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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28.

IS THERE A PARTY!

We take it that Mr. Edward Holman is heart and soul for Pacific expansion so long as he is vouchsafed the Coroner's office as an accessory to his business as undertaker and embalmer, Otherwise he is enamored of Demo cratic men and measures.

We infer that Mr. S. C. Spencer is goundly and enthusiastically for Republican policies so long as he bears a sword and ensulets at the head of a division. Should the vicissitudes of is now in full tide of success. Why campaigning reduce him to the ranks should it be interrupted? for the nonce, he reserves the right to go over to the enemy.

We understand that the talents of Mr. D. Solis Cohen (and they are neither few nor insignificant) are at the service of honest money, National honor and advancement, so long as the police department is in his control. Whenever in the mutations of time and chance other members of the party are elevated to positions of eminence, the aforesaid talents instantly become at the disposal of Alex Sweek and Sam Wolf in the cause of Democracy.

The impression we get from Mr. Ed Werlein's exploits is that so long as he and his uncle are acceptably 10cated in office, they and their lives, between parties, on their general course to the maintenance of Republican principles. The moment any one else is nominated for City Treasurer, the Democratic party claims him.

These instances of disaffection and others that might be mentioned throw a flood of light upon the previous party activities of the men in question. When Pipes, Bernstein, Ross et al. were whooping it up for the gold standard two and four years ago, they must have had in mind not so much the gold standard and expansion as the "usufruct." Their present course proves it. The principles they championed are still at stake-the rewards of nominations only are withdrawn. The change of front shows clearly what motives dom- Hanna is defined as the choice of the inate them. Their action inspires a doubt even concerning the passion felt by their distinguished chief, Mr. Simon himself, for the maintenance of the parity, and the pride that stirred his blood as he viewed the achievements of the Oregon volunteers in the Philip-

This year, as always, there is complaint at the autocratic powers of the various committeemen to whom the details of the campaign have been intrusted. It is necessary to have somebody for these positions, and they must be filled by those who are willing to accept the work, which is arduous and practically without pay. Men like Mr. Corbett and Judge Williams are not in the habit of asking for the chairmanship of the state and county committees. When the party in due form chooses these officials, the only way is to work through them. It is so everywhere. The party has certain purposes to achieve and policies to pursue, and somebody has to do the administrative work of the campaign. When Mr. Simon's friends were in control of the machine. The Oregonian supported the party for its general purposes and principles, and in this campaign when they have lost that control it still supports the party for its general purposes and principles, without regard to who is nominated for Coroner or what particular affable and industrious young man is assistant secretary of the city and county committee. These present bolters were in control of the party two years ago, and four years ago, and The Oregonian supported it. The recent primary put the control of the party in other hands, and The Oregonian still supports it. The Oregonian is not of foundation exists for the story that those who think a party can have no reason to exist unless one set of men is always in control of it.

The question pends, therefore, as to whether there is any Republican party here at all or not. Undoubtedly we

and garb of men, pursuing office with and it is by no means certain that he s diligence worthy of reasoning beings, to whom a Democratic or Republican Governor and Legislature are equally acceptable, so they occupy the posts of honor, authority and emolument. But as to whether we have men who regard at all seriously the purposes for which the Republican party stands, and who would feel a qualm of conscience at desertion or betrayal of those purposes, eems open to grave doubt.

If The Oregonian thought that the rank and file of the party entertained no higher ideals of party than this, it would despair of any appeal to intelligence or principle. But it cannot believe that the mercenary conception of politics-party for what there is in itprevails among the masses of the people. In this campaign therefore, as in others, it labors and hopes for the success of the Republican ticket, regardless of inquest fees and wives relations, and asks the party to follow it in so doing. No personal considerations of grief or revenge should stand in the way of a Republican victory next Monday that will strengthen the hands of those who are upholding Republican

IT IS A SIMPLE ISSUE.

policies everywhere.

For the citizen's support of any party there is, of course, no reason, beyond the service such party may have rendered to the country; beyond such schievement and success as its history has demonstrated, and such promise for the future as experience has derived from what such party has accom-

So now, if the Republican party has not been successful in its undertakings; ountry; if it suffers by comparison not shown in dealing with the problems of the time a quality of judgment and with Democratic policy, it has no reason to be ashamed, then turn it down. Then country. But, on the other hand, if it has done well, if it has done better than its adversary, uphold it.

