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TODAY'S WEATHER—Fair; slowly rising temperature; winds mostly northerly.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 58; minimum temperature, 44; precipitation, 0.01 inch.

## PORTLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 26.

## THE REAL SIGNIFICANCE.

A single question is before the people of Oregon for the coming election, namely: Whether it is better for the country that the general policy and purposes of the Republican party shall be sustained and prevail, or whether the policy and purposes of the Democratic party shall be substituted for them.

It is not a question at all as between individuals or candidates. These are merely pieces on the chessboard. Men who have large objects in view are little affected by what others call the popularity of candidates. It is not at all the personality of candidates, but what they stand for, that men of thoughtful and earnest purposes consider.

The question then is, whether Oregon ought to adhere to the Republican party and to what it stands for, or whether Oregon ought to reject the Republican party and what it stands for; and to declare for the Democratic party and what it stands for. Decision on this point should be based on an examination of the course and tendencies of the two parties, as shown by their past history, on the logic of comparison of their present positions, and on results that naturally would follow the success and ascendancy of one or the other.

How the country was recovered from the pit of disaster, by the Republican triumph of 1896, is not ancient history nor doubtful history. To a degree Democratic policy was put in force through the success of that party in 1892; but worse remained, in the threat of Bryanism later. It was an extraordinary convulsion. The policy of the Democratic party wrought ruin and all but wrecked the country. It was repudiated by the people in 1896, by an overwhelming majority, and the judgment was reaffirmed by an equal majority in 1900. Is there anything in the history of the Democratic policy of those times, or in the experience of the people in those times, to which the country desires to return?

Condemnation and reversal of Democratic policy brought immediate relief to the country. This is no matter of ancient or doubtful history. It is within the personal knowledge of every one whose memory runs back five years. Why, then, should Republican policy be rejected and Democratic policy be substituted for it?

The Spanish War came on. Democrats in Congress took the lead in pressing the declaration of war. Republicans were less eager for it, and for some weeks the influence of President McKinley held it back. Finally, however, war was declared—every Democratic member of Congress voting for it. Our flag was carried to the Philippine Islands and planted there. Oregon rushed the first regiment over the sea, to support Admiral Dewey. The war ended with the complete defeat of Spain, and with cession of the Philippine Islands to the United States. The acquisition was in perfect accord with the usage of nations and the precedents of our own history. All the world recognized the regularity and validity of it. But now our Democratic party, that was so eager to precipitate this war, insists on repudiation or abandonment of its results. Why? Only because of its habit of opposition and negation. It supposes it has something to gain by appeal to the little partisan prejudices and to the copperhead sentiment of the country.

It demands that we abandon alike our responsibilities and our opportunities in the Orient. This demand presents the leading question, of National import, upon which the people of Oregon are to declare themselves in the election now near at hand.

lean influence will be exerted, with constantly growing power, over an enormous and ever-increasing trade. The foothold we have gained in the Philippines is the one great fact of highest importance to the industry and commerce of our Pacific States. It is a piece of fortune beyond anything we ever have known. Yet now we are to quit the Philippines, and to surrender this incomparable advantage; and Oregon is to take the lead in this astonishing treason to her own highest interests.

What else has done so much to turn the attention of the people of the United States towards our Pacific Coast as the results that have followed the acquisition of the Philippine Islands? It is chief among the causes which have given impulse to the new movement of population hither. It has given already strong stimulus to our production, and to the exchanges of commerce. It brings ships to our ports. It opens our markets. It is the basis through which we are rapidly acquiring contact with the whole Oriental world. It will give us Pacific cables. Within the century it will make the Pacific, greatest of oceans, virtually an American lake. Yet we are asked to abandon all these advantages. The policy of "scuttling" is deliberately proposed, and Oregon is asked to be first to give her assent!

The issue, then, of this political contest in Oregon is on questions of large policy. It is not on individuals, or on the personality of candidates; not on studied arts of popularity, or on reputation of good-fellowship. It is, on the contrary, an issue that appeals to all that is serious to the public mind, and to all that is important to the welfare of Oregon.

