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TODAY'S WEATHER. - Increasing cloudia followed by showers and cooler weather ing the afternoon; winds shifting to couth-

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1900

PATRIOTISM AS A RELIGION.

Through the gallantry and patriotism exhibited by the colonial forces in the South African war, talk is revived in England of closer union between Great Britain and the colonies. Even the Conservative London Standard says: "The war has brought us a long step towards such a consummation. For it has shown us that the colonies have won the strongest claims to gaining the privileges of empire by volunteering to assume its burden. And in the fighting of the past few weeks nobly have the colonists vindicated their title to share in the common heritage of the race.

Some talk of Imperial Federation: but what does it mean, and how could it be brought about? It is conceivable that it could take in Canada and Aus tralis, but how could it include India? The area and population of India are so great that, in its Federal aspect, as the state or canton of India, it would hold a mighty preponderance in the Imperial Federation, and might even govern all the rest. Where would Great Britain, Canada, Australia or South Africa, or all of them together, be alongside of such a yoke-fellow? The Imperial Federation could hardly include India; and yet it is the one part of the Queen's dominions where she bears the title of Empress, and it would be strange if, in forming the Queen's dominions into an Imperial Federation her one imperial possession should be the only part of her dominions to be left out.

Though a ruling state is not likely to stoop to the level of its own dependencles, yet many a ruling state has found it wise to incorporate its dependencies in its own body. The growth of the Roman Empire, by gradually admitting one class of its dependencies after another to the full Roman franchise is the great example of all. But this process is not federation. It is quite another case when a great power, an ancient power, a ruling power, is asked to come down from its place, to rank for the future simply as one member Blongside of its own dependencies, even though most of its dependencies are its wn children,

In view of the difficulties it is not possible to see how Federation of the British Empire can be accomplished. Yet it is certain that through joint effort in the present war the parts of the

would any free show. Very few are of the opinion that he has anything of value to offer. Glib as an orator, he is no thinker, and he suggests nothing that can be of use towards the solution of any important problem before the country. He is serious, after his manner, but he touches the depths of no problem or subject. He skims only the surface, and deals merely with the

MOST IMPOTENT, GRAVE AND ADsuperficialities of words, to which he Whatever of a humorous character gives no precise meaning and which Senator Pettus may have introduced therefore carry no weight. Mr. Bryan into his speech, we are not permitte never utters a sentence of phrase that to know; for the exhaustive report of is quotable. But one of his expression it brought by the press dispatches preever caught attention-his "crown of thorns and cross of gold"-and that was sents a desert of most depressing and

none either ric

of proportion would have templed Mr. Nelson to visit upon the protection so-

cialist some of the vials of wrath he

reserved for those who repudiate the

DLE-PATED STIFFS.

painful aridity. Yet under the influence

of its delivery the Senators are depicted

as doubling up in an ecstasy of excru-

clating enjoyment and shaking their sides at the sallies of this mirth-pro-

voking son of Momus. Why, then, did

The answer is that the Senators were

constrained by the law of their being

to laugh over any attempt at facetious-

ness at the expense of Senator Bever-

Backbite of the hour, and they roared

at his jokes, on religious conviction.

To "the atrocious crime of being a

the unpardonable offense of having

something to say. He had accurate in-

formation, having been in the Philip-

pines, and in the Senate accurate in

formation is an unprecedented and un-

speakable crime. He left the mud and

ruts of Senatorial duliness and insipid-

ity, and in doing so he outraged all the

most sacred traditions of the Senate.

He spoke in eloquent sentences that

fired the imagination of his hearers and

stirred the blood, and forthwith the

Mugwump world, but now bewailing

the decline of oratory, was moved to

derision, and the dry bones of the Sen-

ate were mortally offended. In a word,

Senator Beveridge, a young man and a

new Senator, had the temerity to assert

himself, to be original, forceful, coher-

ent, pertinent, and to step at once into

fame as an orator. For this he must

A man can win the respect and even

will look wise as an owl when he knows

nothing, and wear grizzly hairs on his

face two feet long, he will be known

of the Senate as a great man and idol-

Otherwise, he has no hope. Other-

wise, these high and mighty duffers,

priding themselves on their dignity and

courtesy, will walk out of the chamber

like a pack of ill-bred hoodlums, when

he talks, as they walked out on Bever-

FIRST COUNTRY FLOWERS.

