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TODAY'S WEATHER—Fair and continued mild temperatures; northerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 73; minimum temperature, 59; precipitation, none.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

CUBAN RELIEF AT A DEADLOCK.

Probably Mr. Havemeyer's $2500 check will not cut much of a figure in the Cuban situation in Congress. There is no law against this common though reprehensible form of influencing legislation, and it is possible Mr. Havemeyer's dole sprang from public spirit or sympathy or good-fellowship quite as much as from any desire to divert legislation to his own benefit. Certainly the evidence taken at the Tellerian inquiry has gone far toward establishing the sugar trust's position that reduction of duties on Cuban imports would make little difference to it.

What effect the incident has, however, will be adverse to Cuban relief, and it will be made the most of by the very competent hands of the Oxnard crowd. The poor, weak, struggling beet-sugar industry seems strong enough to defy not only abstract justice, but the Administration and the Republican organization as well. For a mewling infant, its prowess is considerable. Meanwhile the situation grows no better fast. The House apparently thought it was well rid of the whole thing when it bundled it off to the Senate in the impossible form given it by the differential amendment, but the Senate is no nearer a solution than ever.

The Senate's subordination to the sugar trust is of long standing, never more signal than when the Wilson bill was remodeled in "perfidy and dishonor" by Democratic statesmen. The various polls of the Senate seem to have developed an apparently immovable opposition of eighteen to twenty Senators to the naked proposition to reduce the duty on imports from Cuba by 20 per cent or any other quantity. These are all Western Senators, and they do not include men like Spooner and McMillan, who are opposed to the principle of the bill, but not disposed to push their opposition to extremes. These moderate Senators were won to support of the bill by what is called the Spooner compromise. This is a proviso that the President may reimpose the duties taken off by the bill whenever in his belief the benefit of the reduction is enjoyed by any other than Cubans. This compromise is believed to command the votes of thirty-eight Senators, seven less than a majority.

As with all compromises so far broached, however, the conflict seems to be between the irresistible and the immovable. Each group is willing to settle upon one certain condition, which condition is precisely what some other necessary group will never, never, never consent to. The House agreed to abolishment of the differential, the one thing to which a considerable number of Senators are unalterably opposed. The insurgents offer to compromise upon the rebate plan, which amounts to nothing more or less than an appropriation from the United States Treasury to the Cuban Treasury. For the party or for Cuba or for justice these beet-sugar insurgents care nothing. They are for the sugar first, and for nothing that interferes with it. The whole situation is humiliating, not only for the embarrassing position in which the Administration appears, and for the ungenerous attitude this great Nation assumes toward an almost helpless ward, but also for the exhibit it affords in political selfishness. The only active participants in the fray outside the Administration with its desire for help for Cuba are the eager representatives of various private interests. It is an illuminative object-lesson on the moral nature of the tariff question in the United States.

A resolution was recently presented by Representative Payne, of Pennsylvania, to cancel all leaves of absence from sessions except for sickness. Absenteeism is a great and growing abuse in Congress. The roll-call on the coinage bill a few days ago, for example, showed the absence of about one-third of the entire membership of the House of Representatives. There is a rule providing for the reduction of the pay of members who are absent without leave, which has been sometimes enforced in the past with good effect. As children of certain families are habitual absentees from school, or laggards who keep up the records for tardiness, so there are certain members of Congress who are addicted to absenteeism. These habitual absentees leave Washington for the purpose of attending to their private business, and neglect, without compunction, the public interests which they are being paid to attend to. Many of them remain away two or three weeks at a time, and only return when summoned to cast their votes on some special measure. Such men should be called to account by the House and brought to time like the truant schoolboy—by the infliction of penalty made and provided for unexcused absence from duty.

MANIA FOR APARTMENT HOUSES.

Tenements, of course, we never have in Portland. The term is invidious. However squalid and tumble-down, however crowded and cheap of construction, the abode where families are huddled together, each one in a precinct of its own, is an apartment house—and they are going up apace. Only last Winter a block of them was put up at Sixteenth and Couch, and rented as soon as completed. In another new block of eight or ten at Seventeenth and Flanders all but one flat are rented. The building permit for the new "apartment house" at Eighteenth and Hoyt calls for $9000, and ground has been broken for a flat-iron shape structure of the same sort at Fifteenth and Washington. This is only one neighborhood, perhaps six blocks square, but its record is paralleled all over town. This innovation is being duplicated by scores in every quarter of the city, especially on the West Side within fifteen or twenty minutes' walk of the Postoffice, where values are high enough to stimulate owners to make the most of their land.