## GENERAL CHAFFEE NO DASTARD.

Youth or sex does not make a boy or woman armed with a rifle a non-combatant. In our Indian wars frequently Indian boys and women armed with rifles were promptly shot down by our troops. The Indian squaws were in the habit of going over the battle-field and killing the wounded, and of course such women were never spared by our troops. The ranks of the Boers included hundreds of boys of 12 to 14 who were expert rifle shots, and of course as formidable soldiers they were not spared in battle. A boy old enough to bear arms and use them effectively is, of course, subject to all the usages of war, and so is a woman. In the French War of the Commune in May, 1871, many women fought fiercely behind the barricades, and were as promptly executed when captured with arms in their hands as the men. It is safe to say that no officer in the Philippines was ever authorized to shoot any unarmed boys, but a boy or woman bearing arms and able to use them effectively is, of course, spared in battle. It is safe to say that no responsible officer ever ordered the torture of prisoners.

We have had an Army of 60,000 men in the Philippines during the last three years, and out of this great force but six are accused of abuse of authority and cruelties. These are Brigadier-General Jacob H. Smith, Major E. F. Glenn, Captain James A. Ryan, Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers Palmer Lyon, First Lieutenant A. L. Conger and First Lieutenant N. S. Cook. Major Glenn was graduated from West Point in 1877. Here are only six men out of 60,000 that are even accused of inhumanity. Was there ever an Army of 60,000 men that in three years of warfare against a savage foe could show a better record than this? We venture the prediction that if any of these officers are found guilty of cruelty it will be found that it was perpetrated without orders and in gross violation of the spirit of the orders received from their superiors. We have no doubt that General Smith will be able entirely to exonerate himself from having given any orders beyond instructions to wage relentless warfare upon all armed enemies, without regard to age or sex; that is just such orders as were given our soldiers when charging an Indian village, with Indian boys and squaws armed with rifles and using them were killed without mercy.

Twenty years ago, when a female horse-thief was captured in Wyoming, she was hanged with all the rest of the band, of which she was the most formidable leader. If it was necessary as an object-lesson to hang the male horse-thieves, the woman could expect no immunity, for she was the most dangerous member of the band. The laws of war have undergone no change since our Civil War or our Indian wars, but we undertake to say that our Army can do as good, if not a better, record for humanity as the Union or Confederate Army did or our regular Army did in the Indian wars that followed our Civil War. To call General Chaffee, a gallant old soldier of unblemished record, "a dastardly villain who has brought disgrace on the American name," as Senator Rawlins has done, is the speech of a dastard. It is a speech worthy of Senator Dubois of Idaho, who made a brutal assault upon General Wheaton.

Major-General Brooke, United States Army, in a speech made a week ago at the Sons of the Revolution banquet in New York City, repelled with indignation the charge that our Army had been guilty of inhumanity in the Philippines, and said that the Army and its commanding officers had been grossly slandered and misrepresented. And so it will be found when the investigation is completed. It will be found that if any cruelties have been committed they have been the work of individuals who have acted without authority and in violation of their orders. In the Civil War the responsible Confederate officers as a rule treated their prisoners with humanity, but there were sporadic cases where enlisted men and sometimes petty officers behaved with great brutality. For example, a Confederate soldier, sometimes provoked by an insolent speech from a prisoner, knocked him down with the butt of his musket. Such acts were very rare, and they could not justly be made ground for charge of brutality against the Confederate officer in command. An Army of 60,000 men of course includes some men of uncontrollable brutality of temper, and such men under circumstances of severe provocation are prone to acts of lawlessness, but we do not believe for a moment that any responsible officer, like General Smith or any other, authorized acts of cruelty and inhumanity in excess of the laws of civilized warfare. If Great Britain had another Indian Mutiny today, she would doubtless blow mutineer soldiers and murderers from the mouth of her cannon, but

she would not execute a military mutineer and soldier after the same fashion in Great Britain. Why not? Because she would be dealing with a different people under different circumstances.

## PERHAPS NECESSARY CONCESSION.

The proposed Department of Commerce is open to the objection that every such attempt to multiply bureaucracies and encourage the individual in the idea that it is the Government's business to take care of him should be resisted on principle. The tendency to take steps for the behoof of private enterprises, instead of limiting their application to the necessary functions of governing the people, is growing apace. It lies back of the demand for a Department of Commerce and the other demand for a Department of Labor, and the other demand for a Department of Mines and Mining. The farmers already have a Cabinet officer. Why should one not be placed at the disposal of the shipbuilder also, the lumberman, the miner or the jobbing merchant? The objection to this multiplication of offices and increasing burden of taxation is well taken. It cannot be answered.

