But this population cannot be regard-

ed as permanent, nor mining as a per-

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TODAY'S WEATHER - Clearing; warmer;

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem um temperature, 46; pre ipitation, 0.04 inch.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

A BRIEF REVIEW.

There are reasons why Mr. Furnish was not in himself a strong candidate for Governor. He is not a public speaker, and there are persons who think little of the ability and worth of a candidate for public office—in particular political office—if he have not some kind of "gift of gab." Again, there are Republicans not a few who wouldn't vote for Furnish because he was formerly a Democrat, and in their thinking no man of this description ought to be taken up as a Republican candidate, at least till all the old and faithful adherents of the party who have been supporting it since Lincoln's time have had their turn at the Gubernatorial office. But the main cause that cut down his vote was the vengeance of a defeated faction. Bosses and their followers. shelved by the primaries and conven tione, wanted to "get even." Upon Furnish, as the man who, in their view of it, had snatched the scepter with an unlineal hand, they concentrated all their wrath and rage. He was the man through whom they had lost control of the party; his dame was the symbol of their defeat, and they resolved to "take it out of him." In this effort they were favored by the personal popularity of George Chamberlain-a man for whom it was easy to persuade others to vote. Moreover, the "avengers" used incessantly the argument that, loasmuch as the remainder of the state ticket would be elected, with a Republican majority in the Legislature and the two Representatives in Congress, the state would still be in the Republican line. All these conditions were favorable to the factional conspiracy to sacrifice Furnish to the wrath of those whose last weapon was lust of revenge.

Loss of the Governor is unfortunate, for many reasons; but the substantial results of the campaign have been saved. A strong Republican majority in the Legislature is assured; there will be a Republican United States Senator, and he will not be either Simon or Geer; Oregon's Republican representation in both Houses of Congress is to be maintained; the City of Portland remains in Republican hands, and George H. Williams is to be the Mayor. On the whole, considering the peril in which the party was placed by the formidable combination between a revengeful and powerful faction and the Democratic party of the state, the result is more fortunate than many had feared it might be. Oregon still is a Republican

It is easy to say that Furnish ought not to have been nominated. But it was Furnish or Geer; and they who were resolved to shake Simon's hold upon the party and had won a complete victory in the primaries of Multnomah and other countles were unwilling to give the Simon machine the advantage or opportunity of rehabilitation. For Geer, supposing Simon would control Multnomah, and therefore the state convention, was acting in concert with him; the organization of the convention in the interest of Geer would have carried with it control of the party organization as well as the nomination of Geer, and this would have enabled Simon to maintain his hold on the party or large influence over it. Furnish wanted the nomination, but was not himself specially opposed to Geer, and the situation was such that if Furnish had not been nominated, Geer would have been. Then there would have been a contest on far other grounds than those of the contest which has just been witnessed. The fight against Geer would have been very different from that which Furnish had to meet; it would have had exceedingly ugly features, and no one who has an idea of what it would have been can suppose that Geer would have fared in the result better than Furnish has

All these things were considered by the convention, which, in the circumstances, preferred Furnish to Geer, as It had a right to do, though Geer and some of his supporters thought otherwise. There was talk that Geer was "entitled to it," and Geer thought so had not held that idea when Governor had the magnanimity to fall in and support Geer. The conditions that brought ress, which caused the name of Lord to sunlight, deprives it of educational be kept out of the convention of that privileges and childish sports and natuyear, as Geer's name was withheld from, rally developed bodies can be presented

mon in conventions, whose rigorous law is that men who enter them must accept their usages and obligations; in other words, must "play the game." Another part of the law of politics is that no man is "entitled" to anything; for under our system every man may aspire to any position, and no office belongs to any man. The system allows no privilege or nobility, no claim to "title" or "inheritance," even for "an-

week The American stage has few more

charming traditions than the familiar story of how at the last moment the veteran Stoddart asked Mr. A. M. Palmer to excuse him from the part of Baron Chevrial in the "Parisian Romance," how Mr. Palmer thereupon assigned it to Mansfield, who made that unlovely but powerful creation the dramatic sensation of the season of 1882-83. This episode is typical of Mr. Mansfield's whole career. It has been a succession of brilliant triumphs. One was with "Prince Karl," another with Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," another with Beau Brummell," another with "The Scarlet Letter," another with gallant Cyrano de Bergerac.

