part will follow exhaustion of their power of resistance, and with demonstration to them that the rule of the United States will be in accord with the principles of justice and freedom. Just as we now have the "consent" of our Southern States, so we shall have that of the Philippine Islands.

### LEGISLATIVE PLEDGES.

The perils encountered by the Cubar relief bill on its way through the House are very suggestive of the chances taken by any Congress wherever it undertakes by its act to bind one or all

succeeding Congresses.
Yesterday upon a close vote the Speaker announced that the House refused to go into committee of the whole The bill was technically arrested right there, and might have been blocked yet had not McClellan of New York called for a division. Subsequently a vote by tellers resulted in favor of the bill's consideration by the close vote of 107 to 102.

It would be very easy for Congress to decline to pass any Cuban relief bill whatever. Then we should hear protests that our sacred pledge had been violated. There is no pledge to Cuba concerning tariff concessions, except a constructive pledge. If Congress decides there is no pledge, or that, even if there is a constructive pledge, it is more righteously broken than kept, there is no appeal. Congress is the people, speaking through their legally consti-

tuted representatives.

We did make a pledge to Cuba. It stable government had been established we would get out and leave her to herself. That was the purpose of the Fifty-fifth Congress. But it is clear that abandonment of Cuba might not meet either the desire or the judgment of any subsequent Congress. Senators and Representatives are not elected to carry out the desire of previous Congreeses, but to represent the people who elected them and act on their best judgment at the time.

There is nothing in our system of government that recognizes the acts of one Congress as binding upon another. Treaties are binding, but they may be abrogated. Laws made by one Congress may be repealed by another. It is folly to assert that the Platt amendment or any understanding held in Cuba or Washington binds the Fifty-seventh Congress now in session. The wrong, if any, is in the pledge itself. It was unconstitutional and immoral. unwise, As to Cuba or as to the Philippines, no pledge should be made by either Administration or Congress looking to redemption at the hands of those elected by the people in the future. Any such set is an unwarranted assumption of power.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S PAPER ARMY.

Mr. Brodrick, the British Secretary of State for War, in a recent speech told the House of Commons that in event of statue, and said he would be willing to war British India would be expected to submit the proposition to the people of provide four corps, South Africa two, Australia two, New Zealand one and Canada four, making thirteen corps that could be used for imperial defense outside of the force kept at home for the protection of the British Isles. Mr. Brodrick must have been "talking through his hat." The Dominion of Canada, with its population of 5,000,000, could easily raise a formidable army of 200,000 sturdy men that would be fully equal to the successful defense of the Canadian frontier against a foreign go to war on account of Cuba. We invader. Such an army could be organguaranteed the independence of Cuba, ized, cheaply maintained and quickly assembled at the call of danger, after ing that the goods would go into the rout rheumatic and other disorders that but this kind of an army ferred by treaty, at the end of the war, or the American frontier, would be a far lighter burden than that which Mr. transferred to the United States, but dian Dominion. If we understand his plan, he would expect Canada to produce, equip and keep permanently under the colors an army of from 150,000 to 200,000 men, which might at any hour be called upon to serve at the other end of the globe.

The United States, with a population of nearly 80,000,000, a very rich country, maintains an army of less than 100,000 men, and, were it not for the Philippine Islands, would not have an army of could not afford to keep constantly under arms more than 50,000 men for Great Britain could not possibly hope to obtain her force of thirteen army corps from her colonies. Out of British India's warlike races she might at her own expense obtain a considerable force of mercenaries of doubtful value, but where would she go to recruit the remainder of this great force? During the Napoleonic wars all Europe was a recruiting ground for England, for all Europe was Napoleon's enemy, but today Great Britain's money could recruit after the war he was prompt to cham-