Both good things and bad can be said of the apartment house. Despite their absence of yard and uncomfortable publicity, they are usually contrived by good architects and not repulsive to the eye. They are new, neat and clean. Above all, they are comfortably appointed, with the best of plumbing, glass and paint, lighted with electricity, often heated with hot water or steam, sometimes given marble steps, where one can sit in Brooklyn and Philadelphia fashion, and always free from the discomforts and bad sanitation that prevail in far too many dwellings of the older type, to the prejudice of health and bank account. They meet the views of the pardonable pride which cannot afford carriages, yet scorns the semi-disreputable trolley—the apartment house is near enough to business so that the whole family can walk to work or school or evening entertainment. If one doesn't care for light and shade, lawn in front and garden at the back, roomy porch with unobtrusive nooks for the quiet hour, then the apartment house will fill the bill to a dot.

The apartment house is a step on the road to metropolitanism. And that is not an unmixed good. In New York State the apartment house is being replaced by the apartment hotel. From the old-fashioned housekeeping we evolve into the apartment house, where we lop off the cares of the grounds, and then into the apartment hotel, where we further divest ourselves of the kitchen, butcher, grocer, plumber and gas bill. All of which tends to ease, but not to domesticity. They think in New York that the apartment hotel is a powerful discourager of children. Such, doubtless, it is, but only in a less degree than the apartment house. The poorer classes, it is true, swarm and breed in the tenements, but among the middle classes the apartment house and the apartment hotel promote as they recognize a childless state, and substitute clubs, visiting, gossip, gadding, mischief and divorces for the good old regime of big families, sward and gravel walks, croquet in the side yard, clothesline in the back, dog on the front porch and kittens in the cellar.

The twentieth century begins its run, it is clear, with a gigantic conspiracy against the baby. If he takes the air, it must be on the street, and if he cries his family must move. Nobody wants the man with children, anyhow. Landlords won't rent him a house, nobody will take him to board, nobody will do his cooking or upstairs work. Children and dogs are not allowed in the dining-room. The parent who ventures upon a street-car with his offspring makes certain of being looked at like a horse-thief by the conductor. In this concerted movement for the extinction of the human race the apartment house promises to be an active and efficient participant. Thus we hurry on to the day when the whole city shall live under one mammoth roof, all the unpleasant things done by machinery, and not a child to disturb us with his cry or lift us heavenward with his soft gurgle of joy and radiant smile.

FINANCIAL REWARDS OF MILITARY SUCCESS.

When Lord Kitchener crushed the Khalifa at Omdurman he was voted the thanks of Parliament and £30,000 for his great services, and now he has been voted £50,000 for his work in South Africa. It has always been the custom in England, when raising a successful military or naval commander to the peerage, to accompany it with a grant of money to support the dignity of the rank conferred. This was done in the case of Marlborough as a reward for his victories of Blenheim, Ramillies and Oudenarde; in the case of Wellington, who received from first to last some £500,000 in money grants. Admiral Nelson was given a money grant with his title for his victory of the Nile, and so was Admiral Jervis when he became Lord St. Vincent. Lord Roberts received a grant of money with his title for his services in the Afghan War of 1878-79, and he received a money grant when he was made Earl Roberts for his services in South Africa.

Viscount Kitchener, like Lord Roberts, was not born to hereditary wealth. He had to win his way from boyhood in the army by his own exertions, and a grant of money to an officer who has never had anything but his small pay is indispensable when he and his family are expected to meet the social expenses inseparable from the dignity of his rank in the English peerage. In this country, where we have no titled classes, and where the pay of our military commanders is on the whole more liberal, Congress does not vote grants of money to military and naval commanders who have rendered great services to the country, but after our Civil War Grant was presented by his admirers with a house in Washington, a house in Philadelphia and a house in Galena, and received a considerable sum of money. Sherman was presented with a house in St. Louis, and Sheridan's Chicago friends bought him a house in Washington. Admiral Farragut was cared for by his friends in a similar way.

The widows of our ex-Presidents and our notable soldiers are the recipients of pensions at the hands of Congress when their circumstances seem to make it a proper and fitting act. We do practically what Great Britain does, but because of our absence of aristocratic rank and titles we do it in a different way. When Napoleon made one of his Generals a Duke or a Prince he accompanied it with a large money gift to support the rank, but when he made St. Cyr a Marshal without giving him any title he did not give him any money.