Without detracting from the peculiar and dazzling gifts which Mr. Mansfield possesses by Nature in voice, mien and sobility of feature, it is nevertheless true that no career emphasizes more signally than his that quality of genius which dwells in "the infinite capacity for taking pains"; because, while he is an actor, he is something far more than an actor-he is a great producer, a thorough and devoted student, not only of his art, but of his art in its relation to life. These concomitants of his mimetic, and even creature, talents are what lift Mr. Mansfield out of the level of cleverness into the realm of greatness. As a man admired and beloved in two continents, as a worthy exponent of a noble art, as a citizen of the world who seeks intelligently to adapt his art to the adornment and enrichment of human life, Mr. Mansfield is welcomed among thinking men wher-

With the excitement and the bitterness of a political election all about us, it is well to be reminded of that serener realm where dwell the devotees of art in its varied forms, who give themselves not so much to wealth or power or battles with rivals of commerce and finance as to the dispensation of pleasure. There is a delight that only comes from the quiet hour with the onsoling pages of the novelist and poet; there is the sense of beauty gratified at we look upon the masterpiece of brush or chisel; there are the inspiring and soothing messages of music; and among these pure delights we must recken also the joy with which we follow the great actor as he holds the mirror up to Na-

FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA. of South Africa, which strip includes barely 10 per cent of the South African area, runs the Drakensberg Range of mountains, which rise from 6000 to 12.-000 feet above sea level. To the west of them lies the great South African interior. Behind these mountains lies the central plateau, the great veldt, the real South Africa, which stretches westward for hundreds of miles until it slopes to the Atlantic Coast, and includes Dema rara and Namaqualand. The real South Africa begins in Cape Colony and runs orthward, for more than 1999 miles. An American, Albert E. Robinson, who as correspondent of the New York Evening Post visited South Africa, describes the chief characteristics of this South Africa as "loneliness and desolation." This South Africa covers an area equal to the sum of that of Washingon, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Texas, Cape Colony and its depend tes cover an

area more than four-fil of Texas. tions in South Africa cannot possibly, in the judgment of Mr. Robinson, atyears as high as 500,000 whites, men. HIS STRENGTH WITH THE PEOPLE nen and children included.

manent industry. Fifty years of work will exhaust the deposits of the "Rand" district, the chief gold-mining district. Coal of inferior quality underlies large areas of South Africa; copper appears in the Transvaal, and so does cinnabar. Nickel and tin and galena are reported. Iron is widely distributed, and there is evidence of zinc, antimony, cobalt and manganese. The coal is of local use and value for mining operations, on railways, and such manufacturing establishments as require fuel. There is no near prospect of any such demand for the native iron as will justify extensive operations in its manufacture or mining. The iron and steel now used is in the form of special machinery, which can be imported much more cheaply than it could be made on the South Africa has no extensive local market to offer the farm settler, to whom other lands are open at smaller outlay, with better promise of returns under easier conditions. Outside of Cape Colony there is no appreciable imber supply. Woolen manufacturing is a possibility, and \$10,000,000 worth of wool was exported in 1899. 'The country now exports its wool and imports its woolen goods. The hide exports of 1839 amounted to \$2,000,000 in value. The ample supply of cheap local labor offers no encouragement to the immigrant dependent upon his earnings for his daily support. The lack of raw material and the sparse population exclude any probability that South Africa at any near date will export her manufactures or need any labor for her local market.

The development of the country and the increase of its population will depend upon the occupation and working of the land. Nine-tenths of South Africa is practically treeless, so far as wood is concerned, that has any value for building or fuel. The nights of a South African Winter are often very cold. With proper irrigation the arid soil may be made wonderfully fertile, but the necessary outlay is too extravagant to be a profitable investment. Then the settler has to contend with locusts, white ants, horse and cattle direase, tee-tse flies and fever. Ranching is one of the possibilities of South Africa. Sheep and goats have made men rich in Cape Colony, but further north there is small promise of profit in sheep or cattle ranching, because of drouth, locuste and scanty herbage in Winter, Canada, Australia and Cape Colony have been under the British fing for many years, and are not yet densely populated, although offering greater promise of comfort and prosperity than does her newly acquired South

African territories. The war will leave, of course, some race antagonism, which perhaps may endure until a new generation shall arise who can forget the Colenso campaign, Magersfontein and Cronje's surrender. Ultimately there will probably be a federated South Africa under the British flag, something akin to the Dominion of Canada. To this Dominion of South Africa may some day succeed a great South African Republic under its own flag, but this day is far distant, for the only hope for South Africa for many years to come is the development and redemption from the waste of war and the adverse natural conditions that can be effected only by the artificial methods of relief which the home government is both able and willing to apply at its own expense.