Dora Read Goodale, in an article on

'First Country Flowers," contributed

to the New York Evening Post, con-

fesses that in New England there are

no wild flowers until April, and the

flowers of April are not many in num-

ber.' They include the hepatica, a

beautiful little plant of the anemone

family, whose blossoms, white and

blue, with an occasional pink one, span-

gle the earth before the coming of

ized as a statesman.

idge Thursday.

young man," Mr. Beveridge had adde

Pettus was the Sir Benjamin

the Senate laugh?

ldge.

suffer.

cospel of isolation and surrender.

THE CLOVEN HOOF.

ridiculous and never would bear repe-

tition.

The imperfect vision, the unreason ng obstinacy and the unpatriotic spirit of the true "anti" are stamped on every page of Henry Loomis Nelson's article in the April Atlantic. Its disingenuousness, moreover, stands out more clearly by reason of the dispassionate tone adopted by the essavist in his introductory paper in the March number. That is to say, here and now is discovered the Nelsonian strategy. Let mein this first paper, reflects the essay. ist, propitiate and disarm my patriotic reader, by laying aside every appearance of weapon and armor; with the bland smile and the unruffled front of

the ideal judge, I shall render him an easy prey to the dagger of "anti-imperialism," which, at the proper juncture. I shall draw from its unobserved hiding-place. In the April number he preserves the aspect of the critic so far as consistent with his purpose, yet is forced to reveal that critic he is not. but only a very bitter and unscrupulous assailant of the National spirit. Dispassionately judicial he is to

fault, regarding everything else but his object of assault. As to the tariff, for example, some think one thing and some another; doubtless they will pursue the course that suits them best. As to the money question, there are sll-

ver men, "stirred to the very depths of admiration of the Senators, but he their being," and sincere in their anmust go about it in the ordained way. tagonism to the Money Power; and on If he will empty his head of what per the other hand there are the gold men. ceptive and retentive faculties it posfor whom Mr. Nelson can find in his sesses: if he will worship duliness and heart no warmer word than the descripinanity as an idol to whose similitude tion "sound-money men." Some prohe may haply be changed through befessed to believe that free sliver inholding as in a mirror; if he will show volved a degree of danger to our finance more and more deference to the more and industry, but whether they were and greater imbecility and the more correct or not he really has no sort of damnable a project is treat it with the more tenderness and forbearance; if he

Fair-minded to the point of imbecility on the money question, our essayist adopts toward the problems and legacies of the war with Spain steadfast unfairness that would put a corporation lawyer to the blush. A few of his expressions will illustrate his train of thought. He says "it is an interesting fact that most of the Democrats who announce that they are im-

perialists belong to that faction of their party which has hitherto prevented it from keeping its pledge to reduce tariff taxation, though it is also the fact that among the leading Republican anti-imperialists are men who have labored strenuously in the cause of protection." This is not a fact at all, but an untruth that reflects credit upon Mr. Nelson's powers of invention. Brice was one of the chief betrayers of the Wilson bill, and he is dead. The others were Gorman and Jones. They are both antis today. It would be hard to mention any prominent high-tariff Republican, except Hoar, who is against expansion now, and Hoar has