Austria, Italy or Spain. Great Britain can protect her own Pendleton, Voorhees and Ewing in 1868. The whole scheme is preposterous her domestic levies, and her great colonies are able to take care of them- instead of gold. In 1874-76 Butler was selves, but Great Britain in a great war a blatant greenbacker; in 1884 he was with a first-class foreign power could not expect to raise a great army equal to the military invasion of any great power of Continental Europe. Of course, with Spain and Portugal for allies, as in the Napoleonic war, Great Britain could dangerously threaten the flank of France; but Great Britain would be obliged to make war through her navy which revolutionists always appeal, but by destroying the ships and blockading the ports of her enemy. She has always been obliged to wage successful war in this way, save when she had Continental ailles. She is rich enough to fill the seas with enormous ironclads. and on her fleets she must rely to dis tress her enemy so severely that he will be glad to make peace. As for the suc- cate of dishonest money. He was a ceseful invasion of England or of any of the great British colonies, it could ade of hostile ports, the destruction of hostile commerce, would be Great Britain's natural weapons in war. If the war was confined to a struggle between Japan, backed by Great Britain, and as a General, a quack as a patriot, for Russia supported by France, Great it, for her navy is so strong that France as a financier. He was, like Caleb

and Japanese fleets Ruesia could not to one party, and that was himself." hope to win. If Russia should attempt a diversion by attacking the Indian frontier, she would be likely to be repulsed. Mean- mittee of the House, believes that the approve; but our non-resistance is the time, if Russia and France warred enactment of a service pension law for the Honorable Joseph Simon they make

consent. We yield to expediency and suffer the blockade of their ports. As a new view. More than twenty years ago her army chest, but it is folly for her to assume that she can raise four army corps for imperial service out of Canada, two in Australia and one in New Zealand. Out of the 250,000,000 of India a great army could be raised, but it would be of questionable value against anything but Aslatic troops. Great Britain can defend herself from invasion; her great colonies and dependencles could defend themselves from invasion with moderate naval and transport assistance from the imperial government, and then she could spare ironclads enough to make Russia and France sorry they made war.

## NOT WORTHY OF A STATUE. The proposal now before the Massa-

to General B. F. Butler is vigorously opposed by a number of eminent men who knew General Butler's political and military career. The ground of opposi-tion is not that General Butler was a Democrat, for statues have already been voted to men who were "war Democrats at the outbreak of the Civil War, like General Joseph Hooker and General Charles Devens. It is not due to any depreciation of General Butler's intellectual ability or his legal emi-nence. It is simply due to the belief that there is nothing in General Butler's military or political career that entities his memory to supreme honors by the people of his state, and that there is much in both his military and political career that was most detestable because most corrupt; that he was was to the effect that when order and in no high sense a patriot; that he was never a statesman, but a mere artful, shifty and vindictive political demagogue, to honor whose memory would be to confuse in the minds of the growing generation the difference between a man of statesmanlike quality and a

mere successful political charlatan.

This seems like a severe indictment of

General Butler, but it is supported and sustained by able and upright men who knew Butler long and well and have searched the facts of his military career down to the bottom by examina tion of the official archives of the Civil War. William Endicott, who had the full confidence of John A. Andrew, war Governor at the time when Butler was prominent, read historical testimony before the legislative committee to show that Butler was not the originator of any plan to send Massachusetts troops South by way of Annapolis instead of by Baltimore, for which Butler had been given credit. J. M. Forbes read a summary of Butler's military record, prepared by Colonel Thomas L. Livermore, tending to show that no special credit was due him. So cheap was this record that the erection of such a statue would be an injustice to every old soldier who had an honorable record. Colonel Hallowell, of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers during the war, has stigmatized as "this annual affront" the proposition for a Butler statue and said he would be willing to the state for settlement in full confidence that they would turn down the Butler statue just as they turned down the man after they knew what he was. Colonel T. W. Higginson, the eminent literary essayist, a veteran of the Civil War, denounced Butler as an utterly selfish, ambitious, unserupulous man in sort. No doubt this conclusion is well war or peace. J. F. Rhodes, the historian, read a statement of Butler's corrupt dealings when in command at than is healthful. A lessened use of New Orleans. He gave dates on which | this staple, with an increased consump-General Butler had given permits to Confederates to ship contraband arti- stimulating foods, will prove valuable cles across Lake Pontchartrain, know- in assisting medical scientists to put to showed that