A pathetic figure during the first fifteen months of the war in South Africa was the aged, feeble, sorrowing Queen of England. To a woman's instinctive horror of war were added the apprehensions of age, the helplereness of sentitty, the sovereign's responsibility, bitter grief for her own who died in the fray, and anxiety to see her country at peace before she surrendered the scepter to her son. While no doubt Nature, after her kindly fashion, dulled to some extent the perceptions of the aged Queen and thus allowed her a measure of tranquillity during the closing months of er life, it is yet true that she suffered keenly at times as the incidents of the war were pressed upon her attention, and it is certain that she longed with a woman's ardent hope for peace.

In the death of Ashby Pierce at his home in Albany a few days ago, the passing of another pioneer is recorded. A man of steady purpose, unostentatious life and generous impulses, Mr. Pierce left the mark of a good man's endeavor upon the community of which he was far more than half a century a member. He builded his own monument, not in a cemetery, but on a public street of Albany, and called it "Pierce Memorial Church," from the doors of which, with the simple, hopeful service of the Universalist belief, he was carried to his grave at the age of SI years.

Pelee continues to spit cinders, and ouffriere to diegorge boiling mud, while from a long undercurrent of sympathy Mount Blackburn, in far Southeastern Alaska, bellows and disembogues "a stream of dirty stuff, mixed with large and small boulders." Truly, Nature, as represented by the body of the planet, is in throes similar to those which in times past brought forth the islands from the deep and projected mountains from the dry land. There is proof in this that creation, so far from being completed, is still in progress,

The immigration scheme of Mr. G. M. McKinney, of the Harriman railroads, cannot fail to work for the good of the state, and ultimately for the profit of the railway system that it represents, Oregon wants "people." But there are people and people, and Mr. McKinney's plan is to induce the best to come hither and identify themselves with the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country. This plan meets precisely the needs of the Pacific Northwest, and, being intelligently and systematically arranged in detail,

If Mrs. Carrie Nation is mentally irreponsible for her acts of lawbreaking, she should be in an asylum for the insane. If she is mentally responsible for her conduct, she was justly punished by fine and imprisonment, and Governor Stanley, by his immediate pardon and remission of her punishment, both vani, Orange Free State, Rhodesia and as to fine and imprisonment, has done a very discreditable act. He declines to issue a warrant for the hanging of convicted murderers, but is prompt to

If, after all, it shall prove that Furnish has been elected by ten or fifteen votes, there will be a wonderful change in the general physiognomy. It would be a study to watch the public countenance and see hilarity and gloom JEFFERSON'S LIFE OF JESUS.

How many know that Thomas Jefferso produced a Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth, which remains in the original sanuscript and never has been repub lished? There is only one copy in exist-ence, a volume of small size preserved in the National Museum. It is composed of printed extracts from the testamen narrative in four languages, making fairly continuous record of the personallife and direct teachings of Jesus. There are copious marginal notes by Jefferson of sedition, under which Jesus was con-demned. The volume was prepared by Jefferson when he was President, and he said of it in a letter to a friend 10 years later, "A more beautiful and precious morsel of ethics I have never seen." Under a resolution introduced by Rep

resentative Heatwole, the House has

authorized the printing of 9000 copies of this book as a public document. It is to be reproduced in photo-lithography and Dr. Cyrus Adler will write an intro duction for it. It seems late in the day for this, and it is natural to connect the delay with the repugnance inspired by Jefferson's opinions in relation to relig ion in a less tolerant age. But the fact scems to be that this volume was not bought by Congress with the rest of Jefferson's library, and was not in the possession of the Government when the rest of the works were published by order of Congress. It remained in possession of his family and was bought later for \$400 from Miss Randolph.
Jefferson was what was then called at infidel, and is now called an agnostic He drew his religious opinion from the same source as Thomas Paine, whose political writings had to wait for the present generation and Moneure D. Con-way for adequate editing, because of the popular anathems against his works on religious subjects. Jefferson was less ag-gressive and better poised than Paine. and his larger political pre-occupations left him less time to offend the dominant feeling of his time. He would have been a pretty good liberal Christian today. He treated the New Testament story with great reverence, omitting the miraculous matter without comment and presenting its subject as an example supreme goodness. Nevertheless Jeffer-son was hardly more odious to the "best people" of the Revolutionary period as a Democrat than he was as a skeptic.