It is remembered, doubtless, that things were not very good some years ago, when the Democratic party had direction of the affairs of the country. That, indeed, was an experience at which memory shudders. How the country was recovered from that nightmare is not yet ancient history. Restoration of prosperity was obtained through Democratic defeat, and has since been maintained by keeping the Democratic party out of power.

The want of the country was a broader policy and a more rational polley than the Democratic party could give it. This broader and wiser policy

The interests of our Pacific States are most intimately bound up with Pacific Ocean commerce. A splendid beginning has been made, which, however, would surely be arrested by success of the party that demands our retirement from the Philippine Islands. England, France, Germany, Russia-every great nation-has with infinite pains established itself in the Orient. Through fortunate opportunity a position superior to any other, a position which, more than any other, will command the commerce of the Orient, has come to us. Are we to abandon it?

Thus far the personal features of the present contest in Oregon have engrossed attention. During the few days that remain its larger side only should be considered. It is simply a contest and done, and what they propose. In the judgment of The Oregonian the Democratic party should not be put in control of the country, and Oregon ought not to open the door to such a

HANNA AS A PRESIDENTIAL POSSI-BILITY.

The meeting of the Ohio State Repub lican Convention has drawn forth a good deal of talk concerning Senator Hanna as the second choice of his state for President, should President Roosevelt not be acminated. A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia North American describes Hanna as really the head and front of the opposition to nomination of President Roosevelt. business world, which has its center in Wall street. He believes in combinations of capital, believes that "legislation and government should help, not retard business development" The business world that believes in Wall opposed to Roosevelt's nomination because he has frightened its members ation and exploitation of South An Securities Company and against the beef trust, and his threatened assaults upon other combinations of capital, which he thinks are violating the law and oppressing the people. Hanna and his associates are resolved that Rooseveit shall be defeated, and if they fall try to defeat him in the election by voting for the Democratic candidate if he commands the confidence of business men, like ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania. The correspondent of the North American says that the scheme, however, is to defeat Roosevelt Hanna.

In our judgment there is no opposition at present to the renomination of President Roosevelt that is worthy of serious consideration. It would be impossible with the opposition that could and would be made by United States Senator Foraker and his following to send an anti-Roosevelt delegation from Ohio, for Foraker has already publicly declared himself in favor of Roosevelt's the part of Europe will lead her to atnomination. There is no opposition to tack us through repudiation of the Monthe President of consequence in New publican party in New York are represented by Governor Odell, Mayor Low and Secretary Root, and United States Senator Platt is reported as content with the policy and conduct of the Administration. The Republicans of the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsus, Indiana, Missouri, Minnesota and Kansas eem to be entirely satisfied with the President, and whatever substantial United States Senator Hanna is the leader of a political combination whose purpose is to defeat President Roosevely for nomination in 1904, the achievement of such purpose is at this time very im-

probable Senator Hanna could not defeat

would do so if he could. He is not in a state of health that would justify any such herculean labors as he performed to secure the nomination and election of McKinley, and it has been reported heretofore that Senator Hanna is a cordial supporter of President Roosevelt's nomination. The fact that the members of the Ohio State Convention express no expectation of or desire for an anti-Roosevelt delegation would indicate that Hanna will not be a candidate against Roosevelt before the people of Ohio in 1904. And if Ohio cannot be counted upon for opposition to Roosevelt it is not fikely that Hanna is defeat him to the National Convention.

A LITTLE FICTION EXAMINED. It is amusing to hear Mr. Chamberlain's supporters telling about his de votion to public duty and efficiency in office. It is generally known, and often han been subject of remark, that he is among the least efficient of the District Attorneys that Multnomah County has had-though the list is long. Most of his official work has been done in a manner merely perfunctory. There has been the least possible interference with

vice forbidden by law; prosecution of crime has been feeble; Mr. Chamberlain himself has done very little work at any time, and especially little for many months, but has devoted his whole efforts to politics-though he has steadily drawn the salary and still holds on to this office, while a candidate for another. These are plain facts; and it remains to be said that his record in the office of Attorney-General was simflar to his record in the office he now holds. Mr. Chamberlain, like all men of his temperament and easy social habits, is inclined a good deal to indolence. He lacks the genius of labor, and doesn't want to take trouble him if its policy has not been useful to the self or give anybody else trouble, even in matters relating to official duty. It with the Democratic party; if it has is this disposition that makes him a "good fellow." Let him pass for what he is and have credit for it; but the office may as well be "cut out." never has devoted one-tenth part of the don't vote to keep it at the helm of the labor to the duties of office that he has devoted to his efforts to get office. Indeed, all the work he ever has done in office-and he has held office many years-would not equal the amount of work he has been doing during the past steady and harmonious of yoke-fellows. few months in the effort to reach the office of Governor of Oregon.

