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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

When Mr. Cleveland talks of harmony and victory he is sure of an appreciative audience. Who does not feel his blood stirred and his imagination pleased as he contemplates the picture of a great and reunited party, breathing the spirit of its revered founders, pledging allegiance to the highest traditions of its past, marching onward with unbroken step to victory in the name of reform and economy and everything else that is suggested by the term "good government"?

It is strikingly true, as Mr. Cleveland says, that harmony is not to be had by simply declaring for harmony. Grounds of unity must be chosen on which all can stand without loss of self-respect or sense of humiliation. His wisdom in sticking to glittering generalities, and the peril of more definite specifications, are abundantly attested in the able speech of Governor D. B. Hill, who followed him at the Tilden Club banquet. The radical differences which divide the Democrats of today are well known, and, while Mr. Hill seeks to minimize them, the work is bunglingly done. No one, perhaps, could do better, with the materials at hand, but the task of harmonizing such discordant elements is almost beyond human power. It is to be hoped that other Democrats are just like Mr. Cleveland, who is for harmony on lines that exclude the Bryan element, or like Mr. Hill, who is for harmony that would exclude the opponents (and they number many influential Democrats) of Cleveland's Venezuela message of 1894.

A few points in Mr. Hill's speech will show the difficulty of the union he and Mr. Cleveland hope to bring about. He touches the money question, and says: "We are all hard-money men. But the only bearing this has on the money question of today is to exclude the greenbackers, many of whom voted for Bryan and expect to continue with the Democrats. What sense would a declaration for 'hard money' carry today to either a gold man or a silver man? Then Mr. Hill says, 'We are all in favor of the Constitutional reforms involved in the election of United States Senators by the people rather than by State Legislatures'; but some of the most strenuous opponents of this proposal are Democratic Senators. He says 'It would be folly longer to divide upon abstract or unreasonable questions,' by which he means, of course, that the party has been divided on the abstract and unreasonable question of free coinage at 16 to 1. He also refers to Bryan as an 'unfortunate and ineffectual Democrat,' who would have been glad, if he were, when he knows very well that most of his hearers wish that Bryan would go off and die or otherwise remove himself out of the way of Democratic rehabilitation.

STRENGTHENING THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

It is evident, from the action of the House of Representatives, that opponents of the present bankruptcy law cannot get the measure repealed. The tendency is decidedly in the other direction, in the direction of strengthening the law, so that it will work more equitably. If the Senate shall adopt the amendments that have passed the House, we shall have a law materially better than the present statute in that it will be no more difficult for an honest man to get justice under it, but it will prevent many frauds that cannot now be reached. No corporation can now file a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. No matter how sadly it may be in need of the benefits of the bankruptcy court for the protection of both itself and its creditors, it must submit to expensive attachments until some outsider shall see fit to file the bankruptcy petition against it. The Ray amendment, which has passed the House of Representatives, gives the corporation the same right an individual would have under the same circumstances. As the law now stands, it is uncertain whether it may be made a matter of payment of money or claims for support, or whether women sometimes obtain judgments as a result of court proceedings. The practice now differs in different jurisdictions. Under the amendments men

two constructive proposals offered by the Democratic party in 1896 and 1899 were free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and the alienation of our Philippine Islands. The country disapproved them and still disapproves. The constructive proposal favored by Mr. Cleveland is the one he won on in 1892—tariff reform. He may be right in thinking the party could win on it again; but the country has not forgotten, if he has, in what manner the Democratic party carried out its tariff-reform proposals. It has not forgotten that he himself characterized the Wilson law with the celebrated phrase "perfidy and dishonor." It has not forgotten the shock to business and industry occasioned by the presence of the Democratic party in full possession of Presidency and Congress. Harmony, it is true, cannot be created by merely saying harmony. Nor can confidence be created by the election of 1894 can win with the country willing to trust the Democratic party again, after its performance of 1893 and its threats of 1896.

IT MEANS THE CANAL.