Curiously enough, however, society often finds itself in a situation where what is theoretically right to do is quite beside the question. The supreme court of a democracy's jurisprudence is not a clear thinking of the student, but the preponderant desires of the common run. It is a matter of mere numbers—Burke did it in England and Poe with his keen satire did it in this country; but it is another thing to get your will in antagonism to mere numbers. Any considerable portion of the inhabitants, desiring something ardently and so situated as to make their desires obtrusive, get what they want. History is a record of compromises. Whatever is not necessarily the best, but is probably the best that can be had.

British merchants are reported as desirous of a ministry of commerce, and the cable says that Conservative and Liberal leaders in Parliament are collaborating on a measure in acquiescence. If the commercial interests want a ministry of commerce at London and a department of Commerce at Washington, they will doubtless have it, and probably it is best they should. They must be made happy somehow, whether their cause of discontent is real or imaginary. We do things in this way for the labor element, and schools, and ambitious barbers, and irrigation boomers, and undeserving pensioners. We have to get along. We have to keep peace. If you look at revolution, a discontented populace is not so little a thing after all. It is a question of price of technical socialism. Senator Money, for example, might advantageously have kept his principles in his pocket along with his penknife, paid the conductor another nickel and made his train.

It is desirable that farmers, fruitgrowers and consumers should "get together" on the question of a market-territory in this city. There is no reason why they should not come to a mutual understanding upon this matter that would serve the interests of all concerned. A clean, well-supplied market is the housekeeper's delight, and the truck gardener's guarantee of profit in other cities. Why Portland housewives should be forced to patronize the Chinese vegetable vendors, taking what they please, is too evident to the gleaming of the commission-house. Senator Money, for example, might advantageously have kept his principles in his pocket along with his penknife, paid the conductor another nickel and made his train.

The funeral of Frank R. Stockton, which took place in Philadelphia Thursday, was the occasion of a notable gathering. The wide field of humanity which had been stirred by his influence was illustrated in the attendance upon his obsequies of many literary men, and of men representing the judicial, financial and business vocations. While as a writer Frank Stockton may not live beyond the generation that succeeds his own, he was thoroughly in touch with the world while he lived in it, along lines of intelligent thought and every-day enjoyment. If this is not enough to satisfy ambition, it is sufficient to bring happiness of the quiet, contemplative type to a man who loves his fellow-men, and who, living among them, failed not to make them understand this fact.

The Lewiston Tribune—"anti" and "scuttling"—declares that the check administered to General Funston is one of the "alarming fruits of imperialism." Our whole noble system of free speech and guaranteed liberty, it says, "is endangered when an officer in the public service is denied the right of free expression on National questions." This is funny, to be sure. Funston was suppressed because the "antis" demanded it. They were incensed by his plain speech, and the President to please them called Funston down. So it appears that one of the "alarming fruits of imperialism" is the fact that it causes the "antis" to deny the right of free speech. Which is funny, to be sure.

The announcement of the opening of the "Nome season" by the sailing from Seattle of the first vessel for that far Northern port for full six months, is unattended by any special stir in the ranks of goldseekers or fortune-hunters. This means that the Nome mining district will be better exploited upon its merits, which though great, are of a type that will not support a promiscuous, pell-mell influx of miners. This first vessel of the season for Nome, however, carried a considerable number of passengers, mostly men who had been there before and had a definite purpose in returning, and a full cargo.

Many men have been nominated for the office of Governor of Oregon who were not orators and made no speeches; and yet when elected they were very good and clear and creditable in the office. There was Moody and there was Lord. Beekman was not elected, but had been elected he would have been as good a Governor as any, though he never attempted a speech. So if Furlish shall make no speeches, what of it? The most fluent talker is often the least efficient in work and business. There is talk enough in the world, and too much. There is need of Tennyson's "still, strong man in a blatant land."

## OBSERVATIONS IN SHERMAN AND WASCO COUNTIES.

(BY A STAFF WRITER.)