New England's favorite blossom, the never done much with the tariff. The trailing arbutus, a plant of the heath men who have made our tariffs, in both family, not seidom termed ground House and Senate, are expansionists. laurel. This trailing arbutus is found Space forbids more than a few examfrom the pine woods of South Carolina ples of the cant phrases of anti-imperito those of Canada, and from those of alism which Mr. Nelson intr parently oblivious of the annihilating it has been found in certain favored blow they strike at his mask of fairspots of the State of Washington and ness thus: "They believe in the British Columbia. The other wild flowsoundness of the assertions of our Decers named by Miss Goodale among the laration of Independence that govern-April blooms of New England are the ments 'derive their just powers from bloodroot, a beautiful plant that is the consent of the governed';" "impernot included among the flora of Oregon ialism and colonialism are necessarily or Washington; but we have New Eng. hostile to the spirit of modern democland's dicentra cucullaria, and anothe racy;" "the theory that the Governvariety, unknown in New England, the ment of the United States possesses dicentra formosa, which resembles any political power or jurisdiction New England's dicentra canadensis, whatever, except the power and jurissave that its heart-like pendants are diction bestowed upon it by the Conpurple instead of white. New England stitution, is repugnant to every inhas two varieties of Claytonia (Spring structed Democratic mind, and to many Beauty), while more than a dozen va-Republican lawyers:" "Senator Beverrietles are found in Oregon. idge is believed to have stated the pol-April brings New England the adicy of his party in respect of the Philippines-that is, that it is purely comcalled in New England dog's tooth vio mercial," etc. These and many more let. In Oregon there are three varieare chimeras, long dispelled by such ties of this plant. Two of them resem men as Schurman and Lindsay. Whether the consent of the governed obtains depends upon what the governed want. Southern Oregon is unknown in New If they want slavery, or anarchy, or polygamy, Government will proceed without reference to their consent, How hostile colonialism is to the spirit of modern democracy depends on its handsomer plants than the compara spirit. If its purposes are beneficent, they are in accord with it. If they are oppressive, as the Puerto Rican tariff clude an eccentric plant, called jackproposals are, they are hostile to it. in-the-pulpit, or Indian turnip. The The Government of the United States has all the inherent and inevitable attributes of sovereignty, whether they found in Oregon. Add to this list the are expressed in the Constitution or implied. And as for Senator Beveridge, the cheap misrepresentation of his speech, in which Mr. Nelson joins, ill becomes the pages of the Atlantic Monthly. His speech expressed the high ideals of the American people regarding our mission and duty in the Philippines. He did, it is true, answer the protest that the islands are worthless by enumerating their material possibilities, but the assertion that he declared our purposes there to be purely commercial is a slander nowhere matched in recent history, perhaps, outside the desperate and sullen ranks of anti-Imperialism. Perhaps the greatest mistake into which Mr. Nelson falls is one in concommon to both sections, are in nection with an entirely different topic, The excess of fairness he affects on other subjects in order the more effectually to fall upon the patriotic instinct leads him into error regarding protection. His view is that all our evils are forms of socialism-a view he ingeniously extends to the expansion problem (are we not expansionists because it is the Government's duty to provide us with markets, and is it not for this that our boys laid down their lives in Luzon?). He sees little difference, therefore, between the socialism that never blooms in New England before asks the Government to hold the home the middle of May. Of course, our market for the home manufacturer and skunk cabbage was in evidence by the the socialism that wishes to destroy the middle of March. It is a far handsome privileges already enjoyed by the explant than the New England variety ceptional, so that those who have not and less malodorous, owing possibly to may have. But there is a great differits superior environment. ence. The protection school of social-There have been seasons where the ism appeals to Government for aid of Spring opened earlier than this year, the few that they may become rich; but we do not remember any season the collectivism school of socialism when wild vegetation went forward to see and hear him merely as they wants the accumulations of the rich faster than it has since the first week able trade balance for the fiscal year

PORTLAND, APRIL 1, 1900. Several wild plants that

were found in bloom by the middle of March this year seldom put in an ap-pearance before the last week of April. The warm "speil" in February doubtlees explains this early appearance of the iris and adder's tongue. The slight snow that followed the warm days of February did not set back the waking flowers into a Winter's sleep, and a few days of sunshine in March force them into quick florescence.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT!

Vegetariansare beginning to disagree The new school of vegetarians believes only in what are termed "top" vegetables. Here is the argument for the new school, taken from the Hartford Times, attributed to a "woman physician":

Never yet have I known a man or wo whose disk showed a preference for polators and other underground starch products, who didn't likewise show a heaviness of mind and body. He steps weightily, he thinks showly, his speech is halting, if not most of the time punctuated by a full stop. I know of no intel-lectual handleap like potators. On the other lectual handicap like potatoes. On the o upon the succulent above-ground plants. Like them, he is light, siry, quick in all his mo-tions, ready with his tongue and never found wanting in his thoughts.

A complete answer to this argument is found in the Irish peasantry, who, when they lived more exclusively upon the potato than any people in Europe, as they certainly did sixty years ago, were a most athletic race and of remarkable longevity. A more vivacious man, "light, airy and quick in all his motions, ready with his tongue and never found wanting with his thoughts," was seldom found than the average potato-consuming Irish peasant sixty years ago. The sons and grandsons of the Irish peasantry, who emigrated to America after the famine of 1845-46, have become far more of a meat-eating people than their forefathers, but it cannot be said that they surpass them in native powers of body or mind; and they certainly do not equal them in longevity, for phthisis and lung diseases generally claim more victims among the American-born Irish than they did among their grandfathers in Ireland. So that the "argument" of the new school of vegetarians does not seem to be well founded, so far as the potato is concerned.

There is a good deal of nonsense in the so-called arguments of inflexible anti-flesh evangelists of both the old and new schools. A writer in the New Century Review, an English periodical, argues that a vegetarian diet is a "cure" for alcoholism. The Irish peasants were famous for their high average of physical strength and agility when their diet was chiefly the potato; were famous also from the time of Queen Elizabeth, as Shakespeare notes, for their fondness for whisky. They ate very little animal food compared with the beef-consuming Englishman, but they were not less prone to the free use of alcohol.