The Oregonian has maintained, and still believes, that the Nicaragua route is preferable to the Panama route, for many reasons, not the least of which is that the Panama Canal must always be a mere passage between oceans, in a belt of calms, unhealthy of climate, deadly for human life, barren of development; while at Nicaragua and Costa Rica we should have created and installed a zone of industry and settlements useful to us commercially and politically. The Panama Canal will swallow up thousands of lives in a fierce struggle with tropic heat and miasms, and a hundred years hence will see it just as it is today, untouched and unimproved by any impulse toward habitation and wealth. In Nicaragua and Costa Rica, on the other hand, we should before many years have seen advanced courses of agriculture, raising crops, buying our manufactures, and exerting a profound influence for the civilization of Central and South America upon lines approved in Canada and the United States. The redemption of Latin America from indolence, inefficiency and revolution would have been seen immeasurably forward by the construction of a canal across Nicaragua.

But the Senate has agreed to the Spooner plan, and we think the conference will ratify it. It would do so, for the Senate's consent to the Hepburn bill is now impossible, and a deadlock now means simply indefinite postponement of the whole matter. The Panama Canal is infinitely better than no canal. We therefore acquiesce in the Senate's action, and shall at once and finally acquit the majority in the Senate of any secret purpose to defeat the canal through adoption of the Panama route. Undoubtedly there are railroad attorneys in the Senate who supported the Panama scheme for no other purpose than to defeat the whole project; but this cannot be reasonably predicated concerning men like Spooner and Allison, Cullom and Lodge, Hoar and Hale. These men would have the courage to vote against the canal if they were not believers in it; and if they are believers in it they are not the men to sacrifice it by the Panama dishonesty. They think the Panama route is best; and as they have their way, it is to be hoped they are right.

The Spooner amendment, that is to say, means a canal. Unless the House possesses greater blind stubbornness and wilful fatuity than it has yet displayed, its conferees will agree to the Spooner bill. The "if" in reference to the title simply gives the President the necessary club with which to secure the proper concessions, just as the commission's report, by the great advantage of the Southern Bourbons. This is a complete emancipation of the poor small white farmers of the South was the most important result of the war. The transfer of political power was not complete until the Tillmanites upset Generals Hampton and Butler in South Carolina. The power that has passed away from the old-time ruling class to the poor white class will never return to those who have lost it.

The non-slaveholding whites of the South are now on deck, and are sure by force of numbers to stay there. If the same industrial and commercial situation that exists today had existed at the South in 1860-61, secession would have been impossible. The 30,000 miles of railway then in the United States. There are 200,000 miles of railway within the United States today, and among the greatest and most prosperous of our railroad systems the Southern system are conspicuous. Southern manufacturers of cotton and iron compete extensively with those of the rest of the Union. The "poor whites" of both sexes are today the cotton factory hands at the South. The cotton crop of 1899 was 4,500,000 bales; the cotton crop of last year was about 11,000,000 bales. The population of the eleven seceding states in 1860 was about 2,000,000, but in 1899 had increased to about 20,000,000. In 1860 the people of the South were poor; there was a wealthy political oligarchy of 350,000 slaveholders, whose existence impoverished and degraded the small white farmer. These are some of the reasons resting on radically changed social and commercial conditions, that would make the South today reject secession as they would a proposal of suicide; but there are some other reasons which serve to bind the sections together in sentiment as well as self-interest.

If the Government of the United States had treated the South brutally after the Civil War, there would be nothing like real reconstruction today, but the truth is that outside of the initial blunder of negro suffrage, the political treatment of the South following the Civil War was neither inconsiderate nor ungenerous. The old soldiers on both sides were conspicuous for moderation of speech and action. The demagogues, of course, on both sides made the most of their opportunity for mischief. But on the whole the people of the North and the South have come to a fairly good understanding of each other in virtues and infirmities, and are disposed to exercise a large charity for each other. The Spanish-American War, the war in the Philippines—in which the best blood of both North and South has been shed for the old flag—has served to still the voice of sectionalism and the harsh cry of peacock political partisanship. We are where we are happily today chiefly through American good sense and good feeling. We could not be where we are today under a monarchical form of government. Only under free institutions could we so quickly compose the great quarrel of a civil war. This is due to the fact that our great Civil War was a conflict between systems, not a fight about dynasties. In 1715 there was a Jacobite rebellion in