The first seven or eight miles of the Columbia Southern Railroad after it leaves the river at Biggs Station and starts south into the hilly country would make the finest toboggan slide on earth. The rise from the river level at Biggs toward Wasco, 10 miles inland, is well up toward 200 feet, and for a large part of the way the grade is from 4 to 5 per cent—that is, the road climbs between four and five feet in every hundred. These are big figures in railroad work, but they are far from being as impressive as the reality. Looking at the track one not acquainted with the possibilities of railroad operation would say that no locomotive could climb it. And in truth the iron horse has to toe-gravel to do it. Three loaded cars is about the limit of the up-hill haul, and it is only because the bulk of the traffic is down hill that the road is a practicable one. If the grain and wool which make up the main business of the road had to be carried up instead of down this steep "millage," the rates would have to be doubled.

The summit gained there is a scene which would surprise—not to say jar—the average Western Oregonian, accustomed to regard everything east of the mountains as new country. The heavily rolling country about Wasco, 10 miles back from the river, is North Yamhill over again, minus the streams and forests which go so far to make the charm of the latter. The cultivation is far more general, the habitations are as numerous and the look of thrift is even greater. It is, indeed, almost a new country, and the reason for it is as fine in all respects as the country through which the Pendleton-Walla Walla branch of the O. R. & N. road passes. Looking over this expanse of cultivated country one finds it difficult to believe that only a few years back it was a mere sheep pasture and commonly thought to be fit for no other use. Sherman County today produces one-sixth of the whole wheat product of the State of Oregon, and it is a matter of record that in one recent season it yielded something like 3500 bushels for every voter in the county.

It goes without saying that the country is prosperous. Every outward circumstance bears witness to this fact. The farmhouses are unusual for size and style, and their surroundings are in all respects suggestive of thrift and plenty. And the towns match the general prosperity. Wasco is hardly to be equaled among towns of its size for the character of its buildings and for generally well kept air, and its neighborhood towns of Moro and Grass Valley are of the same piece. The look of these places is, indeed, surprisingly fine. The business houses are very commonly of brick, the streets are well cared for, every circumstance is suggestive of local spirit as well as of universal prosperity.

Looking upon all this I was amused to recall that when, only a few years ago, it was proposed in the State Legislature to set off what is now Sherman County from Wasco, it was objected that the territory was too sparse and poor to maintain a county organization. Today the financial condition of the Sherman County government is better than that of any other county in Oregon. With not one dollar of debt, with new and ample county buildings, with roads among the best in the country, and with the "millage" on a low basis, there is a fund of something more than \$4,000 in the County Treasury.

But the truth of history requires me to say that there is one element of bitterness in all this sweet. Sherman County lies high, it is practically treeless, and what is worse, it is almost streamless. In most places abundant and excellent water may be had by digging for it, but there are other and considerable districts where water is not to be had. There is not enough from the sky to mature crops, but for the ordinary purposes and for the ordinary domestic needs of many among the Sherman farmers have to haul for long distances every drop required for household use and for the use of domestic stock. One man told me that he brought his water supply regularly eight miles, and adding that some were "worse off than himself." This is not pleasant to think about, but like many another inconvenience the people soon get used to it and seem not to regret it. The British system of government would appear to those of us who have only to turn a key to get our floods of the finest water on earth as we care to use or find it convenient to waste.

There is one burning question in Sherman County which appears not to have had the attention it deserves. That most fraudulent of all frauds, The Dalles Military and Wagon Road, was presumed to pass through what is now Sherman County—that is to say, a goodly fraction of the county was covered by the military road grab. In course of time and by process of court, certain parts of the original grant were declared forfeit, and were formally thrown open to settlement under the homestead laws; and in course of further time these lands were occupied by settlers who made their homes upon them, fenced and cultivated them. In many instances every condition having been complied with, letters patent were issued to these settlers by the Government. On top of all this comes along a related decision of the Supreme Court, claiming that the original grant, and claims of the road holders, and throwing the settlers out of their homes. The settlers contend—and with reason—that it is the duty of the Government to make them whole, not as it has been proposed to return to them the price—\$1.25 per acre—paid for the land under the homestead laws, but to leave them in possession under their contracts and take upon itself to satisfy the grant holders and induce them to yield their rights. Unless this shall be done, body and members who have contributed of their years and of their strength to the redemption of what was a wilderness will be made to suffer most grievous hardship. The rights of the case are plain enough. The Government invited these people to settle upon the lands, accepted their money paid in good faith, and it ought to see that they get a clear title. There can be no question of justice and there is, it is not to be one in law. But if there is, through some unfortunate application of legal principles the case is to go against the settlers, then the Land Department or Congress itself ought by some special action to make a way by which justice may be done. It is due to these people that our Representatives at Washington should take up their case and cease not their efforts until this wrong is righted.