Not many years ago the leading dietary cranks of the country announced that while meat diet makes men Jrritable, brutal and ferocious, fish diet is excellent, because it is "brain food." As a matter of fact, the fish-eating Indians of Oregon and Washington were found by the white settlers to be far inferior in mind and body to the meateating Indians of the plains, like the Sloux or the Chevennes. The fish-eating Indians of Puget Sound were physically, mentally and morally far inferior to the Nez Perces, who were, like the Sloux, meat eaters rather than fish caters. There is no reason to believe that an exclusive fish diet promotes activity of brain compared with meat diet, and yet there is no reason to believe that meat diet rather than vegetable diet is essential to the production of vigor of mind or body. The history of the Irish peasantry shows that the potato, together with oatmeal, is quite qual to meat diet in keeping a people in vigorous health and strength of both body and mind. But because this may be granted is no reason why people who find a mixed diet of meat and vegetables more palatable than a purely vegetable diet should spoil their dinner, if it keeps them in good bodily condition, because they have a vegetarian faddist for a family physician, who would probably argue that Byron was a rake because he was a meat eater. But then Shelley, who was a vegetarian, deserted his wife and ran away with another woman, and was an 'infidel," or, as we say today, an agnostic, in spite of his vegetarian diet. TRADE BALANCES HEAVY. For the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1899, the balance of trade with foreign countries in our favor was, in round numbers, \$416,000,000, and this was in addition to a similar balance in our favor in the previous year of \$420,-000,000, and to one of \$313,000,000 in the year before, or \$1,149,000,000 profit for this country in three years. The returns of the Government figures for January and February, it is reported, make it fairly certain that the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, will show a trade balance in our favor far in excess of any previously recorded. For February our imports were only about \$7,000,000 greater than those of February, 1899, though in the previous months of the fiscal year this relative increase of imports was much greater. On the other hand, our exports for February reached the total of \$120,000,000, well is again informed that the statement nigh the largest amount of merchandise ever exported in any month in our history. They represented a total excess of exports for the month of nearly \$51,000,000, an increase of \$26,000,000 over the same excess of exports in Febru-ary, 1899. Exactly one-half, or \$13,000. 000, of this increase of exports for February was due to the increased sales of raw cotton. The English financial newspapers estimate that the needs of Lancashire spinners, as determined by actual contracts, are such as to require purchases of American cotton between March 1 and September 1 of 1,200,000 bales, which means an expenditure of at least \$50,000,000 of English money in this country for cotton during the com-

nding June 30, 1900, will be more a half billion of dollars, and if the gain made in January and February is maintained, our trade balance will exceed this amount by one hundred mil-

THE FRIARS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

lions

All unbiased observers in the Philip pines agree that the vital problem in

the pacification of the islands is one of providing the people with priests they will respect and trust. This is largely a matter for ecclesiastical determination, as it concerns the relations of the Roman Catholic Church to its communicants. But conditions might arise which would compel the United States Government to interfere for pro tection of life and property, preserva tion of order and assertion of sovereignty. If a priesthood which has tyrannized and oppressed and robbed for centuries, and against which the Filipinos have revolted in the past and are now in revolt, is to be restored to its former parishes and estates, the situation would concern the peace and order of the islands and make action by the Government imperative.

Prior to our war with Spain the monastic orders were Church and State in the Philippines. In their hands were the property, liberty and even the lives of the people. The Spanish soldiery was always at their command, the friars made full use of their powers. At a word from them a native could be cast into a dungeon for an indefinite period, his family scattered and his property confiscated. In one way or another the orders have become possessed of property of immense value. Much of it was purchased with funds granted by the Spanish Government: much, it is asserted, was acquired by force and fraud. There are large interests in Manila proper and in the surrounding wards of Tondo, Binondo, Santa Cruz, Malate, and in all towns and cities of any note. Besides these, the various orders claim title to much city property and vast tracts throughout the country districts. It is I have never taken any exercise," anthe ownership of this property that is the bone of contention. To settle this question and the friar issue, Archbishop Chapelle, of New Orleans, went to Manila some months ago, as Papal Delegate. He has accomplished nothing tangible. His intimation that the Spanish friars would be restored to their old parishes is fiercely resisted. The Filipinos have done with the friars, and

want them no more. Neither will they listen to suggestions to leave the orders the property they have, including that alleged to have been acquired by illegal means. That question, they in sist, must be left to the determination of the courts.