England and Scotland. There was no principle involved of good government. It was merely a matter of loyal devotion to the Stuart dynasty, the most worthless family in history, for which brave and noble-minded men died in battle or in poverty-stricken exile. Among the rebels executed for treason in 1715 was the Earl of Derwentwater. His brother, Charles Ratcliff, an accomplished man, escaped to France. Here he remained thirty years, and venturing to England in 1746, was captured by a British ship and sent to the scaffold under the old judgment of 1715, and so, too, was Dr. Cameron, the brother of the famous Lochiel, chief of the Clan Cameron. This kind of judicial cruelty was possible, perhaps natural, in a dynastic quarrel. George II's liberal-minded statesmen urged the exercise of clemency in the cases of Ratcliff and Cameron, but the brutal old German would not listen to the appeal. He had been too badly frightened by the Jacobite rising of 1746 to be merciful. Had it been a mere quarrel between political systems, not a fight between dynasties, pardon could have been easily obtained. Great Britain found it easy to be merciful in the Canadian rebellion of 1837 and in the Irish insurrection of 1848; finds it easy to be generous in its terms with the Boers, because these quarrels are not instinct with the personal political bitterness of dynastic conflicts.

Events tread so swiftly upon the heels of events, crowding each other out of the public mind, that the recent yesterday of the Nation belong to a distinct era the incidents of which are recalled with a start of surprised memory. Thus the name of Grover Cleveland, but now standing for the political activities and to a greater or less extent the industrial depression of the country, recalls an era that has moved off and been crowded into the domain of the past, though in reality but a few years distant. "Tilden and Cleveland." How utterly insignificant beside either of these names is that of Bryan, the god of latter-day Democracy, shouting free silver and mouthing imperialism! If the rehabilitation and consolidation of the Democratic party is to be accomplished, Bryan must be left out of the councils of the reconstructionists. Even then, with Grover Cleveland and David B. Hill working in full accord, the Republican aggression, under the inspiring leadership of Theodore Roosevelt will hold the political fort, rejoicing in having met and overcome an opposition masterfully marshaled for the fray—foemen whom it is an honor as well as a pleasure to defeat.

NOT A DYNASTIC QUARREL.

General E. P. Alexander, in his speech at the West Point centennial, among other things, said that "it was best for the South that the cause was lost. The right to secede, the stake for which we fought so desperately, were it now offered as a gift, we would reject as we would reject a proposition of suicide." This is the mature judgment of a very gallant ex-Confederate soldier, who was Chief of Artillery of Longstreet's Corps at Gettysburg, and planned the battles whose terrible fire was the prelude to Pickett's famous charge. It is honorable to the good sense and good feeling of both sections that a gallant ex-Confederate veteran is able to say less than forty years after Gettysburg that he is glad the Southern Confederacy lost its great battle against the Union. Probably this gallant Southern soldier did not reach this opinion for at least ten years after the surrender at Appomattox, for the great advantage accruing to the South from the perpetuation of the Union were not at once apparent. The emancipation of the blacks and its regrettable consequences was a subject of immediate consideration, but the far-reaching consequence of the political emancipation and elevation of the "poor white" farmer class of the South through the extinction of slavery was not fully anticipated and understood in 1865. The great advantage of the Southern Bourbons. This is a complete emancipation of the poor small white farmers of the South was the most important result of the war. The transfer of political power was not complete until the Tillmanites upset Generals Hampton and Butler in South Carolina. The power that has passed away from the old-time ruling class to the poor white class will never return to those who have lost it.

Observe that Messrs.

- Bayley Jones of Nev.
Baker McLaurin
Brewer
Blackburn Malloy
Carmack Patterson
Clark
Cullerton Teller
Hill of Ark. Turner

Approved on Thursday for a bill authorizing \$130,000,000 of gold bonds, interest to be paid in gold coin.

The death of Albert, King of Saxony, is an event without political significance to Europe. A wealthy and childless monarch, his estates and his throne passed to his brother, Prince George. The royal house of Saxony is of ancient, but not powerful, lineage. Closely allied to those of Prussia and Great Britain by generations of intermarriage and birth, it holds a regal and assured place in the line of monarchs. Only this, and nothing more.

There is one story about the escaped convict Tracy and Merrill that the public is fully warranted in believing. When last seen "they looked tired and worn." We can well believe that their excursion is not all a picnic, since in following them several companies of militia, the Sheriffs of four counties, an indefinite number of detectives and two brace of bloodhounds have been successively tired out.