A POSSIBLE FIGHT FOR TRADE.

In a paper read before the last meeting of the American Economic Association, Mr. Brooks Adams sets forth in striking language some ideas that are worth consideration. The theme of Mr. Adams is the tremendous changes in the world wrought by our new economic development. In March, 1897, America for the first time undersold Europe in Great Britain at once entered steel. upon a phase of decline, Germany attacked China and attempted to absorb her mines, while Russia collapsed. The United States owed her quick development of her resources to the fact that it lies between two continents, with ports on either ocean connected by rallroads, with great lakes penetrating the interior, with unlimited gold, silver, iron, coal and copper, with a fertile soil and an energetic population, and with the whole social system administered with a precision elsewhere unknown. The London money market is dominated by French bankers. The British fron mines are failing, the copper mines have failed, so Great Britain imports her ore. Great Britain buys her food of America and pays for the transport of what she has to buy. Germany standard. But Germany can never make her mines compete with American mines; she must always buy her raw material, and her beet-sugar industry will be destroyed through the loss of the American market by Cuban competition. Russia has suffered the most because her transportation is costly and her population is a wasteful, ignorant, hopeless "back number" among the socalled great nations of Europe. The Russian competition with American grain substantially ceased last year.

This is a brief summary of the facts cited by Mr. Adams upon which he bases his conclusion that this struggle for the world's trade between the United States and Europe will continue until one of the two competing systems tions in their extremity, singly or in combination, may attempt commercial exclusion somewhat on the principle on which Napoleon acted against England in his famous Berlin decree; or they may adopt a policy which will lead to street business methods is described as war by disregarding the Monroe Doctrine and proceeding with the appropriwith his action against the Northern Ica, Mexico and Central America. The vulnerable point of attack in the United States at war with Europe would be our communications. We should be obliged to preserve our outlets on both oceans. We could not hope to do this with our present Navy. We should need a Navy as strong as that of Great to defeat him in convention they will Britain, and elaborate seacoast defenses. Without directly forcing us to war by attempting the occupation and exploitation of South America, Europe could force mineral production still further westward by appropriating the Chinese Provinces of Shan Si and Ho nan, whose coal and fron are unparalin convention, and to defeat him with | leled in value, and under European direction could be so cheaply mined as to undersell America.

The conclusion of Mr. Adams is that the problem of future civilization promises to turn upon the capacity of Euro peans to partition and reorganize China, and upon the attitude which the United States may assume toward the experiment. Mr. Adams pleads in support of his view that fear and greed on roe Doctrine in South America, or England. The ruling forces of the Re- through the partition of the mineral producing provinces of China. It is true that the great and decisive wars of history from the days of Alexander the Great to the battle of Manila Bay have been kindled by the shock of two rival economic systems. Nevertheless, what Mr. Adams apprehends and in geniously argues we do not think will take place, for the plain, practical reson that unity of the great powers of Continental Europe for the purpose of directly attacking the United States by the appropriation and development of South America, Mexico and the Central American States could not possibly hope for success. The natural and artificial and of better quality than when the difficulties are too great. All Europe trees are overburdened; hence the cash could not occupy South America against returns from the prune crop may not have certain individuals in the aspect Roosevelt in convention if he would, its will, backed by the United States, be materially lessened.

Whether France, Germany and Russia could partition China and absorb it great mineral-producing provinces depends entirely upon the action of Great Britain and Japan. There is not the slightest probability that Great Britain and Japan would consent to the occupa tion and exploitation of the great mir eral-producing provinces of Shan Si and