as rebels, we entirely ignore an aspect of the insurrection which ought to appeal to every lover of religious freedom in the land. They are a simple people, to whom the Roman Catholic religion is everything. Both in what is good and what is bad, the Church has made them what they are. They rose against the Spanish Government because its au thorities permitted the friars to oppress them in every conceivable manner, and in some ways which, in the light and learning of the nineteenth century, ap-

pear inconceivable. One great reason why they are fighting us is that we have yet given them no assurance that with the change of sovereignty in the islands Spain and its laws, customs, bigotry and Inquisition were relegated to the European peninsula. They do not ask this country or the Roman

Catholic Cuhrch for the absolute right to elect their own religious instructors. but that priests who have pillaged them in the past shall not be forced upon them again, and that the courts

find necessary to truth and accuracy. It professes to know how to be a news paper, and its success during fifty years, where all others have failed, may, it modestly supposes, justify this confidence. It thinks it possible, too, that these critics might have better

success as newspapers if they would work to gather and print the news, instead of trying to instruct The Oregonian how to be a newspaper.

The late General Z. B. Tower died in the place of his birth, Cohasset, Mass. in his \$2d year. It is a noteworthy fact that, after forty years of continuous life in the Army, an officer of high rank and professional ability should on his retirement, return to the place of his birth to spend the remaining years of his life. It illustrates the difference in temperament. General Sherman, on retirement, preferred to live in Brooklyn, where he was close to the social life of New York City. General McCook lives in Paris; General Scho field in Chicago; General Howard in Burlington, Vt., and the great majority of retired officers of high rank live in Washington, D. C. General Getty lives in a small town in Maryland, and General Thomas J. Wood at Dayton, O. After an active official life in Washington, D. C., for many years, few Army officers on retirement would enjoy the quiet life passed by General Tower for

and the friends of his youth must have been very strong.

seventeen years in Cohasset. His sense

of local attachment to his birthplace

William M. Evarts, the great lawyer, now in his 83d year, is living in extreme seclusion in New York. One old friend who visited Mr. Evarts recently asked how he accounted for his longevity. "You have always been a hard worker. You have been what we call a free liver. You have never taken care of yourself, and were not born with a strong physique. Why is it that you have outlived nearly all of your contemporaries?" "I suppose it's because swered Mr. Evarts, solemnly, Joseph Chamberlain also makes boast that he never takes any exercise, but he has scarcely passed 60. Mr. Evarts has outlived nearly all his contemporaries, but

his complete retirement is due to the fact that he is blind, and has been so for some time. The Springfield Republican's com ments upon the fact that the trailing arbutus, or "Mayflower," had been adopted as a state flower, recalls the fact that many years ago Nova Scotia placed this early Spring flower upon one of her coins, with the inscription, "We Bloom Amid the Snows." . The

"pine tree shilling" was among the early coins of New England, but the man who selected the emblem and inscription for the early coinage of Nova Scotia was a remarkably poetic-minded person for his utilitarian environment of lumber, fishing and coal industries.

The Duke of Norfolk, who has re dgned his office of Postmaster-General under the Salisbury Ministry in order to serve in the army in South Africa as an officer of the Sussex Yeomanry, is the premier Duke, being the fifteenth Duke since the creation of the title in 1438. The family name of the Duke of Norfolk is Howard. The present Duke of Somerset is the fifteenth Duke, but his title goes back only to 1547.

Seventy years ago there were twenty six distilleries in Penn's Valley, Pennsylvania, and now only one remains And yet neither Pennsylvania nor any of the neighboring states has had legal prohibition. The growth of temperance sentiment and practice is due shall not be closed against the adjustin th social and religious

MASTERPIECES OF LITERATURE

Stanzas From "Adonais"-Shelley

I weep for Adonais he is dead! Dh, weep for Adonais! though our tes Thaw not the frost which binds a head! And thou, and Hour, selected from all years

to mourn our loss rouse thy obscure co And teach them thine own sorrow! With me

Died Adonais: till the Future dares Forget the Past, his fate and fame shallebe An echo and a light unto eternity!" II.

Where wert thou, mighty Mother, when the lay, When thy Son lay, pierced by the shaft wh

In darkness? Where was lorn Urania When Adonais died? With velled eyes Mid listening Echoes, in her Paradise She sate, while one, with soft en breath,

Rekindled all the fading melodies, With which, like flowers that beneath.

He had adorned and hid the coming h death. III.

Oh, weep for Adonais-he is dead! Wake, melancholy Mother, wake and weep Yet, wherefore? Quench within their bur

bed Thy flery tears, and let thy loud heart keep Like his a mute and uncomplaining sleep; For he is gone where all things wise and i Descend. Oh, dream not that the amorous I Will yet restore him to the vital air; Death feeds on his mute voice, and laughs our despair.