Mr. Chamberlain, Governor-elect, is very earnest and urgent on the subject of flat salaries. Which is well. Under present conditions, through salary and emoluments, he gets about \$4250 a year. Mr. Chamberlain expects a "flat salary" of about \$5000 a year, and no doubt would consider \$6000 better.

Our staff correspondence from Seattle this morning shows what immigration means to a state's seaports. Railroad activity in securing settlers has filled up Eastern Washington. It can also fill up Eastern and Western Oregon, and it should.

Mr. Richardson's objections to the Republican majority includes arraignment because no more legislation in sustention of the gold standard has been enacted. Some silver men are easily offended. A flat salary of \$5000 a year is as un-constitutional as \$4250, and takes more money from the treasury.

THE PRESIDENT SUSTAINED.

The closing days of the week just witnessed two remarkable incidents in the progress of the Cuban situation toward the Spanish dynasty, the most worthless family in history, for which brave and noble-minded men died in battle or in poverty-stricken exile. Among the rebels executed for treason in 1715 was the Earl of Derwentwater. His brother, Charles Ratcliff, an accomplished man, escaped to France. Here he remained thirty years, and venturing to England in 1746, was captured by a British ship and sent to the scaffold under the old judgment of 1715, and so, too, was Dr. Cameron, the brother of the famous Lochiel, chief of the Clan Cameron. This kind of judicial cruelty was possible, perhaps natural, in a dynastic quarrel. George II's liberal-minded statesmen urged the exercise of clemency in the cases of Ratcliff and Cameron, but the brutal old German would not listen to the appeal. He had been too badly frightened by the Jacobite rising of 1746 to be merciful. Had it been a mere quarrel between political systems, not a fight between dynasties, pardon could have been easily obtained. Great Britain found it easy to be merciful in the Canadian rebellion of 1837 and in the Irish insurrection of 1848; finds it easy to be generous in its terms with the Boers, because these quarrels are not instinct with the personal political bitterness of dynastic conflicts.

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A Chivalrous Plea.

President Roosevelt's special message to Congress is an urgent and forcible appeal which under the circumstances is not only a courageous but a chivalrous act. Cuba has been a subject of the Republican nominating convention or at the polls in 1901; the best-sugar states have, and Mr. Roosevelt has many strong friends in the states whom this special message will not please to neglect. In considering all lower considerations and ignoring his plea for Cuba on the higher grounds of what honor and duty and integrity require us to do, the President carried not only the judgment of the country with him, but his sentiment.

Congress Should Act.

There can be no further doubt, or question as to where the Republic stands. We believe there is none as to where the Republican party as a whole stands, or as to what the American people, by an overwhelming majority, desire. It is a complete and direct case so directly and so strongly that he should have the unhesitating support of every member of his party in Congress. Nominally the President's message is an appeal for Cuba, but in a higher sense it is an appeal for the United States—for the vindication of National honor and the promotion of National welfare. We are not without belief that such an appeal can fall to have effect.

Honor or Repudiation?

We do not believe that an American Congress, Republican or otherwise, will reject this manly appeal from the man in the White House. We do not believe that the Republicans in Congress will differ, positively by vote or negatively by obstruction and filibuster, the Cuban policy of McKinley and Roosevelt. We do not believe that either the Senate or the House will put upon the Government of the United States the shame of repudiation, or bring down financial ruin upon the neighboring people we have enfranchised.

A Convincing Message.

President Roosevelt's special urgency message to Congress respecting Cuban reciprocity has been expected for some time. It is an earnest, convincing plea for liberal commercial dealings with the new republic, in harmony with the declared trade and tariff policy of the Republican party. It is a conciliatory argument which the President presents, and Congress cannot fail to act in accordance therewith without repudiating a clear National obligation as well as running the risk of collision with the political interests.

Appeal From Selfishness to Statesmanship.

President Roosevelt's message to Congress is an appeal to the statesmanship of the Republic. It is a conciliatory plea to give to the Cubans all possible chance to use the best advantage of the freedom of which Americans have the right to be proud, and for which so many lives have been sacrificed. Can the Senators come up to the President's level of statesmanship and political expediency?

Did All That He Could.

The President has set himself right before the people. No one can mistake his attitude. Whatever may be the popular judgment of Congress, the people will understand that the President has done all that he could in the cause of justice, decency, and the highest expediency.