of the Philippines. Spanish sovereignty the method of the Swiss military sys- hands of the enemy. The Rhodes state- appear to increase rather than diminish General Butler's for the home defense of the Canadian brother was deeply interested in 1862 in speculation and trade with the Confederates, and that the General gave sovereignty over Cuba. It was not Brodrick would impose upon the Cana- protection and facilities for the conduct of this trade. General Butler, he believed, had also used his position to profit privately with his brother-in-law from trade with the Confederacy at Norfolk. Mr. Rhodes said that Butler's failure to take Petersburg, for which he is held responsible by Grant in his final official report, and his fiasco before Fort Fisher, were of the first order of magnitude, and left nothing of his military record worthy of praise. The capture of New Orleans was solely due to the more than half that number. Canada guns of Farragut's fleet. General Francis A. Osborne, who was Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunthe purpose named by Mr. Brodrick. teers and served under General Butler. said that while he had been treated by General Butier with courtesy and kind ness, nevertheless his view was that "the man to whom Massachusetts erects a statue should be above suspicion, and there is a widespread suspicion against him." It is noteworthy that the opposition

omitted from their indictment of General Butler's career the important fact that in his very first term in Congress no soldiers in Russia, France, Germany, pion the cause of dishonest finance. An able debater and an influential man, he supported the "greenbackism" of the payment of our bonds in greenbacks the candidate of the so-called "people's party" and still a greenbacker, and he was a "free silverite" when that question came up for debate. A very able man, of vast legal learning and of large general reading, General Butler was one of the first apostles of dishonest money that rose to view after the Civil War, and from that time forward he was a "greenbacker" and a "free silverite." Of course, he knew better. Bryan, with his limited reading and lack of logical power, may originally have been fooled by his own folly, but General Butler had too large a brain and was too well equipped with knowledge to have been other than a dishonest advoman destitute of political moral sense, always ready to back or ride any horse scarcely be accomplished. The block- that he thought might possibly make a winning race. Of course, such a man is unworthy of a monument, for, in spite of his great abilities, he was a mere political quack. He was a quack he let his brother rob the Government Britain would easily have the best of he pretended to fight for, and a quack and Russia together could not hope to Cushing, a far more gifted and accomcope with it, and with the Chinese and plished man, everything by turn and Japan Seas dominated by the English nothing long; he was "never true save

> Representative Bromwell, of Ohio who is a member of the pensions com-

military power, Great Britain can al- a prominent New England lawyer, who ways make herself felt most powerfully had gallantly commanded a regiment at same conclusion the Filipinos are fast through her predominant naval strength | Gettysburg, expressed the opinion that and skill and the ample resources of sooner or later we should be driven to the enactment of a general service pension bill. This gallant soldier and sound lawyer always argued that the moral effect upon the country of a service pension, in distinction from one in which the claimant has to prove injuries, would be very beneficial. Doubtless sooner or later a service pension will be granted to all participants in the Civil War, as in earlier wars. The average age of the survivors of that war is 60 years; these men served the Government for \$13 a month, and it is fairly argued that they should all now, when honorably discharged, be granted comething by the Government which would be in the nature of an increase of the earlier compensation, but coming at a time when they need it most. There are thousands of old veterans who chusetts Legislature to erect a statue did splendid service but cannot swear to any disability consequent upon their military service or to absolute inability to earn a living. Nevertheless, many of these old men are in straitened circumstances. Their robe and their integrity to heaven in refusing to make a false oath to get a pension is about all they can call their own. A general service pension would be but justice to such