VII.

To that high Capital, where kingly Death Keeps his pale court in beauty and decay, He came; and bought with price of purest breath.

grave among the eternal .-- Come away! laste, while the vault of blue Italian day is yet his fitting charnel-roof! while still He lies, as if in dewy sleep he lay; Awake him not! surely he takes his fill . Of deep and liquid rest, forgetful of all ill.

XV.

Lost Echo sits amid the velceless mountains And feeds her grief with his remembered lay, And will no more reply to winds or fountaine, Or amorous birds perched on the young greet

spray, Or herdsman's horn, or bell at closing day; Since she can mimic not his lips, more dear Than those for whose disdain she pined away Into a shadow of all sounds: a drear Murmur, between their songs, is all the wood

men hear. XVI.

Grief made the young Spring wild, and the threw down Her kindling bude, as if she Autumn were,

Or they dead leaves; since her delight is flown, For whom should she have waked the suiter year?

To Phoebus was not Hyacinth so dear, Nor to himself Narcissis, as to both Thou, Adonais; wan they stand and sere Amid the faint companions of their youth, With dew all turned to tears; odor, to sigh ing ruth.

XVII.

Thy sister's spirit, the lorn nightingale, Mourns not her mate with such melodious pain; Not so the early, who like these could scale Heaven, and could nourish in the sun's domain Her mighty youth with morning Soaring and ecreaming round As Albien walls for thee; the Light on his head who pier breast,

And scared the angel soul th ly guest! XVIII.

Ah woe is me! Winter is But grief returns with the rev The airs and streams renew The ants, the bees, the swallow Fresh leaves and flowers de

sons' bier; The amorous birds now pair And build their mossy homes And the green lizard and Like unimprisoned flames awake. XIX.

Through wood and stress

and ocean. A quickening life from the Earth's he

As it has ever done, with change and motion, From the great morning of the world when first God dawned on Chaos; in its stream immersed, The lamps of Heaven flash with a softer light:

All baser things pant with life's sacred thirst, Diffuse themselves, and spend in love's delight The beauty and the joy of their renewed might

In our haste to condemn the Filipinos

Empire have been drawn closer together. There has been an exhibit of a common patriotism never before witnessed among them. Adoration of the state, worship of national power, such as the world witnesses in France and Germany, begins also to be in the British Empire a sort of national religion. The cult indeed has been silently growing a long time. This is the first general exhibit of it throughout the distant parts of the Empire.

The Jewish people knew patriotism under the form of a national God, identified with the nation, victorious with it, vanquished with it, its double, the personified genius, the spirit of the nation, in the sense which primitive peoples attribute to the word spirit. Greece was a confederation of cities over which soared an idea-that of the superiority of the race and its predestination. At Rome there was an emblem, a sort of flag, the symbol of Roman might, of that power exercised first by a handful of citizens over a small region, then over a collection of countries, and at last over a whole section of the known universe. France was long time "finding herself." In the Middle Ages she began to be something precise, at least in the hearts of he children; but it was the Revolution and her later reverses that have transformed France. Patriotism, as now understood in France, is a sort of dogma: France imposes it: she regards it as a sort of crime not to believe in It. Worship of the state becomes a religion, yet without the old Jewish idea of a God exclusively devoted to the nation. This conception is perhaps no permanent thing, for patriotism, like religion, will change its nature again. Germany, through her victories, brings back the idea of a national God; and since the last great war the ruling powers of Germany have been talking of the God of the Fatherland, as if their country held some proprietary right in the Deity, or was the object of his special favors, against others. The great British nation probably will not advance patriotism to the rank of a religious dogma; and yet we see in the British national mind the same movement elsewhere so often witnessed. It is not new in England, indeed, for it is been at work there for centuries; but in the colonies there is a growth or development of patriotism to which the parent country instantly responds, as if she recognized it as identical with that spirit which is a sort of national religion.

A national peril is always the touch stone of this spirit; and the exhibit certainly has been remarkable throughout the British Empire.