CENTENNIAL OF WEST POINT.

The centennial of West Point Military Academy is now in course of celebration. March 16 was the 100th anniversary of the United States Military Academy, but its celebration was deferred until the present graduation week. In its first ten years of life there were but seventy-one graduates of the academy. To President Madison's appeals to Congress to make West Point not merely a scientific school for the education of a corps of engineers, but also a military college, we owe the passage in 1812 of the act that placed West Point upon its present basis. Up to 1818, however, a cadet, after his appointment, did not have to pass any kind of examination, physical or mental; cadets were admitted without the least regard to age; some were 14, others 24, when they began their studies. The "father" of West Point was Major Sylvanus Thayer, who became its superintendent about 1818. He graduated at the academy in 1807; was distinguished in the War of 1812-14, and had learned much in a military school in France of the art of war. The first proof of the superior quality of Major Thayer's military administration was given in the war with Mexico. The credit for our brilliant success in this contest is awarded without qualification to the West Point graduates by General Scott, who was not himself a graduate, nor were his principal subordinates, Generals Worth, Wool, Twiggs and Harney.

In our great Civil War, distinguished graduates of West Point fought on both sides of that terrible conflict. The number of graduates who served in the Confederate Army is 299, and of these 151 became general officers. There are more West Pointers, proportionately found among the prominent Confederate Generals than on the Union side, the Confederates having from the outset relied more upon their West Pointers and less upon political and militia officers than the North. Of the 151 West Point Generals of the Confederate Army twenty-four were killed in service or died of wounds. Of the 299 graduates who held commissions in the Confederate Army forty-one fell on the battlefields or died of wounds, while five others, including two Generals, died of disease. But twenty-one West Point Generals of the Union Army were killed on the battle-field or died of wounds; but the Union Generals who fell included Isaac I. Stevens, John F. Reynolds, John Sedgwick, McPherson and David A. Russell. "Stonewall" Jackson and A. P. Hill were the only eminent Generals who fell on the Confederate side. Out of this Civil War on both sides came the lesson that in a long war the trained soldier makes the best General. The South quickly got rid of its few political Generals, like "Bob" Toombs, Henry A. Wise and Roger A. Pryor, and never allowed them to reach high commands, but we allowed political Generals, like Butler, Fremont, Dix, McClernand, Sigel, Schenck, Sickles, Schurz, to work a deal of mischief either by what they actually did or by what they omitted to do.

Hundreds of volunteer officers made brilliant brigade commanders before the war was over; some made excellent division commanders, but not more than three or four proved themselves able to command an army corps. The truth is that the South carried over to its cause proportionately more of the talent of West Point than the North. Among the eminent Confederates were Lee, Longstreet, Joe Johnston, Beauregard, Bragg, Sidney Johnston, Ewell, Hardee, A. P. Hill, D. H. Hill, Van Dorn, McLaws, "Stonewall" Jackson, Bee, Pickett, Hood, Heth, Early, "Jeb" Stuart, A. P. Stewart, S. D. Lee, Wheeler, Field, Wilcox and Pegram. The Union Army included Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Humphreys, Ord, Schofield, Stevens, Rosecrans, Meade, Thomas, Pope, Reynolds, Buell, Porter, Couch, Slocum, Wilson, Franklin, McPherson, Stanley, Warren, Gibbon, Crook, Wood, Griffin, Ayers, all stout soldiers of superior ability, but the Confederate list carries with it a higher military average.

The graduates of West Point in civil life have done themselves credit. They have been Presidents, Senators, Congressmen, bishops, professors, railway presidents, lawyers, men of science, farmers and preachers. During the Civil War billions of dollars were expended under the direction of West Point officers of the quality of General Meigs, but the losses by peculation were considerably less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the money handled, considerably less than the losses of the Bank of England by peculation of its employes, a select company of gentlemen's sons. Henceforth the maximum number of cadets at West Point will be 511, by reason of the act of Congress of 1900, under which cadets are now appointed, as follows: One from each Congressional district, one from each territory, one from the District of Columbia, two from each state at large and thirty from the United States at large by the President. Including the graduating first class of today, there have been graduated from West Point since 1802 4121 cadets.