Mrs. Lease Divorced. Kansas City Star. The reason assigned by Mrs. Lease for seeking a divorce from her husband was that of a thoroughly practical woman. The separation was not asked for be-cause Mr. Lease was a Kansas druggist, but on the ground of non-support. It certainly does not seem to be an unre sonable thing for a wife to demand that her husband shall take care of her. It appears, from Mrs. Lease's story, that Mr. Lease never contributed \$5 to her support during their whole married life. It is to be remembered, too, that this was long before Mrs. Lease acquired the habit of wearing light silk gowns to travel in and of bedecking herself with costly mil-linery. It was not until Mrs. Lease left her unhappy home in Wichita that she

became addicted to such extravagance. Mrs. Lease has been frequently up-braided by her former Populist associntes for her vanity and pride, but it was scarcely possible for a lady so dis-tinguished as she has become to live up to her new position on the sort of a layout with which she was forced to be ontent when she was taking in boarders and canyassing for books.

It is not to be assumed, by any means, that the plea of non-support entered by

Mrs. Lease means that she is a sordid woman without conjugal tenderness. is not likely that a person of her strong personality desired to be the spoiled and petted darling of her husband, but there is not a woman in the world who will not tire of a man whom she has to take care of—that is, if he is ablesto take care of himself and of her, too. The wife who has to clothe herself and er children and keep up the table very

soon learns that a husband is a needless appurtenance in the household and can be easily dispensed with. This sort of shiftlessness will wear out any amount love and romance, and, on the other hand, a man with very little else to commend him to a wife can win her respect and even her affection by looking carefully after her wants. In the absence of any evidence in the

way of rebuttal from Mr. Loans the public will justify Mrs. Lease in her course and will even accede to her the right to console herself if fate should bring her face to face with some gallant gentleman who yearns to provide her with the luxuries which she seems to crave.

Bad Day for Rawlins and Hoar.

Minneapolls Tribune. This is a day of tender memories and chastened joy in worthy sacrifice of life for honor and country, in all minds conscious of the reverence due to that noblest duty, nobly done. What kind of day is it for men whose constant employm has been to smirch the honor of men fight ing for their country and to drag down the ideals of American nationality? V What United States Senators, who have been circulating the lewd inventions of a few unworthy American soldiers about the conduct of the Army in the Philippines? One may fancy how Senator Hoar would hang his venerable head if he strayed into a military cemetery dotted with new graves. One may imagine how the Southern Senators would sneak out of a Confederate burying-ground, rather than witness the honor paid to the heroes of a lost cause. Those, at least, risked their lives in open battle. They did not skulk in luxuriously upholstered committeerooms, half way round the world from danger, and shoot American soldiers in the back with slander and falsehood. For these persons the sunset of Memorial Day should be the most welcome thing about

The Attacks on the Army. Washington Star.
Although it has been mentioned before

it is worthy of note again that the old leaders in the Senate on the minority side, and particularly those who served in the Confederate Army, have taken no part in this attack on the Army. Their sagacity and chivalry must both have advised against it. They are good partisans, and doubtless are as anxious for an issue as any of their associates, but they can see that even if a triumph at the polis could be gained by such means it would prove more vexatious than profitable to the winners. We have set a task for the Army more difficult in many particulars than any ever set for American soldiers before. To hold the Army up to obloquy, therefore, upon the gabble of a few men, some of whom are entirely without knowledge of war, is an offense against fair play and decency, which any party are to account the second of the sec as a party should hesitate to commit The Ping-Pong Lover.

London Punch.

It is not mine to serve with stately grace
The celluloid into my lady's face:
To win no same with skill to me is given, will not play at all unless I'm driven It is not mine,
It is not mine to send with easy grace
The light hall bounding.
The white ball bounding in my lady's face.

Not mine in endless rallies to repel

The thousand arriess strukes she known well;
Not mine my suft victoriously to press (My valet does this when 'tis in a mess') Not mine with futile.

Not mine with funite racquet to repet
The curry service.

The curning service that I know too well.

But mine it is to scramble in her train, The search in darkened corners to maintain, and iemonade to fetch with deference, and call the score, oft "love," with look to

tense; The grateful liquid, The biamoless liquid fetch with reveren

NOTE AND COMMENT.

He who bolts is barred,

What is so raw as a day in June: Ballots speak louder than words.

We have had a little volcano of our own. What a dire waste of good ballots there

It was all settled at the primaries, any-Go back to the party, gentlemen, and stay there.

After all, the G. O. P. is a good thing to stick to. Senator Simon has heard from his con-

There will be less talking and more hinking after today. A good many citizens will have to be

ontent to continue as such. For sale-Job lot of election cards. Apply to any candidate you meet.

tituents again,

After two or three more joits, the bolter will wish he had forgotten his keys.