The Oregonian, speaking of Colone Bryan's tour of the Northwest States said yesterday: "He is making many speeches, but is getting small attention." It would perhaps have been more accurate to say that he is getting small consideration. No doubt he has large crowds at many places; but he is not heard with the same interest and applause as formerly. People go

der's tongue (erythronium), sometimes ble strongly the New England plant, but the lilac-colored adder's tongue of England, and, we believe, is not found east of the Mississippi. The New England trillium grandifiora and the trillium pictum (painted trillium), are tively small white trilllum of Oregon. New England's spring wild flowers in-Houstonia, called bluets, or "Quaker Ladies," is a beautiful little plant not yellow violet and the skunk cabbage and we have all the wild blossoms that Miss Goodale claims among the April flowers of New England. It should further be said that few of these plants are found in bloom before the middle

of April, and the majority of them are not often seen before the first of May These facts are worth reciting, as they illustrate the marked difference between the climate of Oregon and that of Massachusetts, where Miss Goodale has her home. Portland is in about the same latitude as Montreal, which is some 400 miles north of New York City, and yet Spring flowers begin to unfold in Oregon in February, and all of the April plants of New England, before the middle of March. In February the synthyris, a little purple flower whose tints remind one of the heliotrope, never fails to put in an appearance, and by the first week of March the yellow violet, the Claytonia, the red flowering currant, the white trillium, the Oregon grape (Mahonia), are generally in bloom. This year by the mid-die of March, in favored localities about Oregon City, the wild iris and adder's tongue were in bloom, and so was the calypso borealis, an orchid that

ing summer. The remaining \$13,000,000 excess of exports for this February over those of February, 1899, is made up in sales of manufactures. The foreign demand for iron and steel and copper, and various manufactures of them, continues unabated in Europe. Owing to the exhaustion of the supplies of coal in foreign countries and the comparative great cost of European coal production in the future, it is predicted that America will, within two or three years, be the greatest coal exporter in the world. The first eight months of the fiscal

year have given us an excess of exports over imports of \$365,000,000, so that if the remaining four months of the year do as well as the first eight, our favor-

ment of property rights in dispute They simply seek relief from oppressions to which not a Catholic nor Protestant in the United States would Demonstrating once more the unwissubmit for a moment. om of the old saw, March, which came While it is hardly to be held that in like a lamb at Portland, went out the

Government would be justified, except most beautiful day of an exceptionally under extraordinary conditions, in indelightful month. Nature was lavish terfering and ordering a definite form in her blandishments, and he who for of settlement of the trouble between any cause was obliged to remain inthe friars and the people, a course is doors yesterday is entitled to commiseropen to it which, if adopted, would give ation. the Filipinos a better understanding of what constitutes Americanism Along this line is the creation of an American court to settle by American on the political situation in the South are quoted from a Texas Democratic editor law the property question. In the final adjustment of matters, the monastic orders might lose some land, but there in the Times today. He says that al the business men and bankers of his state are opposed to Bryan, but that would be consolation in the reflection that churches, whatever their denomination, exist for the salvation of souls and the characteristic and will get the vote of Tex-as in the National Democratic Conven-tion and in the election. As for the reand not for the acquirement of riches Sound judgment ought to suggest to Archbishop Chapelle that it is impolitic sult in the country, if Bryan runs he pro to endanger the peace of the islands dicts that McKinley will get a surprising ly large vote, for the Palmer and Buck by putting the Filipino Catholics under the domination of Spanish tyrants. ner Democrats and the men who did no

vote at all in 1896 will vote for McKinley to a man, together with many who vote A paper at The Dalles has published. for Bryan four years ago, for this rea and other McBride organs have copson: "There has been such a marvellou increase of business in the South and led, a statement that The Oregonian such general prosperity that the people are more than pleased with existing con-ditions, and the latter, with many people, falsified its report about the Wasc County Republican primaries. This, it is hardly necessary to say, is untrue. are ascribed to the policy of the McKinley administration." The noticeable thing The Oregonian prints the news-leav administration." The noticeable thing about this and all other Democratic com ing falsehood to organs. Its informa tion from The Dalles was that "the ment from the South is the complete ab sence of all allusion to the anti-imperial McBride influence failed to materialism planks in Bryan's platform. Nobody ize" in the primaries, and it printed the in the South appears to treat them se riously. In fact, the only serious treat statement as news. The organs are hysterical about it. But The Oregonian ment of them comes from the Anti-Im-

was correct. Of course, it is true, or it isn't. The Senatorial succession is receiving much attention, and Mc-Bride's office-holders and relations are openly or covertly at work all over the state. No one believes they neglected Wasco, with its dominating power over aside that this may be done," says the Minneapolis Journal (Rep.). "All internine members of the Legislature, Sure ly the county was not allowed to go by ests which have received the benefits of protection should be able to see that the era of trade expansion in this country default. Does The Dalles Chronicie assert that "the McBride influence" did "materialize" in the Wasco primarles? has set in." And does it mean to say that the Wasco delegation, when it comes to the State Convention, will seek to put up McBride men for the nine Joint (Rep.). Senators and Representatives who are filled merely by authorizing the President to be sent to the Legislature from in the Dingley law to negotiate treaties, nor by the negotiation of the ireaties. It will not be fulfilled until the treaties