> Today President Roosevelt at the South Carolina Exposition will present to Major Micah Jenkins, formerly an officer of the Rough Riders, a beautiful sword, the gift of South Carolinans who honor Major Jenkins, the gallant son of a gallant Confederate General killed by the fire of his own men at the second day's battle of the Wilderness. Ex-Governor Thompson, of South Carolina, heads the state committee in charge of the presentation ceremonies, and will speak for South Carolina. Today is the anniversary of Lee's surrender at Appomattyx, and President Roosevelt, whose mother was the Roosevelt, whose daughter of a distinguished Georgia family, and whose uncles on the mother's side were gallant officers in the Confederate Army, ought to be able to make a felicitous and eloquent speech on this occasion. It seems like a romance that only thirty-seven years after our fearful Civil War the President of the United States, the son of a Georgia mother, whose whole family fought to the last for the Confederacy, should be invited by the State of South Carolina to present a sword to the son of a Confederate General who fell in battle, a sword obtained by the gallantry manlfested by the son of this Confederate sire in battle under the flag of the restored Union. Verily, we are a thoroughly reunited if not reconstructed people. President Roosevelt can afford to forget the episode of Tillman's insoence, since South Carolina has repudi-

> ated all sympathy with his boorishness. The marked increase a few months ago in the price of meat throughout the country was met by consumers at first with protest, and then by querulous inquiry into the cause. Relief not coming from either quarter, the philosophical American settled down to make the best of it, and, it is said, has already, to his great delight, found that he had been eating more meat than was good for him, and that the increase in the price of meat had been a benefit rather than a calamity, even of the milder based. There is little question that a good many Americans eat more meat tion of other more nutritious and less

> The passage of Congressman Gros venor's anti-shoddy bill would make no difference in the consumption of wool, and the woolgrowers would gain nothing by it. The only people who now buy \$10 shoddy and cotton suits are those who cannot afford to buy more expensive clothing. Those people who now buy cheap suits will not buy \$25 all-wool or new wool suits when under the Grosvenor bill the cheap suits are officially stamped as composed in part or altogether of shoddy. A man who buys oleomargarine because it is cheaper than butter would not buy any more butter because oleomargarine was distinctly marked as "shoddy" butter.

The new tax law has worked satis factorily to all who have met its conditions. The delinquent lists in every county that has reported is smaller than for a number of years past, and taxpayers generally are in a cheerful frame of mind. Of course, there are property-owners who are not happy. not having liquidated their accounts with the Sheriff, but these are relatively few in number, and with the men who traffic in tax titles to their profit, they are the only ones from whom complaint of the new law is heard.

The number of patients in the Oregon Insane Asylum was larger during March of this year than during any month in the history of that institution. This does not prove that the ratio of insanity in the state is rising. It merely presents a fact incident to increasing population. The showing of 1241 inmates of the Insane Asylum is, however, sufficiently sad, and the care and treatment of this unfortunate army represents the state's greatest and most numane charity.

Cecil Rhodes once gave \$50,000 to the Irish Parliamentary fund through Parnell. The explanation offered is that Rhodes held that Parnell was struggling to obtain the recognition of the principle for Ireland that he (Rhodes) hoped some day to obtain for the whole of South Africa. Probably Rhodes, too, liked Parnell, his unflinching courage and resolution, his leadership, his grim masterfulness.

The Oregonian desires to commend Senator Simon for his statement that had he been present when the vote was taken on the ship subsidy bill he would have voted against it. The only criticism The Oregonian would make upon him in this matter is that he was not present when the vote was taken. Unlike Mr. Micawber, in jail, he was not detained by circumstances over which

One proposal to the local fusionists The Oregonian fully approves. It is the suggestion that for the vindication of REPUBLICAN VIEWS OF SUBSIDIES SOURCES OF OUR FOREIGN BORN

New York Herald.

Representative Hepburn, chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, said he was inclined to look upon the ship subsidy bill as at present made up with disfavor.

"I would not oppose a bill," continued Mr. Hepburn, "which would tend to build up the coastwise freight service in America. But any measure, like the bill

America. But any measure, like the bill which came from the Senate, providing for a subsidized fast service, seems to me to be class lesislation, and largely for the benefit of only a few."

Representative Corliss of Michigan said he was against the Frye ship sub-

sidy bill on general principles.