The new town of Shaniko, present terminus of the Columbia Southern Railroad, lies, as the road runs, 72 miles east of the Columbia River. It is on that high table land which runs across the whole

eastern part of the state, being approximately 350 feet above the sea level. It is precisely what might be expected in a town a year old, the terminus of a short railroad and making desperate effort to grow up to its crowding business. Shaniko, indeed, is in an unfortunate predicament. If it is to be permanently the terminus of the Columbia Southern line it must in the nature of things have a very large business. Indeed it has already a large business, and the townspeople are naturally glad to provide room for it. But if, on the other hand, the road is to be pushed on southward, then it is hardly worth while to put up costly buildings, which may not be required in time to come. This uncertainty is holding back the town so I was told, but there is no look of a hold back from the visitors' point of view. New houses are going up on every side, and the whole place is fairly strewn with building materials. And with all this the town is so crowded that beds have to be spread in the halls of the hotel.

There is business cause for all this activity. The whole traffic of Central Oregon, which used to reach the railroad at The Dalles and other points, now pours into Shaniko. And to the very considerable normal traffic there is added the business which comes from a flood of new people. The whole central region is the reason for it was an amazing rate. The Shaniko Hotel register is a record as cosmopolitan in its character as the register of an ordinary city hotel, and it is as busy a place every evening as is either the Perkins or the Imperial in Portland. Ex-Governor Moody was among those I met at Shaniko two nights ago, his business there being to set in motion the work of building a large warehouse as a branch of his Dalles wool-buying establishment. The Dalles will still do a great business, but the Crook County clip and much of that from the Malheur region will find its way to Shaniko as the nearest point on the railroad.

Somehow a Western Oregon man finds himself more at home in the interior country of Southern Wasco and Crook County than in any other district east of the mountains, and the reason for it was set forth in a former writing in this series. While the country immediately upon the Columbia River and the railroad has shared in the general immigration of the past fifteen or twenty years, the interior has enjoyed no such advantage. It was originally settled by people from the Willamette Valley, and such gains as it has made until now have been mostly from the same source. It has the most fertile country in the State, a high and dry situation, but it has the domestic tone of Western Oregon. But under the new conditions this will not last long. The railroad has already given a new air to the country, and every incoming train brings in not merely new people, but people of a new type. Over in Southwestern Wasco, for example, there has recently been established a colony of settlement of Scotchmen sufficiently strong in numbers to give a distinctly "manly" quality to the district. In its social aspects, further down in Crook County there is another and similar settlement of Italians who give to their district an atmosphere all its own. The movement into the country is just now very active, and the newcomers are for the most part Americans from the North and West—from Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and the other trans-Mississippi States. It is not surprising that for these newer elements to transform the social character and tone of the country. Where settlement does not have to wait upon the cutting down of forests, the inward movement when once fairly started moves rapidly, and when the newcomers shall outnumber the old-timers, and their sons will be as things are now going—Central Oregon will be by its manners and general way of life be more suggestive of the Middle West than of old-time Oregon. Prineville, April 23. A. H.

## PRECEDENTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.

SALEM, April 24.—(To the Editor.)—When the War of the Revolution ended there was in the colonies a class of men, considerable in number, who, to greater or less extent, looked with favor upon the British system of government for America. In the after formation of parties this class naturally gathered with the Federalists, who inclined to a strong central government. When the Federal party disbanded its members mainly joined the Whig party which succeeded it. When the Whig party retired to pieces, the Republican party replaced the bulk of its members, and thus the lineal descendant of the Federal and Whig parties.

The Federalists were the malignant opponents of the War of 1812. They met it with denial of me and means when and wherever in their power to do so. They bitterly denounced it in pulpits and press. They assembled the odious Hartford convention, plotted disunion, and in the dissolution of the Union by the withdrawal of the New England States. The Federal party denounced the Louisiana Purchase as a "land grab," and the country bordering upon the Mississippi River and dividing its control, out of which near a score of imperial states have been carved.