England's war was not a very big one, ut it cost a great deal for its size,

It will not do to tell the judges and lerks of election that they don't count It begins to look as if D. Solls was not

From all accounts, it appears that City Auditor Devlin is a trifle shead in tak

glittering success as a political boss.

It doesn't always pay to leave a party ust because it nominates its own candidates. Perhaps the volcanoes in the South Seas

were morely celebrating the proclamation of peace in advance. Mount Pelee has shut down just when

the South African war correspondents were turning to it for support. A Danish police official is to study American police systems. If he applies them at

home, there will soon be something rotten in Denmark. With two Republican Congressmen and Republican Legislature, Oregon may

perhaps be forgiven her step aside on the Governorship. Unfortunately for the North End vote,

ome of the citizens registered from that part of the city had returned to their omes in Scattle and Tacoma.

An amusing incident occurred the other day in a Brookline, Mass., electric car, which was comfortably filled, when a welldressed young woman entered and took a seat next to a man. Presently she leaned forward and began to tie up her shoelacing. It proved rather difficult to do with her gloves on, but after a while the passengers witnessing the performiapce saw the feat accomplished and the woman sit back, calmly gazing out of the window, as if "she was always tying her shoe" in electric cars. At the next stop the man beside ..er rose to get off, but, lo! there came a struggle, and then horror mutual and general. The two were fastened, not exactly hand and foot, but shoe and shoe. So diligently had the young woman tied the knots that the lacing had to be cut by a ready pocket-knife before the couple could be separated. Blushes and laughter, embarrassment and Indignation were rife, for of all comical scenes to which street-cars are subject, this was one of the drollest.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church South, which has just closed its sessions at Jackson, Miss., adopted the

following declaration: "This assembly is fully persuaded that the language employed in chapter X, section 3, of our 'confession of faith,' touch ing infants dying in infancy, does not teach that there are any infants dying in infancy who are damned, but is only meant to show that those who die in infancy are saved in a different manner from adult persons who are capable of being outwardly called by the ministry of the word. Furthermore, we are persuaded that the Holy Scriptures, when fairly interpreted, amply warrant us in believing that all infants who die in infancy are included in the election of grace, and are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit."

Commenting on this one of the members of the assembly said:

"We can say positively that children of believers who are included in the covenant of grace are saved, but in regard to the children of unbelievers, especially the children of the heathen, it would be difficult to prove from the Scriptures that they are safe."

Good for Ohio.

From the Republican State Platform.

The American Army has taken up a work of establishing order and maintaining authority in the distant Philippines. ing authority in the distant rampanes, and while we deplore and severely condemn any instances of cruelty which may have occurred, we remember that our soldiers are fighting a barbarous and treacherous foe, who have often inflicted most inhuman and revolting atrocities upmost inhuman and revolting atrocities upon their prisoners. It is the Nation's
Army, drawn from every section of the
country, knowing no politics or creed,
but fighting the Nation's battles under
the Nation's flag, and we resent with indignation recent Democratic efforts to
drag its honor in the dust, and to cast
recreated on its fair came. reproach on its fair name.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS A Sure Thing .- Mrs. Von Blumer-Weil, I see that Mrs. Hotpace has got a divorce. Von Blumer-That means another wedding present.

-Puck. Irish Maid-Do you want a good beating. Master Jimmy, or do you not? Because, if you don't behave yourself, this minute, you'll

Yeast-It costs a good deal of money for this Government to look after the counterfeit-ers. Crimsonbeak-Tes, it looks just like send-ing good money after bad.—Yonkers Statesman, get both. -Punch.

ing good momey after out - toners statement. Her First Thought. Mr. Reeder-I see by the newspapers the Adventists predict that the world will come to an end next Friday. Mrs. Reeder-Oh, dear, and I have nothing fit to wear!-Ohio State Journal.

In the Justice Court.—"You admit you stole the melons?" said the Judge. "Oh. yes, sub-I stole unt?" "And yet you ask for mercy?" "Yee, suh; kaze do weitte man kotched me 'fo' I had a chance ter eat um!"-Atlanta Consti-

Usual Thing.-Ping-How did you come out on that stock deal last week? Pong-Lost \$500. Ping-But I thought you said a friend had given you a pointer? Pong-So I thought-but it turned out to be a disappointer-Chicago

Daily News. Going for Good.-Crabbe-Today for the first time I was really delighted to hear Miss Nex-doore's plane going. Ascum-Something worth listening to, eh? Crubbé-I should say so, I heard the installment man taking it away,— Philadelphia Press.

Philadelphia Press.