Representative H. C. Smith of Michlgan said: "I am against the Frye bill on general principles. I don't believe in ship subsidies of any kind. It aids only a few and favors altogether class legis-

a tew and ravors altogether class legis-lation. What we need is general legis-lation in matters of this kind that will extend its benefits.
"I do, however, believe that something should be done to build up our mer-chant marine. It was the late Presi-dent McKinley's idea to charge foreign ships bringing goods into this country dent McKinley's idea to charge foreign ships bringing goods into this country 10 per cent more than tariff rates. Now a reduction of 10 per cent should be made in favor of goods brought here in American-built ships, and by this plan no treaties would be violated."

Representative Crumpacker of Indiana said: "I am against the ship subsidy bill always have been, and probably always will be."

Representative Cousins of Iowa said:

Representative Cousins of Iowa said:
"Senators Allison and Dolliver voiced
the sentiments of the people of Iowa
when they voted against the ship subsidy bill. I will follow the leadership when they voted against the ship sub-sidy bill. I will follow the leadership of our two Senators and vote against the bill. I believe the votes of the six Republican Senators who voted against the bill will have a serious effect upon the vote in the House."

Representative Loud of California said:
"I have generally been in favor of subsidies when I believed they were in the interests of all the people. The pend-ing bill in my opinion, does not appeal to the people generally: It is framed in the interest of a few persons, com-paratively, and, under the circumstan-ces, it will have to be modified materially before I could accept it. I am of the opinion that a great many persons in San Francisco favor the bill because it will benefit the shipping interests of the Pacific Coast." Representative Bartlett of Georgia

said: "I am against the ship subsidy bill, whether it comes up this session or next. I don't believe, however, that it will be forced to a vote this session. I understand that the friends of the bill have taken alarm at the votes of Senators Allison and Dolliver, Speaker Henderson will not allow it to

Representative Cushman of Washington said: "I don't like the bill in its present shape. There is a good deal of present shape. There is a good deal of feeling among the people that there are other matters of legislation of greater interest to all which should receive consideration at the present session before we pass a ship subsidy bill."

Representative Mann of Illinois said: "I don't care to commit myself on the bill before it is even considered in committee, but I have no hesitation in say-

mittee, but I have no hesitation in say-ing that it only appeals to a few interested persons. The great mass of the people, who will not be benefited by its provisions, are not clamoring for its en-actment."

# THE OREGON PLATFORM.

An "Anti" Comment on the Resolutions Relating to the Philippines. St. Paul Globe.

From far-away Oregon comes the ominous sounding of the bell tolling the death knell of hope of independence and liberty for the Filipinos. In convention assembled the Republicans of that state loudly declared in favor of everlastingly executing the Philippines as a dependence. keeping the Philippines as a dependency of the United States. That the action of the Oregon Republi-

cans will be followed by those of other states when conventions meet goes with-out saying. That party has adopted the motto, "To Have Is to Hold," apparently, all considerations of history and experience to the contrary notwithstanding. If the promise of ultimate liberty independence had been held out to the Filipinos as it was to the Cubans there would have been not one drop of American But the mercenary spirit of the Republican leaders overmastered all other motives, and the hard fact was made plain that the Filipinos, having been delivered

that the Filipinos, naving been delivered from the Spaniards, were but vassals of another people. They resisted, as our forefathers resisted England, and so far as can be learned there is little evidence that the Filipinos will cease to resist while there are men left capable of carrying arms. Among the great truths self-evident to Washington and Jefferson and Patrick

Henry and John Hancock was this one: "That governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Oregon Republicans have denied it and diated it, and their example will be followed by other Republicans.

Banish Anti-ism With Free Silver. Kansas City Star.