Honan by Germany, France and Rus-

Great Britain is the only real friend that Japan has against Russia, and Japan knows that the unity of China is indispensable to her own safety and perpetuity as a nation. Great Britain will never let go her commercial hold the leader of a political combination to on the great middle provinces of China without a fight to the finish, and in such a fight Great Britain and Japan would have at least the moral if not the financial support of the people of the United States. Great Britain bas too many irons in the fire to quarrel with us over our successful trade competition. She can better afford to look pleasant and open new avenues of trade elsewhere or increase those in which she now has control. Great Britain will never quarrel with America, for she knows that from policy, from self-interest, let alone the sympathetic ties of language, literature and free institutions, it would

be folly to do so. The Prohibitionists of Pennsylvania are out with their regular candidate for Governor and their customary platform wall of degeneracy in morals and politics, all owing to the liquor traffic Upon Rev. Silas C. Swallow, as nominee for Governor, devolves the herculean task of proving to the electors of the state the truth of the platform assertion that (all owing to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors) the country is in desperate straits industrially and financially. Specifically he stands pledged to "divorce the Government from all complicity through license, tax or otherwise in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages This contention is an old one, and Mr. Swallow has frequently voiced it in wisdom, of which, in comparison story of his industry and efficiency in Pennsylvania, yet there are still considerable numbers of men in that sturdy old commonwealth who insist that thos who drink these beverages to excess contribute their full share to the miseries that belong to intemperance. De mand and supply are not easily divorced. They are, in fact, the most

> The loss by fire of the extensive plant known as the Sugar Pine Door and Lumber Mills, at Grant's Pass, is most unfortunate. An industrial calamity at any season and time, this loss is particularly heavy at the beginning of a most busy season in a prosperous era. The insurance carried on this class of property is commonly small, on account of the high premium that attends the risk, and it was so in this instance. However, there is pluck behind this enterprise, and the mills will be rebuilt as soon as practicable. Still, much delay in filling orders must result, and building, which was very active in the district supplied by these mills, will of necessity be stopped for some time. In the meantime, several hundred men employed in conjunction with this manufacturing plant must seek work in other lines. Fortunately, a season of general industrial activity is now on, and perhaps little difficulty will be experienced by these burned-out employes in getting work elsewhere, while reconstruction of the mills is in progress.

A prohibition orator last week in Portland was at some pains to describe how Sheriff Pearson had enforced the prohibitory law by closing up saloons in Portland, Me. Here is another objectis forced by American competition to lesson of how the prohibitory law is en-adjust its whole system of agriculture, forced in Maine, which is set forth in industry and transportation to a new the following from the Bangor (Me.) the following from the Bangor (Me.) Commercial:

What is this? A Lewiston man says that riston liquor-sellers are paying as hig a use as those of any city in the United ies. At a public meeting in Auburn Charles Hosbury, regarded as a trustworthy citizen of Lewiston, said that he knew of a wholesale dealer in Lewiston who was recently paying certain officials \$150 a month for the privilege of selling unmolested. The party who was the power in the case demanded \$150 more, but the dealer refused, and a few days after a carload of his liquor was selzed, costing him \$700 to

Republicans of Marion County and elsewhere, too, would do well to look out for the stiletto and fifth-rib politics of Governor Geer. It is known that Senator Simon is doing his utmost to stab the Republican party, wherever is destroyed. If the United States he can, Governor Geer's methods, pushes her advantage, European na- though more cautious, secret and subtle, are equally well known. wants to get more votes for Senator than Furnish will get for Governor, but he will not. Mr. Geer and Mr. Simon are not the proprietors of the Republican party of Oregon-though they evidently thought they were. Hence their fury and rage when they found they couldn't control the atcion of the party.

and freshmen of Vermont University has resulted in the death by drowning of one of the latter class. It is not too much to say that there is a fatal weakness in the governing forces of any college when a war between its classes is permitted to reach the stage herein developed. It sometimes becomes necessary in the interest of harmony and good government to substitute a stronger for a weaker force in college management. This would seem to be true in this case.

Generosity can easily be overdone, even in the face of great calamity. Witness the statement that comes from Fort de France, Martinique, that, owing o the excessive relief being distributed there, the laborers of that port refuse to work. The pauper instinct in thriftless people is readily pampered, and the most difficult problem with which philanthropy has to deal is how not to do too much for the destitute.

The Rev. Thomas B. Hyde in a recent ddress on "Married Life" in New York City said: "Give women the right to propose and there will be more mar-Of course woman now has that right or privilege, and probably a good many of them have indirectly used it. A man too dull to detect the wink of invitation to matrimony or too timid to assume the initiative does not deserve to win a wife.