Specialists have been for some weeks in Montana trying to locate the cause of the dreadful scourge known as "spotted fever," which has become a terror to the people of the Bitter Root Valley, in that state. The germ of this fatal disease has at length been discovered. It bears so close a resemblance to the germ of malaria that is conveyed by the bite of the mosquito that the investigators are convinced that it is communicated directly to the blood by the bite of some insect or animal, which creature they believe to be some kind of a tick, since the disease appears in the Spring shortly after ticks appear and before mosquitoes or other insects come, and disappears about July, when ticks also disappear. Moreover, many sufferers from this disease are known to have been bitten by ticks a few days before they were taken sick, and for anything that is known to the contrary, all may have been. The disease has proved almost universally fatal, its virulence defying all known remedies. If the experts have discovered the carrier of this deadly germ, a greater task yet remains in providing means for its extermination. Unlike the mosquito, the tick does not proclaim its presence or purpose. It is a sluggish creature of a not easily discernible color, and first makes its presence known by its bite. Fortunately, the season of its activities is short, but it has been long enough to baffle medical science for several years, carry dismay to a wide section of the state and cause quite a large number of deaths from "spoted fever."

Now that the mischief is done Superintendent Lee of the penitentiary no doubt sees where mistakes were made that rendered possible the late outbreak at the prison, with its terrible accompaniments. He is probably asking himself why he allowed these two men, associates in so many crimes, brothers-in-law, and both sullen and disagreeable, to be in each other's company at any time and under any conditions whatsoever. He has learned, though at fearful cost to others, a lesson in prison discipline, if not criminology, that will no doubt stand him in good stead in the future. Such an occurrence as this portrays strongly the folly and recklessness of the policy that makes the office of superintendent of the penitentiary subject to political changes that withhold from its administration the experience of years. Training should count heavily in the selection of a man to deal with criminals. Under present political methods it counts for nothing so far as the appointment of officers of the penitentiary is concerned. The wonder is that the results of this hazardous system are not more frequently written in prison revolt, the escape of prisoners, the murder of guards and the alarm of the community.

Judge Thomas O'Day gives the Boers and the Filipinos his "moral support." There are those who are instinctively "agin" or "ferninst" the forces that make most strongly for civilization and human progress, and who would like to have mankind hark back to primitive conditions. So they want to maintain the rule of "inferior" races everywhere—except in our Southern States, where "it's different." What The Oregonian may have said about the British man at some former time, when there was provocation for extreme criticism on events of that time, it does not stop to inquire; nor is it important. It has only to say now that in its opinion it is infinitely better for liberty and civilization that English influences shall have the ascendent in South Africa, and American influences the ascendant in the Philippines, than that these influences be withdrawn; and, further, that it will be infinitely better in the long run for the Boers and the Filipinos themselves.

Sugar, coffee and cacao, which by earlier generations were considered luxuries, are now necessaries of life everywhere, as this term is applied to our own country, at least. Statistics furnished by a writer in the Forum show that the average consumption of sugar per capita, which in 1870 was thirty-three pounds, was sixty-eight pounds in 1891. Within the same period the consumption of coffee per capita increased from six to twelve pounds, and that of cacao was six times as great last year as in 1870, and this in spite of the fact that as much tea was consumed in 1901 as in 1870. These figures show conclusively that Americans are hard drinkers of soft drinks, and that they have the money wherewith to buy sugar to sweeten those drinks according to taste.

The irrigation bill, now pending, and the passage of which is confidently expected in a few days, is hailed by its friends, among whom President Roosevelt is included, as a measure of greater importance to the actual settler upon the public lands than any other since the homestead law was enacted. It is, indeed, dignified by the name of the "new homestead bill," and under this title has won its way into favor in Congress and out of it. As now before the House, the measure is distinctly in the interest of homebuilders and against land speculators, and it is believed that fully three-fourths of the members will indorse it by their votes.

Anonymous articles on the labor strike at Portland, and on the contentions of the two parties to it, come to The Oregonian through the mail. Some of them are written on one side of the subject, some on the other; and there are several which are well and strongly written. But, as the writers do not give their names, the letters cannot be used. Moreover, with such articles the names of the writers ought always to be published. There is no significance in anonymity. A letter in a newspaper is worth very little—usually nothing—unless it be known who the writer is.