The Senatorial "Boxers."

In sending his special message to Congress urging prompt relief for Cuba, the President has defied the threats of Republican "boxers" to inaugurate hostilities. It is a ringing and persuasive presentation of the case.

Present Farical Law Not Wanted.

A number of Oregon newspapers seem to be exercised over Governor Geer's candidacy for the United States Senate, and his indorsement by the people at the recent election. It is absurd to predict the coming of disaster if the country should dig a ditch between the two oceans.

Hon's Wasted Rhetoric.

While he was soaring aloft in eloquent flights about the wickedness of governing a people without their consent, the Philippines Commission was reporting that a majority of the Philippine were willing to accept the rule of the United States. While the echoes of the Senator's speech were still reverberating through the Capitol, a delegate from the Federal party, the newly political organization in the Antipolo, claiming in its membership most of the education, wealth and patriotism of 7,000,000 of population—was before a committee of the Senate, and was asked to give up his seat. He was satisfied with the rule of the United States; that they hoped it would not be withdrawn, and that they begged our people not to leave them as a prey to their enemies.

MISS LEE AND THE JIM-CROW LAW.

Chicago Chronicle. A few days ago Miss Mildred Curtis Lee, daughter of the late General Robert E. Lee, boarded a street-car running from Washington to Alexandria, and seated herself in the section of the car which, under a statute of the State of Virginia, is devoted to the uses of "niggers." While the car reached the sacred soil, Miss Lee was told by the conductor that she must move out of the colored section into the white section. As she had sundry impediments with her and was situated in a manner satisfactory to herself, she was unable to see why she should move, and declined to do so.

Thereupon the conductor, mindful of the mastery of the law, caused her to get up, when she arrived in the vicinity of a justice establishment, where the lady was put under bonds to appear next day and answer to the charge of holding the fort in the colored section. She appeared at the appointed hour, and the law being no respecter of persons, she was fined \$5. According to a dispatch from Richmond the Confederate Veterans, an highly indignant and "some of them" go so far as to demand the repeal of the Jim-crow law so far as it applies to street-cars. The interest of the Confederate Veterans in the promotion of Cuban reciprocity under the traffic with this country is no new manifestation. It appeared in his annual message to Congress, which he himself now quotes. It is a matter aside from and cool as it is clear and decided. He does not mix himself in any mistakes that General Wood may have made. He sees General Wood having given the opponents of Cuban reciprocity an advantage in Congress by the policy he has pursued. The President does not undertake to pass upon that policy. He neither indorses nor condemns it. It is a matter aside from what is concerning his mind now. He may appropriately deal with it in the future. His present concern is to counteract its effect in aiding those who would impede the progress of desirable legislation toward Cuba.

The President is right in what he has done, and he deserves to be sustained by the country. His message tends to divert attention from the extraneous features in his Cuban question, and to turn it to that which is really vital in the matter. The interest of the Confederate Veterans in the promotion of Cuban reciprocity is no new manifestation. It appeared in his annual message to Congress, which he himself now quotes. It is a matter aside from and cool as it is clear and decided. He does not mix himself in any mistakes that General Wood may have made. He sees General Wood having given the opponents of Cuban reciprocity an advantage in Congress by the policy he has pursued. The President does not undertake to pass upon that policy. He neither indorses nor condemns it. It is a matter aside from what is concerning his mind now. He may appropriately deal with it in the future. His present concern is to counteract its effect in aiding those who would impede the progress of desirable legislation toward Cuba.

Swelling Pension Rolls.

Chicago Record-Herald. It is reported from the office of the Commissioner of Pensions that the number of pensioners April 30, 1902, amounts to 353,329 claims pending, of which 25,611 are due to the war with Spain. It is now 7 years since the close of the Civil War, yet the number of pensioners is the largest in our history. The total has been a steady increase, with but a slight setback in 1899-1900, since 1875, when the total was 223,568. This increase went on with accelerated speed toward the close of the decade in 1890-1899, and was given a new impulse by the disability pension act of the year last named. During 1891 and 1892 it was at the rate of 200,000 a year, and in 1893 the total total at 960,000. At that time the force of the new legislation was fully developed, but additions to the rolls have continued as indicated by the totals for the years named in the following table:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Total, Increase. 1894: 960,000; 1895: 1,160,000; 1896: 1,360,000; 1897: 1,560,000; 1898: 1,760,000; 1899: 1,960,000; 1900: 2,160,000; 1901: 2,360,000; 1902: 2,560,000.