The Whig party in its day denounced the war with Mexico, one of its chiefs invoking for our soldiers battling there Mexican "welcome with bloody hands to hospitable graves." The annexation of Texas (attestated as "Tax-us"), an empire in itself, was bitterly fought by that party, and in 1844 it went down to defeat upon that issue with Henry Clay as its standard-bearer.

In none of this were the forebears of the Republican party disloyal. They were par excellence patriots, sometimes a little misguided perhaps, but always lovers of their country, alone worthy of its plaudits.

Now the man or party that questions the wisdom of the purchase of the Philippines is better than half around the world, thickly inhabited by an alien and semi-civilized people, incapable of settlement by the Anglo-Saxon race, or counsels against their perpetual retention, or ventures criticism of the war to that end, is an enemy of his country—a "scuttler!"

The verdict of history is that the Federal party was wrong in its attitude toward the War of 1812, and that the Whig party was wrong in its attitude toward the Mexican War. Our correspondent for the Sherman faction of the Republican party is supporting the Democratic ticket in Oregon this year.

## SCUTTLE AND RETREAT.

The Question is on Retention of the Philippines.

A careful diagnosis of the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties of Oregon will disclose one plank upon which the two parties are diametrically opposed. The issue of the retention of the Philippine Islands, that is the issue which the people of Oregon are called upon to face in June, and the indications are that it will be the issue in the National campaign. The result of the vote in June will settle the attitude of Oregon on the Philippine question, and to that extent will affect National politics. This being the case, it behooves voters to make a careful study of the issue, and to remember that more than state politics is involved.

How people on the Pacific Coast can advocate anything other than the retention of the islands is a mystery. This Coast, more than any other section of the United States, is directly benefited by the Philippine Islands. Even Eastern people are beginning to realize that the demand for the retention of the islands must be met. The way to enforce the retention of the islands for the Western States is to stand together, a unit for expansion. We have already expanded, and have the benefits of expansion. To retract and retrace would be an admission of weakness, a retrograde movement.

For Oregon to elect the Democratic ticket would be suicidal to her own interests. It would be a declaration against the retention of the Philippine Islands, and would be the entering wedge to the eventual casting off of the islands. With the direct benefit of possessing the Philippine Islands before them, our farmers, lumbermen and millmen vote to give them up! Even with the present unsettled conditions in the islands, a market is opened for our huxy, our lumber and our flour. A demand, which did not exist before the Spanish-American War, has established trans-Pacific steamship lines, and given an impetus to business activities on the Pacific Coast. With the Philippines as a basis of operation our portion of Asiatic trade is insured. Our goods and lumber can now be sold at a profit. Freight rates will no longer eat up the farmer's income. It is up to Oregon to take the initial step on this issue. Will she conserve her own interests by endorsing the Republican policy of progress and advancement, or will she endorse Democratic retrogression? We predict the former.

## Lost the Case.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

"Sometimes," said a prominent lawyer, who was giving some reminiscences of his professional career, "a case is won or lost for you right in the courtroom without your lifting your finger—or rather, your voice."

"I was once counsel for the plaintiff in a suit for infringement of trade mark. My client made a brand of chewing gum put up in a blue wrapper. This wrapper had been widely advertised, and was a good thing to catch the eye on a candy counter. The defendant had got up a pretty close imitation. At a distance it looked the same, although the words were different, and nothing was copied except the general appearance, which is for advertising purposes, half the value of a distinct label. The court found in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant's counsel made out a pretty good case, showing that in wording, the shape of the letters and other points his client's wrapper was different from the plaintiff's."

"Why," he said, picking up one wrapper and showing it to the jury, "would any one mistake this wrapper for that of the plaintiff? See! the corners, reaching down for the other, 'they are entirely different.'"

"I told him to hold the one just as he held that one, and to show it to the jury, wondering what I was up to. His wonder changed to confusion when he found that he had mistaken them himself, and picked up my client's wrapper first. It took two words from me to win the case."

## Experience With Smallpox.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Previous to 1888 the City of Cleveland had been lucky to follow the common, happy-go-lucky system of vaccination—when-you-please, with the following result:

Proportion in Cleveland, 1 to 137 of population.