Are there to be "flat salaries" also for members of the Legislature? If not, why not? The constitutional per diem, $3, or $120 for the session, is beggarly pay. As little can one afford to be a member of the Legislature as Governor or Secretary of State, for the compensation named in the constitution. And there is just as good authority for increasing the pay in one instance as in the other—that is, no authority at all. In either case the constitution would be violated.

Some of the state papers are learnedly discussing the proposed extra session of the Legislature upon the supposition that the membership of it would be the old body of 1901 instead of one newly elected. The state constitution (article iv, section 5) provides that the term of both Senators and Representatives begins the day after their election. As we had a special session less than four years ago, memory ought to supply the knowledge to such as are unaware of the constitution.

Quay has his will in Pennsylvania, and is likely to in a great state like Pennsylvania, where there is no personal registration act upon the statute-book as there is in the other great states of the country. The voting lists in Philadelphia are described by the Press as loaded down with names of people who never existed, of voters who are dead or removed from the city. Such names could not be kept on the lists under a personal registration law.

The authorities in pursuit of the two convicts in Marion County seem to have adopted Dogberry's rule. They have commanded the convicts to stand, in the name of the state; but they would not stand, and the next best thing seems to be to let them go, and thank God we are rid of a brace of knaves. Why put pressure on pursuit of the culprits?

INDEPENDENCE NOT PROMISED.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

"Promise them independence and they will be good," sums up the solution offered by Senator Hoar for our difficulties with the Filipinos. And many well-intentioned but not fully informed people straightway ask: "Why not promise the Filipinos independence, and thus end the trouble?"

In his very comprehensive and illuminating article in the current Outlook, Governor Taft answers this question. His answer is, in brief, that, aside from military adventurers and brigands, the Filipinos who have said, and who are competent to say what they want, do not desire independence.

"The Federal party," he declares, "which furnishes the only organized expression of public opinion, does not ask independence, but seeks rather prospective statehood."

"There is not the slightest probability," he declares again, "that the Christian Filipinos will be ready for self-government in any period short of two generations. Not 10 per cent of the people speak Spanish. The remaining 90 per cent are densely ignorant, superstitious, and subject to imposition of all kinds."

"It is absolutely necessary," he therefore concludes, "that firm, stable government under American control, in which the Filipinos shall have a voice, shall be established. Nothing but such a government can educate the people into a knowledge of what self-government is."

In other words, politically speaking, the overwhelming majority of the Filipinos are children. To promise them independence now would be construed by the agitators who prey on their ignorance as a promise of immediate independence. Such a promise would alienate the educated and conservative Filipinos, who are the hope of the islands. These men know that the retirement of the United States would be followed by civil wars between local dictators, striving for power, and would simply deliver the islands to anarchy.

These are the facts of the Philippine case, as stated by Governor Taft, and as confirmed by every cool-headed American and foreign observer and by the educated and enlightened Filipinos themselves. Such Filipinos wish the United States to stay and help them and their country. Their great hope is that the Filipinos shall be aided by us to develop fitness for self-government, and shall in due time, perhaps fifty or a hundred years hence—become a state of the American Union. They ask nothing better.

Whether the Philippines ever shall become a state is not a question that we need bother with now. We can cross that bridge when we come to it. We are not likely to come to it in the life of any of us. But it would certainly be, as Judge Taft says, "very unwise to bind ourselves and the next generation by an authoritative declaration now as to what we will do fifty or a hundred years hence."

VOTES IN PUMPKINS.

Tompkins of Ohio Stirs Around and Gets Seeds for His Constituents.

As Representative Tompkins, of Ohio, passed through the House restaurant today he hummed blithely:

When the frost is on the pumpkin,
And the fodder is in the shock.

His good humor was due to a successful attack upon the storehouse of pumpkin seeds presided over by the Secretary of Agriculture. Last year the pumpkin crop of Ohio failed, and during the past Winter the good Ohio housewives were dependent upon imported pumpkins. Rightly or wrongly, it was the universal impression that the imported pumpkin did not have the delicate flavor and the ripe, juicy pulp of the domestic grown fruit, and there was a universal demand upon Mr. Tompkins early this Spring for pumpkin seed from the Department of Agriculture. This demand was coupled with the suggestion that the more pumpkin seed he secured the better it would be for him in the coming campaign, and that for every round, ripe fruit grown from his seeds he might reasonably expect to get a vote.