If a mah is killed by an automobile, his estate may collect damages to no greater amount that \$5000. If he is merely maimed there is no limit to the damages. This is manifestly unjust, being class legislation in favor of the comparatively few chauffeurs who have perfect control of their machines, and can always be sure of killing their mon. Life.

sure of killing their mon.-Life.

himself, no doubt; forgetting that he Lord wanted a renomination. Lord fell in a contest between factions, just as Geer has fallen; but Lord and his friends, though deeply disappointed, about the nomination of Geer in 1898 need not be recited at length. No majority of the convention wanted Geer, but he had a bunch of delegates who held a balance of power between strong factions, and the contention about the seats of the Multnomah delegation was accomodated by a settlement under du-

other term."

The contest this year has been a troublesome one, but it might have been worse. Suppose Mr. Simon had carried the Multnomah primaries, had nominated his jegislative and county ticket here, and had caused the Multnomah delegation to the state convention, as he could and would have done, to cast its vote for Governor Geer. Undoubtedly Governor Geer would have een renominated, and Mr. Simon and himself would have been in full control of the party organization. But what would have happened? A more stormy contest than the one we have passed through; Simon-Geer leadership could not possibly have united the party; there would have been a most acrimonious contest and certain defeat. Simon leadership in Multnomah two years ago produced a total rout; this year anti-Simon leadership has carried

the local ticket almost entire, and everything in the state except the Governor. Defeat of Mr. Furnish is the one trophy of the malice of faction. But had Geer been in the place of Furnish, with Simon in command of the campaign, with the Multnomah ticket as his own, and pledged to return him to the Senate, who can believe that success would have been possible? The Legislature would have been lost, as

well as the Governor, and it would have een fortunate indeed if the disaster had gone no further. These remarks are made for the purpose of showing that there is another side of this subject which it would be just as well to look at today, while the subject is still recent, and before interest in it shall have been superseded by other things or dulled by time.

ABDICATION OF THE ANTL. Happy, happy antis! Who does not myy them their serene elevation above all such dry and sordid things as facts, all such girding and depressing things as consistency, all such inconvenient institutions as reason and justice? It is so blicefully easy and so full of solace to the soul to sit calmly down and whenever anything is done by the Government simply grunt and growl and say it is wrong, and pick up the handlest ugly thing lying within reach and hold it up as the eternally true and sound reason for the error and iniquity of the Government's course

Two illustrations shall suffice. We all know how the Irish members of the British Parliament have opposed and denounced the Boer War. It was nough for them to know that the nation was at war-they knew instantly that they were for the enemy, whoever he was. So, now that peace has been conquered, they are equally as before displeased. How well one can imagine the outbursts of wrath with which they would have greeted a settlement whose terms inflicted hard terms upon the Boers! How they would have declaimed against the lust of empire and the decline of liberty and the exactions of a heartless conqueror. This exhibit, fortunately, is denied us. The terms of peace are so liberal that nobody can complain of them on that score. are the Irish members satisfied? Not they. The pro-Boer extremists, the dispatches say, "still find something to cavil at." The Irish objection was that THE GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN

AWAY EVERYTHING. Illustration No. 2 is the Philippine bill passed by the United States Senate vesterday. We all know ously the antis object to the military regime in the Philippines. Stable civil government, they say, should be established there, and perhaps they are right. Anyhow, that is what the Senate Philippine bili provides. It contemplates a permanent popular representative goverement for all the islands. There is a Legislature, consisting of two Houses and a local commission, with power to provide additional provincial and municipal governments without waiting for further legislation from Congress Now, how did the antis meet it? Well, they have resisted it by every means at their command. Much as they hate military government, and loudly as they cry for civil government, they have done everything in their power to perpetuate the present regime. Tillman and Teller, Carmack and Patterson, Rawlins and Hoar, have consumed time and raised rows and abused the Army without offering a single helpful suggestion as to the forms of self-gov ernment desirable for application in the Philippines. They have denounced the military and talked about imperialism, but to perfect and advance a measure designed to introduce self-government in the islands they have not lifted a hand. For THE FIVE MONTHS SINCE THE PHILIPPINE SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL WAS INTRO-DUCED THE ANTIS HAVE DONE NOTHING BUT DELAY ITS PAS-

SAGE AND PERPETUATE THE MILITARY REGIME OF WHICH THEY COMPLAIN. In a free country every man has the right to set himself up in opposition to all the steps in progress the nation makes, because the administration in charge of the government is not to his political liking. But he thereby forfeits all cialm to weight and respect for

his utterances. He abdicates the func-

tion of a reasoning being.