The cold rains of May have reduced materially the promise of the prune crop in various localities in the Willamette Valley. As is usual in such cases, however, the fruit will be larger

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE WAR.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Ex-Secretary Long made the following excellent remarks in the course of an address before the Massachusetts Club in

Boston;

There is just now a little excitement going on about the manner of the conduct of the war in the Philippines. Indeed, our brethren on the other ride seem to be driven out of every other resource of attack except that of the conduct of the war. If anybody has criticised the conduct of the Army with a sole reference to reforming that conduct whenever it needs the conduct of the Army with a sole referant to reforming that conduct whenever it nee-reform, as it does, of course, that seems to u-perfectly legitimate and proper. All war-hell, it has been said. All war is accompanie with violence and outrage, with crucities, as with barbarity. Some of those crucities w have come to accept, and make no complain about. Of course, it is utterly barbarous for letter when and start it with 500 or & about. Of course, it is utterly barbarous to fire into a ship and sink it with 500 or 600 men on board. It is cruel to the people on hoard the ship and to the widows and children who are dependent upon them. That is cruelty we are accustomed to. But there are certain methods of warfare that are not legitimate. The water gag is not, the effort to lay waste a country and kill every person over 10 years of age is not. Such a thing is outrageous, and ought to be stooped, and your Fresident has issued orders to stop it just the moment it comes to his attention, just as you or any one would. That is precisely the position which the

War Department has maintained throughout the Philippine hostilities, as revealed in the recent letter of Secretary Root to the Senate. The Secretary showed in that letter, not by what he said, but by original documents from the records of the War Department, that the only kind of war which the department had authorized and approved in Batangas and Samar had been the kind prescribed in the famous instructions embodied in General Orders No. 100, issued under President Lincoln' approval and command in 1863, and that to orders for and no approval of the very Smith is said to have conducted had ever manated from the War Department There is not a particle of doubt that i Jeneral Smith shall be found to have is sued the instructions which are attributed to him, those instructions will be disapproved by the War Department and he will be condemned and punished for is-suing them. Those instructions form no part of the Government's policy in re gard to the recent guerrila war in Batar gas and Samar, but are wholly inconsisent with it. That the policy of the War Department

n those provinces, as in all other parts of

the island, has been humane and has been successful is demonstrated by the documents which Secretary Root sent to the Senate. A great outery was made by the chronic opponents of the Government's Philippine policy because General Bell es-tablished concentration camps in Batangas and Laguna. It was charged that he was doing what the Spanish military com-manders had done in Cuba about which there had been such an outery before the As a matter of fact, there was not the slightest similarity between the two systems. They had the same name, but that was all. Under General Bell's orders the natives were assembled in these camps for the purpose of protecting the from the guerrilla bands. Their proper name, as the Commissary-General said, after inspecting them, should have been "camps of instruction and sanitation." The inmates were well lodged, well fed, carefully inspected and guarded against disease, their herds of cattle protected and taken out to graze, schools established for their children and they themselves instructed in the laws of health and in many useful occupations. That this was the most humane as well as the policy most conducive to the establishment of peace was shown by the event. Within a comparatively few weeks after the camps were instituted, as Secretary Root pointed out, "the guerrilla warfare in Batangas and Laguna and the adjacent regions, with all its accompaniment of long-con-tinued suffering, destruction and assassi-nation, has been ended, the authority of the United States has been asserted and acquiesced in and the people who have been collected and protected in the camps of concentration have been permitted to

return again to their homes and resume their customary pursuits in peace." Secretary Root embodied in his letter to the Senate the full text of General Or-ders 100, and it is an extremely interesting or specifications, and every possible phase of war is treated in it. The "water cure" is expressly barred out by specification 16 of section 1:

Military necessity does not admit of cruelty that is, the infliction of suffering for the sake that is, the infliction of auffering for the sake of suffering or for revenge—nor of malming or wounding except in fight, nor of torture to extort confessions. It does not admit of the use of poison nor of the wanton devastation of a district. It admits of deception, but dis-claims acts of perfidy; and, in general, military necessity does not include any act of hostility which makes the return to rease unpresentable. which makes the return to peace unnece

That covers the act of General Funston in "deceiving" Aguinaldo, which so distressed the high-souled "antis." Specifi-cations 27, 28 and 29 of the same section are also interesting reading in view of