In considering these figures it must be remembered that there is a large number of deaths every year among the older pensioners and among those claiming from them. This accounts for the increase at the present time, and not any lack of applications. The last report of the Commissioner of Pensions showed that 100,000 applications on account of the Civil War for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, amounted to about 20,000, and that the applications on account of the Spanish War for the same period numbered about 20,000.

On to the West Indies.

Chicago Tribune. The country will be glad to see Admiral Dewey on deck once more. It is true that his exploits this time will be in the nature of experiments performed under a glass case, but experiments are interesting, and when they are performed by a man of Admiral Dewey's caliber, they are interesting. The maneuvers in the West Indies will be of a colossal kind. Never before has the United States got together so large an armament of warships. The fleet will include the North Atlantic squadron, the South Atlantic squadron, and the European squadron. There will also be a flotilla of torpedo-boats. There will also be a fleet of colliers, and a number of "married widows" who are claimants under the act of March 3, 1891. Over 3000 of them had appeared before June 30 of that year to seek restoration during a second widowhood. The possibilities of the possibilities from this vicious legislation are only dimly realized as yet.

A Queer Ground of Opposition.

Philadelphia Bulletin. Senator Dubois of Idaho is quoted as assuming a queer attitude on the isthmian canal issue. He is said to have asserted that the construction of the canal, either the Panama or the Nicaragua route would prove ruinous to the Pacific slope, and to have declared that he proposes to oppose the construction of any type. This statement has at least the merit of frankness, but it is not likely to find many open adherents. It is well understood that the transcontinental railroad would prefer not to see any canal built, but with this exception, opinion in the United States is overwhelmingly in favor of the project. There need be no fear that the completion of the canal will do any injury to the Pacific Coast interests. In any event, the thriving cities of our Western coast must do an increasing business in the Oriental trade, and their nature of the construction of the canal will predict the coming of disaster if the country should dig a ditch between the two oceans.

Hon's Wasted Rhetoric.

Kansas City Journal. While he was soaring aloft in eloquent flights about the wickedness of governing a people without their consent, the Philippines Commission was reporting that a majority of the Philippine were willing to accept the rule of the United States. While the echoes of the Senator's speech were still reverberating through the Capitol, a delegate from the Federal party, the newly political organization in the Antipolo, claiming in its membership most of the education, wealth and patriotism of 7,000,000 of population—was before a committee of the Senate, and was asked to give up his seat. He was satisfied with the rule of the United States; that they hoped it would not be withdrawn, and that they begged our people not to leave them as a prey to their enemies.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Even Summer seems to be rushing the season. Nicaragua will have to go way back and dig an opposition canal. Mount Pelee continues to stand in with the publishers of new school geographies. Hadn't we better send for those bloodhounds and turn them loose in the North end? Cuba sees little hope in the Senate, and Cuba is fully as keen-sighted as many thinking Americans. The beauty of the ice cream combine is that it will have to pass over all its profits to the ice trust. A few more hot winds from the East and we shall begin to be suspicious of the sobriety of Mount Hood. Judging by the list of Americans who will attend the coronation, there will be little room for the peacocks. The King of Saxony was a long time dying, but he made as good a job of it as his bitterest enemy could desire. No, gentle reader, just because he wore a Panama hat he was not necessarily J. P. Morgan. Both hat and man have imitators. Lord Beresford says the British Navy is rotten. The Sampson and the Schley he has in view have not yet appeared in evidence. Perhaps a little less attention to outlaws in Washington and a little more to thugs at home might improve our local detective service. If King Edward had thought of it he might have made the occasion still more auspicious by waiting to be crowned on the Fourth of July. Senator Bacon says that the Philippine camps are suburbs of hell. If the Senator can provide transportation facilities, he will find no end of commuters to patronize his line. Personal-Messrs. Tracy and Merrill, well-known outlaws, have left their temporary residence the first page, and are now quietly sojourning next to pure reading matter on the inside. Another professor of Chicago University has come forward with a sensational story. Mr. Rockefeller has set up a good party for the earnings of