Mr. Tompkins, to comply with the wishes of his constituents, made many a trip to the Department of Agriculture, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun. He also interviewed all his friends in the House and offered to trade his Congressional documents, his flower seeds, his maps and, in fact, almost everything except his mileage and his stationery allowance, and all he asked in return was "pumpkin seeds." Yesterday his numerous requests were granted by Secretary Wilson and a large quantity of the choicest pumpkin seeds was placed at his disposal.

"I guess we'll be some pumpkins in Ohio this Fall," he said.

Chester Long's Hard Times Story.

New York World.

Representative Long, of Kansas, who wants to succeed Senator Harris, has had many a fight with the Populists and tells plenty of stories about these fierce campaigns.

A few years ago, when Populism was at its highest point, the spellbinders in Kansas had a story that was sure to bring a laugh and a cheer. As Mr. Long tells it, it was about a man named Jones, who rented a farm from a man named Hays. The rent was to be 4000 bushels of corn a year, or their equivalent at the ruling price. The first year corn was $1 a bushel and the man only raised enough to pay a part of the debt. Next year corn was 75 cents, the next year 50 cents and the next year 25 cents. The result was that Jones owed Hays an enormous amount of corn. Jones died. His widow left the farm.

One day she visited a clairvoyant. "I have been talking to your husband," said the clairvoyant. "Oh, no; Jim hasn't anything to say," replied the widow. "But I have," insisted the clairvoyant. "What is he doing?" asked the widow. "He is singing." "Singing what?"

The clairvoyant threw back her head and listened. "This is it," she said:

If I should live ten thousand years,
Bright golden as the sun,
Through all my days
I'd work for Hays
Before my work was done.

"That's Jim," said the widow. "And," Representative Long says, "the orator would thunder out: 'That is the condition of you men here today and will be your condition unless you vote the Populist ticket!'"

French and American Tars.

Washington Star.

Much comment occurred as to the organization of the French band and the step with which the French sailors marched along the avenue Saturday. From the railroad station to the site of the monument the Frenchmen walked behind a detachment of marines from the marine barracks. At the front of the line was the Marine Band, swinging along with full steps of 33 inches, 120 to the minute. As long as the American band played the American troops marched admirably and the Frenchmen were in difficulty. When the French band took up the air, however, the shoe was on the other foot. Their step was not more than 25 inches long, and the foreigners trotted up the avenue at the rate of 180 steps to the minute. After the first few bars of the French music the Americans were all out of step. Then the officer in command of the American sailors in the rear had their band strike up a march in American time. But the Frenchmen stuck to their cadence and appeared to be trotting compared with the American tars. The command in the lead was all out of step until it became time for the Marine Band to play again. The marching order of the Gaulois bandsmen differed radically from that of the Americans. In the lead were four trumpeters. Then came the bass drum, two reed instruments and two snare drums. In the second rank were the cornets. After them came several reeds, the trombones and other horns, and in the last rank of all were several sailors carrying large kettle drums covered with canvas.

PRESS COMMENT ON THE ELECTION

New York Times.

It is the opinion of Mr. John D. Stanchfield, as expressed in his speech at the opening of the state Democratic headquarters at Albany, that "a horizon prophetic of success" now invites the gaze of the members of his party. In his view also "the time bristles with issues." It was to define issues and formulate a policy in support of which the party can appeal to the people, rather than for campaign organization, that the meeting at the Albany headquarters was held.

If the Democratic leaders are seriously considering what issues they shall choose and what reject, it will be well for them to study with care the result of the election in Oregon. In that Republican state a Democrat has been elected Governor by a majority which may run up as high as 5000. A Republican Legislature has been elected, however, and two Republican Congressmen, by aggregate majorities of about 12,000, which is the usual Republican majority in Oregon. This may be called a large Republican majority for an off year.

The defeat of the Republican candidate for Governor is clearly attributable to a bitter faction fight in that party. Before the election The Portland Oregonian asserted that Governor Geer and his friends were doing their utmost to defeat Furnish, the Republican candidate, and elect Chamberlain. Senator Simon was also openly charged with activities prejudicial to Republican success. It is plain that Democrats in other states can derive no great comfort from the election, in such circumstances, of a Democratic Governor in Oregon, coincident, as it is, with a sweeping Republican victory in respect to other candidates.

In the election of Congressmen National issues were directly involved, as they were also in the election of the Legislature which is to choose a United States Senator. The chief National issue was presented in the declaration of the Republican platform protesting "against all proposals looking to the retirement of the United States from the Philippine Islands." The Democratic platform declared for Philippine independence and self-government as soon as the people of the Islands are prepared for it. Upon this presentation of the National issue a Republican Congressman has been elected in the First District by a majority nearly double that given in the same district in 1900, and the majority in the Second District is about the same as in that year.