The law of war can no more wholly dis-The law of war can no more wholly dispense with retaliation than can the law of nations of which it is a branch. Yet civilized nations acknowledge retaliation as the sternest feature of war. A reckless enemy often leaves to his opponent no other means of securing himself against the repetition of barbarous outrage. Retaliation will, therefore, never be reso Retallation will, therefore, never he resorted to as a measure of mere revenge, but only as a means of protective retribution, and, moreover, cautiously and unavoidably; that is to say, retallation shall only be resorted to after careful inquiry into the real occurrence and the character of the misdeeds that may demand The more vigorously wars are pursued the

It is said that there has been a great demand for the Senate document (No. 347) which contains Secretary Root's letter, and this is gratifying news. The more

widely it is disseminated the more just will be the appreciation of the humane and wise course that the Government has been pursuing in the Philippines, and the more certain will it appear that every officer in command in the islands who has in any manner departed from the strict lines of that policy will be condemned and punished.

Youth and Age.

Lord Byron.

There's not a joy the world can give like that it takes away

When the glow of early thought declines in feeling's dull decay;

The not on control. 'Tis not on youth's smooth check the blush alone, which fades so fast,
But the tender bloom of heart is gone, ere youth itself be past.

Then the few whose spirits float above wreck of happiness driven o'er the shoals of guilt, or ocean of excess: The magnet of their course is go

points in vain The shore to which their shiver'd sail shall never stretch again.

Then the mortal coldness of the soul death itself comes down;
It cannot feel for others' woes, it dare dream its own; That heavy chill has frozen o'er the fountain

of cur tears,
And though the eye may sparkle still, 'tis where the ice appears. Though wit may flash from fluent lips, and mirth distract the breast. Through midnight bours that yield no more (their former hope of rest; 'Tis but as by leaves around the ruin'd turret.

and gray beneath. Oh could I feel as I have felt, or be what I

have been,
weep, as I could once have wept o'er many
a vanish'd scenesprings in deserts found seem sweet, all
brackish though they bs. So midst the wither'd waste of life, those tears would flow to mai

HATS OFF TO THE ARMY.

Kansas City Star. In a small plana of Havana stands marble statue to the memory of General efty owes its excellent water supply. The island will show itself unworthy if it does not erect some monument in its capital to the American officers who have spent

the last three years in its regeneration.

The army took possession when Cuba was in ruins. There was everything to do and nothing to do it with. Only the raw material was there. The people had to be trained in the rudiments of civilized living. The Army had not only to clean up the filth of ages, it had to educate the people to keep clean. It had not only to create a decont government, it had to train the voters to care for efficiency and When it set its face agains honesty. bribery it found little public sentiment to back it up. When it enforced sanitary measures it impelled politicians like Juan Gomes to exclaim that they preferred Spanish slavery-and dirt-to American

In the face of conditions such as there the achievements of the army of occ tion have been marvelous. The work of the officers has not been done under the spur of expected reward or fame. names of most of them are unknown an the great majority of them will return to the United States with only the promotion that comes from seniority. Who in America knows of Major Black, chief of the department of public works that transformed Havana; of Major Greble, auperintendent of charities and hospitals of Colonel Bilss, chief of customs; o Major Davis and Major Gorgas, of th sunitary department that has freed Ha vana from yellow fever; of Major Re the surgeon under whose direction discovery of mosquitoes as bear-yellow fever was made; of Lieut bearer o Hanna, superintendent of schools; of Cap-tain Scott and the scores of other offi-cers who have held up the hands of General Ludlow, General Greene, General Wilson, General Wood and the other chiefs in the renovation of Cuba?

General Wood, it is true, by reason of dis spiendid abilities as an administrator has leaped into prominence and has rise from the position of an obscure captain ! But few persons understand at what c of work and worry he has earned promo-tion. "You'll be the most unpopular man in the United States a year from n " a bold correspondent said to him a few months ago, when it looked as if Cuba might reject the Platt amend ment and an insurrection break out, "Very likely," replied the General, "but that doesn't affect the situation." Today the splendid work of the Army is brought to a successful close. The re-ward for most of the men engaged in it will simply be the consciousness that they have done their duty as American ers, that they have transformed th face of Cuba and that they have had a part in those victories of peace, which, as Milton wrote to Cromwell, are no less renowned than the triumphs of war.

New Creed n Wise Step.