It is certainly a fine spectacle to see the Democratic party, with its insistence on "isolation" and its protests against "foreign entanglements," seeking the assist-ance of other powers in the preservation of peace in the Philippines. To begin with, this same plan provides that the United States shall hold and maintain sovereignty over naval, military and coaling stations and cable terminals. With the advantages obtained for the United States it might not be the easiest thing in the world to secure the help of other nations in perpetuating the peace of the archipelago. Exceptions to the administrative policies of the Republican party are in order, if any can be made, but it is a colossal mistake on the part of the Deeracy to keep up its attitude in favor of independence of the islands. That will never come about. Such an Issue will never bring a party victory. In fact it would defeat a party otherwise deserving success. This, like "imperialism" or free silver, is one of the things that the Demo-cratic party should endeavor to forget and let the country forget, if that party wants to make itself felt in the more vital and immediate questions before the peo-

#### Once Tried, Always Used. Buffalo Courier.

Once voting machines are tried, the cople will never consent to do without hem. With a sufficient number of machines next fall, New York will have a fairer election than it ever knew. Dis-honest practical politicians will be disgusted with the new method, no doubt, but the public will like it. Voting machines will give Greater New York a real reform

#### Tears, Idle Tears. Alfred Tennyson.

Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean. Tears from the depth of some divine despair Riss in the heart, and gather to the eyes, In looking on the happy Autumn fields,

And thinking of the days that are no more

That brings our friends up from the under world; Sad as the last which reddens over ona hat sinks with all we love below the verge-so sad, so fresh, the days that are no more.

Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail,

Ah! sad and strange as in dark Summe dawns The earliest pipe of half-awaken'd birds

To dying ears, when unto dying eyes The casement slowly grows a glimmering square:

So sad, so strange, the days that are no mure, Dear as remember'd kisses after death, And sweet as those by hopeless fancy feign'd On lips that are for others; deep as love, eath in Life, the days that are no more.

New York Journal of Commerce The population volume of the 12th census enables us to analyze the composition of the American people, ethnologically, geographically and in various other ways, and no analyzis of the American people is more interesting than that of nativity and parentage. This can be most conveniently done by reducing the proportions for the entire population to the corresponding proportions for 1000 persons.

We have for the entire population these two divisions according to nativity and

parentage: Born in the United States .... Total ...
Parents born in the United States...
One or both parents born stroad ... 

proportionate rates for 1000, we find that the number of Americans is made up of: Foreign born ..... .... 137 .1000 

Total .. In carrying out these ratios for the na. tivity and parentage by countries we must disregard small fractions to avoid the ne-cessity of vivisecting individuals, a pro-cess which is to be deplored even when performed only statistically. With this explanation the 137 Americans per thousand who were born abroad are thus dietributed:

Canada
Great Britain
Sweden, Norway and Denmark
Russia and Poland
Austria, Bohemia and Hungary
Italy
France, Belgium, Switzerland and Luxemburg
South America, Mexico, West Indies, Portugal, Spain, Greece and Roumania
All other countries

.....137 Those one or both of whose parents were born abroad are thus divided: Both parents foreign 276
Fathers foreign born 45
Mothers foreign born 22 ......347

Persons both of whose parents were born abroad are thus distributed: Parents born in Germany ...... Parents
Ireland
Great Britain
Canada
Russia and Poland
Austria, Hungary and Bohemia 

Now, if we group together the natives of foreign countries with the persons born in this country, both of whose parents were born in that country, we have per 1000, 117 Germans, 73 Irish, 38 British, 32 Canadian, 27 Russian and Polish, 19 Austran-Hungarian, Polish, 16 trian-Hungarian-Bohemian, 15 Italian and 7 French and Swiss. The 45 Americans per thousand who have foreign-born fathers are distributed thus: 

.276

Scandinavian
Austrian, Hungarian, Bohemian, Russian
and Polish
All others

The immigrants from Southeastern Europe are less intelligent and less of tomed to the forms of constitution ernment than those from Northy, Europe. But they are industrious, Italians are particularly satisfactory as common laborers and workers in stone and plaster; the Slave are still a very small fraction of the population and the assimilation of the second generation with the surrounding population is almost complete. That a great part of these people oare unable to read is not evidence of stupidity, but of lack of opportunity; their children go into our public schools and learn fast enough, and the officials of the Free Public Library here bear most interesting testimony to the avidity with which the foreign-horn or their children which the foreign born, or their children, of the races least welcomed here call for books giving the history or describing the political institutions of this country,