Proportion in Chicago, 1 to 490 of population.

During the period of the epidemic above referred to almost every person in Cleveland was vaccinated, with the result that that city is now enjoying well nigh complete immunity from the disease.

Of all the cases reported in Chicago in recent years more than 25 per cent are imported, and were to relate, one reported last Sunday hailed from Cleveland, land where Dr. Martin Frederick is battling against smallpox with a disinfectant as a substitute for vaccination.

## This Is Pertinent.

An Exchange.

A local contemporary states that the platform recently issued by Oregon Democrats favoring the Philippine Islands, "retaining in the islands our ports and stations as may provide for our widest trade in the Orient." The Republican platform is also in favor of retaining such advantages in the far East, and will provide for our widest trade in the Orient, but some Filipinos have withheld consent. Suppose they should object to the Democratic policy of retaining such ports and stations as may provide for our widest trade in the Orient? The Republican platform favors relinquishment of those ports and stations, or would it wring from the Filipinos by force of arms these necessary provisions for our widest trade in the Orient?

## There Are No State Issues.

Salem Statesman.

It is said Mr. Chamberlain won't advocate a single policy of the National Democracy, but will confine himself to state issues. As a matter of fact, there are no state issues. The Republican administration of affairs is satisfactory and unassailable, and the Democratic party cannot point out any way in which it can improve matters if intrusted with power. It is apparent that all that is wanted of the offices and this is the only excuse the Democrats have for putting a ticket in the field.

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

There are still a few Fusionists left on the ticket, but resignations are coming in rapidly.

Now, doth the patient Democrats "Most any old thing do That they believe will help to find A candidate or two."

The assertion that office-holders never resign seems to be verified by the events in local Democratic politics.

Meat is so scarce this Spring that the Democrats are experiencing great difficulty in securing enough to feed the sacrificial flames.

The Washington street-car conductor who had a brush with a Mississippi statesman probably thinks there is such a thing as too much ready money.

The Democrats object to the use of money in a campaign with a menacing gesture of one hand, and extend the other to rake in a campaign fund.

The Texas druggists have withdrawn from the National Association. Perhaps the association favors selling the favorite prescription of most Texans in the original package.

The Boston Herald notes that the Vermont Republicans, acting through their Governor, has made a Democratic lawyer a Judge of the State Supreme Court. There is nothing remarkable in this. During the Civil War, Timothy R. Redfield, a very able Democratic lawyer, but a most bitter, outspoken opponent of Lincoln's war policy, was a member of the Supreme Court of Vermont.

## Away with Judge Thomas O'Day.

They say, As a leader he's seen his best days His scornful abasement To the folly of fashion Was quite an unfortunate play; He's getting extremely passe, Say they, and they have laid him away, Though the ranks of the party He tears clear apart, he Is a danger to the running to stay. Away.

Is the mighty Judge Thomas O'Day.

"The original map," made by George Washington in 1770 of the lands on the Great Kanawha River, West Virginia, granted to him by the British Government in 1763, for his services in the Braddock expedition, is now in the possession of the Library of Congress. "The map is 2½ feet, and is entirely in the handwriting of Washington. The margin is filled with notes, also in Washington's handwriting, describing the boundary marks set by Washington and different features of the tract."

A pathetic incident of the stage was the breaking down of Daniel H. Harkins, an excellent actor and an estimable man, during the performance of Leo Dietrichstein's "The Last Appeal" at Wallace's theater in New York, on a recent evening. Mr. Harkins was for many years with Augustin Daly's company, and was later associated with Richard Mansfield, John Drew, Henry Miller and Ada Rohan. Mr. Harkins is suffering from a partial loss of memory, and it is not expected that he will ever attempt to act again.

"Mr. President," said Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, during the debate on the Chinese exclusion bill, under the five-minute rule. "I desire to speak on the amendment to this bill, concerning the status of Chinese soldiers." "Mr. President," put in Senator Quay, "if the Senator from Minnesota will permit me, I will say that the amendment to which he refers was debated some minutes ago." "Then, Mr. President," continued Senator Clapp, "I have only to add that the Senate has missed the greatest speech of the session." And he sat down.

The Biddle case has finally reached a stage. Theodore Kramer has written a play frankly entitled "A Desperate Chance