New York Evening Post. The new creed ought to be halled en-thusiastically by Presbyterians, it seems us. For one thing, it comes some where near representing what the major ity of them actually believe. This the Westminster Confession no longer does. Only two days ago an outspoken layma expressed before the assembly his happi ness at the prospect of having a cre that he could both understand and accep To the Presbyterian church as a wh the Westminster has ceased to be a living creed. It is not preached by the majority of the clergy; its more grisly parts are shuddered at by the vast body of the laity-if, indeed, the Presbyterian laity an be said to be aware of their existence It has become a creed not to be cham ploned, but to be explained away. Not explanation of a creed, as Leslie Stephen has told us, is a common way of making it die. That process has so long gone on wit hthe historic creed of the Presbyterian church that, even in the judgment of its own members, it now waxes old as dott a garment. To lay it reverently aside and to substitute for it in the working faith and life of the church a statement of Christian doctrine corresponding to ac tual beliefs, and freed from the old nightmares, was in fact seen to be the wise step to take.

An Exemplary Anti.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Senator Wellington, of Maryland, was Senator Weilington, of anaryland, was moved to say yesterday that the war in the Philippines, as carried on by the Ad-ministration, was "as indefensible as that of the hordes of hell, led by Lucifer, against God." That is worthy of Tillman, and somewhat beyond the fine vitupera-tive received. Pawling and Carmack. It tive powers of Rawlins and Carmack. It adds another touch of moral grandeur the great "anti" crusade. Senator Wellington is the statesman who refused to express sorrow when the news of McKinley's assassination was communicated to him. He is a tender-hearted, high-souled patriot, whose whole being revolts at bruradically that he took the stump for and he could feel no sorrow McKinley was murdered because McKin-ley was so distasteful to him. He is in thoroughly congenial company with Till-man, and his speech should be circulated Tillman's great effort in the same field.

How the Senate "Deliberates."

St. Paul Pioneer Press. The intemperate and irresponsible at-tacks on the Army, so far from serving the Filipinos or assisting in any good over to the east. The result was a bet cause, has simply served to divert attention from the Philippines government bill, erly planned to get the weeds in advance, which has been supposed to be under de-bate. The Army issue has obscured all others in the public mind, though there are provisions in the Philippines bill that should be thoroughly understood by the it was decided. Jewett, not suspecting the country before it becomes a law. In sev- terms of the wager, turned over a box of eral important respects the Senate bill falls to conform to the recommendations of the Philippines commission. It would have been far more conducive to the in-terests of the islands if the time devoted to blackguarding American officers and to misrepresenting the Administration had and Mix, remembering his wager, called been devoted to a discussion of the bill on its merits,

General Wood's Efficiency.

Indianapolis Journal. Many Americans have proved equal to great and difficult tasks, but none ever made a better record or won more credit for himself, his Government and the coun-try than General Wood has done. The period of pacification and reconstruction in Cuba was a turbulent one, and the work of establishing civil government was a gigantic undertaking. Failure on Gen-eral Wood's part would have been a National humiliation, and his splendid success affords corresponding reason for joicing. There is glory enough for all,

The Opponents of the Government. Cleveland Leader.

It is worth noting that most of those who are opposing the Government's policy in the Philippines are the same ones who have opposed protection and everything else advocated by the Republicans. That ought to show whether they are hon-

His Rightful Fate. There was a man in our town, And he was wondrous wise;

He hought a heavy stock of goods. He said the folks knew where he kept and what he had to sell,

And if they did not choose to come They all might go to-well, They didn't come, and so he sat And growled and curred like sin, And finally the Shariff came

And gently scouped him in.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The weather has squared itself. No one who knows J. P. Morgan can ac-

use him of heing afraid to buy. Buy your fuel now. You may need a little of your money for other things in

the Fall. It is curious how the scientific account of the Martinique disaster takes the hor-

> ror out of it. Senator Stewart says silver is dead, but the world nerved itself to bear the shock of the news some time ago.

> Emperor William is still anxious to visit America. Prince Henry has probably been putting on airs over him since he got back.

> White House, but the present incumbent likes the place so well that he will probably keep it. The students of Northwestern University seem to have forgotten that hazing is

Mr. Hanna still looks longingly at the

no longer looked upon as a harmless form of amusement .. Gold has been discovered within the territory of the Sultan of Sulu. He will probably invest it in a new and complete stock of wives.

The framers of the Cuban constitution will avoid political complications later on if they will tell what the document means in the footnotes,

The Filipinos would undoubtedly prefer cold water to hot air, which is what they would get if their friends in the Senate treated with them.