It will be perilous for Democrats to assume that this result reflects anything local or peculiar to the Pacific Coast. The people of Oregon are good representative Americans, holding the same convictions and moved by the same sentiments as those which are observed in other states of the Union. They reject the teachings of anti-imperialism, they will not sanction the policy of scuttling out of the Philippines.

The Democrats of this state will make a costly blunder if they act upon the supposition that people of New York will take a different view of the Philippine policy of the Administration. Whatever merit the Democrats of New York may put into their case as presented in state issues, however numerous and great may be the sins they discover in the Republican administration of Governor Odell, their appeal to the voters will fail dismally if they load it down with a deadly burden of anti-imperialism. That lesson, at least, they ought to learn from the election in Oregon.

The Real Significance.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The meaning of the result in the Oregon canvass is so plain that nobody has any right to make any mistake about it. The Republican candidate for Governor has been defeated by a trifling majority, but this outcome was expected by the Republicans all along. Some Republicans voted against their Governorship nominee because he was substituted on the ticket for Governor Geer, who wanted another term. A few of Geer's friends were among these. Senator Simon, whose service ends next March, and who also wants another term, was turned down by the party, and he and many of his personal friends went against the head of the state ticket on that account. These are the principal reasons why the Democrats were allowed to win the Governorship.

But the part of the canvass which has National significance was that on Congressmen. The majority for the two Republican candidates is about 50 per cent greater than it was in 1898, the nearest off year. All the members of the state ticket are elected by large majorities except the Governor. The new Legislature will have a much longer Republican lead than the recent one had. In every particular the election was an overwhelming Republican victory except on the head of the state ticket, which was defeated through a bolt of Republican soreheads. This, however, has not the slightest consequence in a National way, and nobody in the country who knows anything about the conditions in Oregon will assign it any importance.

In the canvass for Congressman the issue of National expansion was kept at the front. Both the candidates and all the stump speakers on their side spoke for the retention of the Philippines. The Democrats took the opposite view, and demanded that the Islands be given up. On that question, which is the one that is to be dominant in the Congressional canvass throughout the country this year, the Republicans gained a sweeping triumph. Oregon's election is a pointer which is of great consequence to the country. It shows that the Republican party is aggressive and powerful. The American people like the way the Republican Administration and the Republican Congress have been managing National affairs. A great Republican victory is assured in November, but the Republicans must neglect no precautions toward winning it.

Amigos Unpopular Here.

New York Press.

In Oregon it has been the fashion in recent years for the voters to exercise an independence in voting on questions and candidates not national. This year the Republican nominee for Governor seems to have been beaten handily because he was not acceptable to a portion of his own party. The defeat, whatever the corrected returns prove to be, is a severe one, because two years ago McKinley carried the state by 12,000 and in 1898 the Republican candidate for Governor was elected by more than 10,500.

On the other hand, the National party seems to be held in high favor in Oregon, where, on National questions, straight party doctrine is the guidance of all Republicans, for the indications are that the two Congressional districts have given a plurality for the party on Representatives in the National House very nearly as large as McKinley's in 1900, and about the same as that of 1898, when the combined pluralities of the Republican candidates were a little more than 12,000. The lesson here is obvious—that the Republicans of the country ask for nothing more than that they may have candidates of their liking and sound Republican issues. The latter requirement they had in Oregon, for they made the campaign on strictly Republican lines—protection, sound money, and the support of the Government's military policy in the Philippines. But they would not cast the party vote, or anything like it, for the head of the state ticket whose candidacy did not recommend itself to them.

Democrats may learn from the Oregon election that their Amigo issue, if persisted in, will beat them in every state and district where honest Americanism is the inspiration of our citizenship, but it is necessary for Republicans also to realize what is so plainly indicated in Oregon—that the party must have its chosen candidates, and that its issues must be sound Republican doctrine.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Those bloodhounds have been taking long chances.

Murder will out, and so will murderers, once in a while.

Needles and pins, needles and pins,
After election the trouble begins.

It appears that the convict can change his stripes, if he has his rifle with him.

What would become of the average candidate if Morgan should organize a vote trust?

The Administration is proceeding in the right way to make a popular hero of General Miles.