## THE OLDEST AUTHOR.

Boston Herald. among American authors of note. Persiderably below them in importance. There had been no other one living among our litterateurs for several years of whom the same could be said. The era of his production must have extended over more than 50 years. He found a warket for his postery to make the said. bered that the most of the greater authors of the land at the time he came on the stage belonged to that party. Among them were Irving, Bryant, Hawthorne, Cooper, Paulding (who his object. ant, Hawthorne, Cooper, Paulding (who was in President Van Buren's Cabinet) and others.

Nearness Lends Enchantment. New York Evening Post. Whatever be the truth about the alleged

chase by the Sugar Trust of extensive beet-augar farms in Colorado, the mere rumor has been enough to throw the Den-ver newspapers into a happy flutter. And, strange as it may seem, they rather wel-come the embrace of the saccharine oc-topus. Thus the Denver Republican frankly says that, although "the people of Col-orado have looked upon the American Refining Company (no unpleasant use of the word trust, you perceive) as the great enemy," if it is actually coming into the state to "crect factories," there is "no reason why it should not be encouraged." It adds that what the citizens want is "the development of the industry," and that it is largely a matter of indifference "who owns the factories." Thus does the wild beast at a distance become a domestic pet when it curis up near the pleased beet-grower and begins to purr softly to him of high prices for his land.

Governor Geer and the Senate. The Oregonian is worrying very much about Geer's alleged candidacy for the Senate. If Geer wanted to be Senator there would be occasion for The Oregonian fretting over the matter. So far as the Statesman is informed, not a single word has been uttered by Governor Geer bearing on this subject, and until some intimation has been made of its desires, the editor of The Oregonian need lose no sleep .-

The Oregonian is not "worrying." But It has no doubt that Governor Geer would like to be Senator, and it sees no reason why, as a newspaper, it should refuse to note the fact.

The Death Bed.

Thomas Hood,
We watch'd her breathing thro' the night,
Her breathing soft and low, As in her breast the wave of life Hept heaving to and fro. So atlently we seem'd to speak,

So slowly moved about, as we had lent her half our powers To eke her living out. Our very hopes belied our fears,

Our fears our hopes belied— We thought her dying when she slept, And sleeping when she died.

For when the morn came dim and sad And chill with early showers Her quiet eyelids closed—she had Another morn than ours.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It's an early Winter.

What we need is a little rain,

Now let the eagle bird spread his wings for a long flight skyward.

Lieutenant-Governor Tillman seated far in the rear yesterday.

April weather is supposed to be changeable. But this brand is all bad.

It is not likely that they will have to offer Edward the crown as often as they did Caesar. The Congressional Record is slow. It

chasing Agent Christmas. The chances are that the President will not see a single pitchfork all the time

has not yet published a picture of Pur-

he is in South Carolina. The Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty seems to be playing now-yousee-him-and-now-you-don't.

A New York woman is living without any backbone. A good many politicians seem to be in the same plight,

Two Presidential nominations are reported from Washington. Some of the booms are getting an early start.

An Italian anarchist has been sent to jall for six monoths. That length of time usually proves effective in an Italian jail. The Boers say the war will last four

years more, but it is likely that they reserve the right to ask for an extension of time. One S, Skefflington has arisen in England as a coronation poet. But even

Austin ought to hold his own against a man with a name like that. Some day some one will go to sleep

for a hundred years and will wake up to find the Nicaragua Canal begun, and the Boer War a little further toward its end,

There are yet a few offices on the fusion ticket which haven't been offered to-Pennoyer, but the leaders will have to hurry if they want him to refuse them nll.

"Parson Lowther may escape from the consequences of denial of the story of Eve and the snake," says a Kansas paper, "but it's a good thing for him that he did no deny that Noah story. We ain't much of a Christian ourselves, but blamed if we will stand for a crank who don't believe in Noah!"