There is a great rush for offices in Cuba, It makes little difference about the nationality of a people. They're all the same when they get into politics.

The Dalles appropriation has been cut from \$400,000 to \$314,000, but this ought to accomplish just as much if the contractor is not in too big a hurry to get rich.

The Filipino hero who held up a flag of truce and tried to kill the American who answered it, is, of course, too sensitive to be insulted by a dose of the water cure.

Andrew Carnegie says that England will one day become an American state. That is an encouraging outlook for the young persons who are in line of succession to the throne.

It is reported that the meat trust has gone out of business; that Mount Pelee has ceased to erupt, and that peace has been declared in the Transvaal. These are fictitious times.

Benator Beveridge is a felicitous letterwriter. When be takes special pains with an epistle it is pretty sure to do its work. His communications are celebrated all over the state of Indiana. When the Senator's mall came the other day, gossips a Washington writer, he noted one envelope with a black border. Wondering which one of his constituents had been bereaved, he opened the letter first, It began thus: "Yours of the loth inst., received. My husband read it himself. At 8 P. M. he died of heart failure."

When at a "smothered chicken" dinner in New York the other day a guest expressed a preference for legs, an epicure present told this story: "We were touring Europe and had stopped at Lepsino, a short distance from Athens. The landlord of the small hotel served with every meal a large dish containing a sort of stew, the principal ingredient of which was turkey drumsticks. For days we thrived on drumsticks. They were good, but we began to wonder why he never gave us any other portion of the turkey. It was finally left to me to make inc ries, so I approached with some trepidation, not caring to seem officious, the head of the house. When I intimated that he might have saved the breasts, wings, etc., for some special occasion, he looked at me and laughed. 'You like them?' he asked. 'It is all yours. In Greece we eat only the drumsticks.' He then showed me three or four of the fattest young turkeys, weighing seven to nine pounds, from which only the legs had been removed. I captured them all, and during the rest of our stay we lived high."

Zack Snyder, a citizen of Byron, III. has won a wager made 22 years ago, and a recent storm decided the bet. In 1830 Snyder was in Oregon, III., talking to G. A. Mix, when their gaze happened to fall on the spire of the Methodist Church by the "antis" in the same pamphlet that which stood across the street. The two fell to speculating as to the probability of the structure's toppling over in a windstorm, and each ventured a prediction as to which way it would fall. Mix bet Snyder that it would fall to the north while Snyder held out that it would go over to the east. The result was a bet They went into the store of T. A. Jewett. then, as now, a merchant of Oregon, and cigars to the pair, and he has been waiting for his money all of these years. Not long ago the steeple succumbed to the fury of on Jewett and planked down the money.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Result of Worry .- "What makes her look so miserable" "She's experimenting with health foods."—Chicago Evening Post. Affluence.—"Is her husband so very rich"."

"Rich! Why, she can even afford to economize on her clothes!"—Brooklyn Life. Tommy—Wille hit me" (crying). Grandma— Did he hit you on purpose? Tommy—No'm; on the head.—Detroit Free Press. Consistent,—She-Are you going to church with me today, Henry? He-No: It's too confounded hot; I think I'll play golf.—Ohio State Journal.

No Wonder.—"What started the fuss at the milkmen's ball?" "Some blamed fool asked one of the men if he had brought his pumps along."-Chicago Tribifue.

She Thought It Was Golf.—He (American)—My grandfather fell at Bunker Hill. She (English)—Oh, what a pretty name for a golf-links But how did he happen to fall?—Judge. There are always two political parties; not so much because there are two sides to every jubile question as because there are two sides to every office, viz., the inside and the outside.—Life.

She-life. She-l'm delighted to know you, but I'm sur-prised to find you so tail; your brother, the poet, is unusually short. He-l wouldn't say he was unusually short. "No;" "No; he is usually short."-Philadelphia Record.

Seclusion.—'I have decided to spend my va-cation at Newport." "At Newport! Why, man, I thought you wanted seclusion." "I do, and I'll be seclusiod all right. I don't happen to be recognized in the Newport set."—Baltimore News. Looking Ahead.-"But," she said. "we

little more than strangers as yet, you knew."
"Yes," he answered "but don't let that interfere. We can break off the engagement after
we get better acquainted, if necessary."—Cal-