Even with the meat trust disorganized, beef will be high this Summer unless it is kept on ice.

The volcano business seems to be suffering from the effect of the panic caused by the recent boom.

If Senator Hanna is to become the candidate of the people, it is time he began practicing to eat with his knife.

General Miles thinks of Kitchener, and wishes he had enlisted in the British Army instead of that of the United States.

A Colorado city was built in a day. They ought to have named it Rome, and thus got rid of another troublesome proverb.

The surprising thing is that the Transvaal war was ended without any counsel or assistance from Adjutant-General Corbin.

There are said to be several people who would be willing to sacrifice their business interests in order to become Poundmaster.

Some New York messenger boys struck because they did not have enough to do. And yet messenger boys are accused of being slow!

Andrew Carnegie is not going to the coronation, but as William Waldorf Astor will be there the American millionaire need not feel unrepresented.

Since 1886 the number of co-operative societies according to returns in England has increased from 1153 to 1802; the share capital has increased from $37,339,245 to $131,827,410, and the number of members from 680,165 to 1,677,018.

In the years 1898-1900 the total immigration from America to Canada was, respectively, 9,119, 11,945 and 15,500. By June 1 of the present year the Great Northern Railroad alone had carried 25,000 immigrants into Manitoba.

Charles A. Hanna in his recent book, "The Scotch-Irish," attributes the prevalence of lynching to this fine stock. Their lynchings of Indian men, women and children were as bad as anything in the Philippines, and he considers that the continued frequence of lynching in the South, where the so-called Scotch-Irish stock preponderates, is due to an atavistic tendency.

On one occasion, Lord Kelvin, then Professor Thompson, left Glasgow to receive the honor of knighthood. A substitute professor named Day took duty for Sir William. He amply satisfied the students. When Sir William returned as the new knight, some one had written on the board: "Work ye while it is called the Day, for the knight cometh, when no man can work!"

Recent statistics show that the consumption of beer in Austria is falling off. In Lower and Upper Austria, Styria and Tyrol this is attributed to an unusually good grape season, which has given an abundance of cheap wine. In Vienna and neighboring towns the decline is supposed to be due to the unfavorable state of the labor market, and the consequent decrease of beer-consuming capacity.

A missionary, speaking in London the other day, said that in response to appeals for various articles for use on an African farm a milking stool was sent to him from England. He gave it to the negro whose duty it was to milk the cows, with instructions to use it. On the first day the negro returned home from the cowsheds bruised and battered, but with an empty pail. When asked for an explanation of his laziness, he replied: "Milk stool very nice, massa, but she won't sit on it."

It is now proposed by the committee of ways and means to kill all seals in the Pribiloff Islands, except 10,000 females and 2000 males, unless means can be devised to put a stop to pelagic sealing. The friends of this bill argue in its behalf that if the total number is reduced so that it is unprofitable to fit out ships to capture them in the open sea, they will have opportunity to increase and multiply once more, and possibly regain their old number. The bill proposed by the committee authorizes the President to open negotiations with Great Britain for a review of the existing regulations in order to preserve the seal industry from extinction, failing which the drastic remedy before mentioned shall be put in force. This strange proposal is quite in keeping with the Pribiloff logic generally.

A Violet.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.

God does not send us strange
Flowers every year;
When the Spring winds blow
O'er the pleasant places,
The same dear things lift
Up the same fair faces;
The violet is here.

It all comes back—the
Odor, grace and hue—
Each sweet relation of its
Life repeated;
No blank is left, no
Looking-for is cheated;
It is the thing we know.

So after death—Winter
It must be;
God will not put strange
Signs in heavenly places;
The old love shall look out
From the old faces—
Yeilchen! I shall have thee!

The Bugle.

Alfred Tennyson.

The splendor falls on castle walls
And snowy summits old in story;
The long light shakes across the lakes,
And the wild cataract leaps in glory.
Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying,
Blow, bugle; answer, echoes dying, dying, dying.

O hark! O hear! how thin and clear,
And thinner, clearer, farther going!
O sweet and far, from cliff and scar,
The horns of Elfland faintly blowing!
Blow, let us hear the purple glens replying;
Blow, bugle; answer, echoes, dying, dying dying.

O love, they die in yon rich sky,
They faint on hill or field or river
Our echoes roll from soul to soul,
And grow for ever and for ever.
Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying,
And answer, echoes, answer, dying, dying dying.