A national school inspector in Ireland was once examining a class in geography. and, having reason to correct an answer to a question regarding longtitude, proceeded to ask for a definition of latitude, There was a slight pause, and a young lad answered: "Please, sir, we have no latitude in Ireland. The government won't allow us any."

A woman in Scotland had lost her husband, and the minister, calling to condole with her, found her sitting in front of a large bowl of porridge. "Terrible loss, terrible loss," sighed the minister, "Aye," was the reply, "it's a terrible loss to me. I've just been greetin' a' nicht, and as sune as I finish this wee drap porridge I'm just gaun to begin again.

A curious story comes from Kansas of a man who wanted to tell a neighbor what he thought of him without laying himself open to a suit for damages. So he hit on a plan of sending him each day a postal card with only one word written on it in a large hand, in addition to the date obscurely tucked away in a corner. The person receiving the cards recognized the handwriting, and, suspecting The late Thomas Dunn English, we are inclined to think, had the seniority coming, when he read them consecutively something, kept them until they stopped in the order of their reception. haps the venerable Richard Henry Stod-dard was abreast of him in the years of life, but our impression is that he did not come into notice as a writer so once instituted a suit for slander against carly. Dr. English was a contemporary in literary production with Irving. Poe. Cooper and Willis, and was ranked as of their period, though, of course, considerably below them in importance. date of the card having the word "town." Moreover, a careful inspection would show that after the word "ridiculous" was an exclamation point, and after the tended over more than 50 years. He found a market for his poetry in magazines and newspapers during all that time. His best-known piece, "Ben Bolt," if not remarkable as literature, has a musical swing, and appeals to the heart in its sentiment. If it is thought strange that Dr. English should have been a Democrat in politics, it is to be remembered that the most of the greater was sustained by the court. But, all word "town" was an interrogation mark, was sustained by the court. But, all the same, everybody in town insisted that his object.

The Universal Voice.

New York Press (Rep.)
It must be discouraging to a faithful and courageous public official like Pension Commissioner Evans to find himself sacrificed to the "exigencies" of an antagonism numerically unimportant but of serious political consideration. But to Commissioner Evans it must be cause for gratification and to American opin-ion it is a credit that the sentiment of the newspaper press and of the people of the country, whatever the par-tisanship of the one or the other, cordially disapproves that sacrifice and ex-presses a frank condemnation of the proceeding.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

This Is No Joke.-Biggs-A well-known scienthat says that men who work live longuet.
Diggs-I don't know about that. It depends on whom they try to work.—Chicago Dally News. Progress.—'Jahez is gettin' used to public speakin', ain't he?' "Oh, yes. I remember when you could hardly get him to stand up, an' now you kin hardly get him to sit down."

On the Old Farm.—His Cousin Tom's Boy (from New York)—Uncle Abner, will you please put a point on these arrows? We're playin' buffale huntin' an' they won't stick into the con this way.—Judge.

willing to Accommodate.—"Is this, then, to be the end?" he saidly said. "Oh, I hope not," she replied. "I shall still reserve three nights a week for the theater, if you say so."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Aunt Alice, were you very bad when you were little" "No. indeed, my dear! I tried to be very good." "Well, I think it's much better to be bad, so as to have something interesting to talk about when you grow up,"-

Martha-You don't mean to say you have so-cepted that Mr. Spooner? Why, he is so awk-ward, you know! I saw him holding an um-brella over you the other day, and all the water it caught he allowed to drain right onto you. Nancy-What better proof could I have that he is in love with me? He hadn't the least idea that it was rainfus, the dear manileast idea that it was raining, the dear man!-

Boston Transcript. His Tenure of Office.—"So you're going to keep Bill Hunker in Congress!" We are," an-swered Farmer Corntossel. "We don't want him around here. He was so slick that he didn't give anybody a show in a hoss trade or any-thin' else, an' he got so upplish that it ground us to have to travel on the same road with him. You kin bet he'll stay in Congress. We couldn't indict him nor have him kidnaped, an' we've got to get rid of him somehow."-Washington Star.