-Object-lessons Illustrating the pernickous effects of the system of child labor in vogue in the factories of that state are to be presented by the agitators of this question in New Jersey by the exhibition in various places of twelve children ranging in age from 8 to 10 years taken from the glass fac tories of Minatola. The pinched, youngold faces and stunted bodies of these child workers will appeal more strongly than any words can do to the sensibilities of the great army of well-to-do parents who believe in and practice children's rights in their own homes. It is to these, constituting the responsible community, that the agitators of this question of child labor look for the protection of children of tender years by means of law following in the train of public opinion from the unchildly tasks that are imposed upon factory children. Certainly no stronger or more convincing argument against a system that defrauds childhood of fresh air and the recent one. These things are com- than the mute spectacle of these de- tract to that country in the next fifty change sides.

frauded ones, mere infants in years, will furnish. close the factories of the state to children of tender years; the next, and much the more difficult, undertaking will be to compel the parents to feed, clothe and send them to school. If the lawmakers of New Jersey wrestle succerrully with these matters, much can be forgiven them in the way of venal laws that have bred and sanctioned.

THE ACTOR.

The story of success, rising from poverty and obscurity by resolution and patient toll, so familiar to us in business and political life, is exemplified in a widely different field by Mr. Richard Mansfield, America's greatest actor, who begins an engagement tonight at the Marquam Theater. Mr. Mansfield was of gentle birth, and had the priceless advantage of a gifted mother and the companionship in early life of refined and educated persons of both sexes; but he came to America to seek his fortune, a youth whom family reverses had rendered poor, without friends or influence. He worked in a Boston store, he painted pictures which he tried to sell in England, but tried in vain, and it was only when starvation stared him in the face that he accepted an engagement with a company of strolling actors at a salary of £3 a

ever he goes.

ture and plays at will upon the hidden harp-strings of the secret soul. The world has been happier since Mansfield lived and better, too, if it has rightly heeded the heroism that brightens the squalld garret of the dying Beau, and the nobility that flashes in Cyrano's plume. Now that the Boer War is a closed ook, the future of British South Africa is an interesting question for consideration. In 1900 perhaps 250,000 whites, including some 125,000 transients, were credited to the Transvaul. These transents, drawn thither by the gold deosits, with their fellows in Kimberley, Rhodesia and the then Orange Free State, were the Utlanders of the Transvaal. Outside of Cape Colony we have an English South Africa of the vast area of nearly 1,250,000 square miles. Hehind the tropical coast strip, on the eastern and southeastern border

This portion of the United States has a white population of over 7,000,000, which is the work of fifty years. Setlers have come to this portion of the United States because of its capacity for production and facility for distribu tion. But South Africa has not much o stimulate settlement save its mineral wealth, which, outside of gold and diamonds, is largely undeveloped. Mining attracts and provides for only a limited population. In South Africa nearly all the manual and all the unskilled labor in mines is done by Kaffirs at prices that appeal to no white man. In 1898 there were 12,413 whites employed in the mines of the Transvazi, and probably 16,000 would cover all so engaged in South Africa, including the Trans-Kimberley. In 1897 only 13 per cent of the whites employed in the mines represented resident families, so that the South African mines directly support a resident white population of not more than 25,000. Those indirectly supported -merchants, traders, their clerks and employes-ere in much greater number. The gold and diamond mining opera-

· New York Evening Post, Two encouraging indications that public entiment is right on the question of reciprocity for Cuba were afforded yesterday. The Ohio Republican State Conven iin adopted a resolution declaring that we believe it is due, alike to Cuba and to ourselves that, in accordance with the Republican principle of reciprocity, prop er and reasonable trade concessions shall be made by our Government to Cuba in return for her concessions upon American | including an abstract of the Roman law products, so as to benefit the trade of both countries and to fully and generously carry out every obligation of our National honor, whether expressed or implied." The Kansas Republican State Conven-

tion adopted a resolution to the same effect. Even more striking was the hearty greeting which was given by the latter conveyion to Representative Long, the Kansas member of the ways and means committee, who stood beside Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, in the demand for action during all the weeks that the majority held back, and who earnestly supported in the House the bill which was finally reported. Most gratifying, too, was this announcement by Mr. Long, which evidently must have been made with full knowledge of the President's position:

"The Cuban reciprocity bill has passed the House, and it will pass the Senate, or there will be an extra session of Extremely significant, also was what Mr. Curtis went on to say, and the re-ception of his remarks by the conven-We will stay there until it is

sed," he continued, "and President osevelt, our lender now and our leader onssed." n 1904"-when this occurred: "He got no further. The convention heered and checred again. Long stood still while the delegates shouted. Your hearts are right, he said, finally. I told President Roosevelt when I left Wash-

ington that Kansas was with him all the time, and I think he will know it, as we do now.\*" Both Mr. Roosevelt and the Republican collicians who want to nominate some-ody else in 1904 will do well to study incident. The Washington corre-ident of the Times quotes a Republi thi= can Senator, "who, of course, would not be willing to have his name used," as saying—what we all knew—that Republcan Senators generally "don't like Mr. Roosevelt's style," and would rather see Mr. Hanna nominated, as this Senator thinks he may be; but he admits that the sentiment of the party may demand the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt, especially if, to quote further the same au 'he would consecrate as Mr. Cleveland used to say, to the service of the people." The outburst of ipplause in the Kansas convention was not the work of a claque organized by machine politicians of the James S. Clarkson type; it was the spontaneous response of right-minded men to the an-nouncement that the President recognizes the duty of the Nation toward Cuba, and will insist that it shall be discharged. Mr. Roosevelt can never build up a machine which will force his

ple that he may be as indifferent to ma-chines as Mr. Cleveland was. The Issue of 1904.

can make himself so strong with the peo-

ination two years hence;

Kansas City Journal. Representative James D. Richardson, leader of the minority in the Lower House of Congress, declares that the Democrats will make "imperialism" the issue in 1901. It will be necessary for the Democrats to have an issue in 1904, of course, and it is all right for them to be casting around for one even two years before their platform will be framed. All the time between now and the meeting of the National conventions will be required to find a plausible one, and the probability is that the time will be too short for the purpose. It is possible, also, that nothing better will present itself for campaign purposes than the issue Mr. Richardson selects. But if that is true, the Democratic party is in desperate straits indeed. It might almost as well put free silver to the front again. In fact, the odds are rather in favor of free silver as against "imperialism." True, silver was overwhelmingly defeated when it was made the paramount issue in 1896, but the Democratic defeat was more disastrous still when "imperial-ism" was made paramount four years later. Estimating by the size of the remore promising choice for the next contest.

> A Foolish Measure. Indianapolis News.

The resolution introduced in Congress by Representative Stephens, of Texas, to revent this country from accepting from a foreign country any statue of a King or ruler who has ruled or is ruling "by the supposed divine right of Kings" is as foolish as the reasons given for it-namely, that the acceptance of such a statue would be a repudiation of our basic prin-ciples, an insult to the memory of our Revolutionary fathers, and so forth and so on. The statue of Frederick the Great is not offered because he was a king by divine right, or King at all, nor is it accepted for that reason, but because he was great, and he is one of the few of the many that wear that title that deserve it. He had the faults of his age, but if our war college, in front of which his statue is to be erected, can turn out such Generals as he was, it might mean the country's salvation in time of war. The gentleman's point of view is as narrow and prejudiced as was that which originated the objection of the other Representative to sending relief to Martinique. Both beong in the same category.

Boston Journal. It surprises the country that Major-General Chaffee has disapproved the find-ings of the court-martial in the case of Major Waller and Lieutenant Day, of the marines. This is, indeed, fron discipline. Major Waller ordered a shooting of some treacherous native guides when his command was in a condition of desperate weakness. General Chaffee holds that General Waller was not guilty of mur-der, but that he ought to have consulted General Smith. General Chaffee even maintained that Lieutenant Day would have been justified in refusing to execute these men. This is carrying humanity to an extreme point. In no other service then our own could Major Waller and Lieutenant Day ever have been brought to account before a court-martial.

> Soldiers and Their Critics. Chattanooga Times.

We may have no business in those islands, but being there we are for our own, and somehow we can't get the con-sent of our reason to believe the officers and men of the Army, all of whom are American men, born and bred, are any worse than the balance of us would be were we in their places. It is quite easy for our wordy politicians to tell us what should be done and how the soldiers should do it, but it's dollars to doughnuts they would do exactly as our men are doing were they similarly situated. We should not only be just to our soldiers, but we might add a bit of the quality of mercy and sympathy in judging their acts under the trying necessities with which they have to deal.

Baltimore American.
A teacher in Albany lately was dis-

missed for administering corporal punish-ment to his pupils. The theory of educating juvenile human nature by methods of ing juvenile human nature by methods of gentleness, sweetness and light seems to be a difficult one to bring into favor with all having practical dealings with that same juvenile human nature in its pristine fervor. The general idea is that the world is entirely too short for that theory in the supply of ideal educators who units in one person the saint, the philosopher, the scientist and the murtyr in the proper proportions. proportions.