Wasco and other counties associated with it by the reapportionment law? If the Wasco delegation to the convention is for McBride, the State of Oregon is interested in learning it. The delegation is composed of Messrs, J. S. Schenck, H. L. Kuck, M. T. Nolan, M. P. Isenberg, G. W. Johnson, A. Stewart, E. L. Smith, H. E. Rooper, F. N. Jones and C. S. Smith. Will the Chronicle point out those who are under the McBride influence? The Oregon prints the news, and cares not what the organs may say. Further, it edits its news, and does everything in its power

Worse Than the Stamp Act. If the American colonies had cause render its news intelligible, accurate inger by reason of the stamp act, how and full. The utterances of The Oregonian are not controlled by the correthe right to complain over the still harshes spondents or others whom it employs. spondents or others whom it employs. treatment that we have given and It revises, adds or curtalls, as it may pose to give her?

direction of higher morality and more The leprous corpse, touched by this spiri enlightened civilization.

Anti-Expansion Ignored.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Some very noteworthy observations up

Bryan "has the politicians, the Populists

pertalist League, which finds them en

tirely satisfactory. Verily, this is a queen

The Reciprocity Treaties.

"The public prefers to have those reci-rocity treaties ratified, and it prefer

procity treaties ratified, and it prefers that the protected interests shall stand

"The policy of reciprocity is as much

a part of the Republican creed as pro-ection," says the St. Paul Pioneer Press (Rep.). "The St. Louis platform binds

the party to it. That pledge is not fui-

negotiated in good faith have been rati-fied."

No Party Could Stand the Strain.

Washington Post.

No measure has ever passed both House

of Congress against such opposition as the

Puerto Rican tariff bill has evoked. No

party is or ever will be strong enough

to bear unharmed the strain of the pas

Boston Transcript (Rep.)

re has our colony of Puerto Rice

age of a measure thus opposed.

world, and the "times are wild."

Minneapolts Journal (Rep.).

and the cross-ros

ders, who wear but one

Exhales itself in flowers of gentle breath; Exhales itself in flowers of gentle breath; Like incarnations of the stars, when splendor is changed to fragrance, they illumine death And mock the merry worm that wakes beneath, Nought we know dies. Shall that alone which knows

Be as a sword consumed before the sheath sightless lightning? The intense atom glows A moment, then is quenched in a most cold repose. XXI.

Alas! that all we loved of him should be, But for our grief, as if it had not been, And grief itself be mortal! Woe is mel Whence are we, and why are we? of what scene The actors or spectators? Great and mean Meet massed in death, who lends what life must borrow,

As long as skies are blue and fields are green, Evening must usher night, night urge morrow.

Month follow month with woe, and year wake year to sorrow

XXXIX.

Peace, peacet he is not dead, he doth not

He bath awakened from the dream of life-'The we, who, lost in stormy visions, keep With phantoms an unprofitable strife, And in mad trance strike with our spirit's knife Invulnerable nothings. We decay take corpses in a charnel; fear and grief Convulse us and consume us day by day, And cold hopes swarm like worms within ou living clay. XLVIII.

Or go to Rome, which is the sepulchre, Oh, not of him, but of our joy: 'iis nought That ages, empires and religions, there Lie buried in the ravage they have wrought; For such as he can lend,-they borrow no Glory from those who made the world their prey:

And he is gathered to the kings of thought Who waged contention with their time's decay, And of the past are all that cannot pass away. LU.

The One remains, the many change and pass, Heaven's light forever shines, Earth's shadows fly:

Life, like a dome of many-colored glans, Stains the white radiance of Eternity, Until Death tramples it to fragments.-Die, If thou wouldst be with that which thou dost

peek! where all is fied!-Rome's arure sky, Flowers, ruins, statues, music, words, are

The glory they transfuse with fitting truth to speak. LIII.

Why linger, why turn back, why shrink, my

Thy hopes are gone before; from all things here They have departed; thou shouldst now depart! A light is parsed from the revolving year, And man, and woman; and what still is dear Attracts to crush, repels to make thee wither, The soft sky smiles-the low wind whispersnear;

Of birth can quench not, that sustaining Love Which through the web of being blindly wove By man and beast and earth and air and se Burns bright or dim, as each are mirrors of The fire for which all thirst, now beams on me, Consuming the last clouds of cold mortality.

LV.

The breath whose might I have invoked in son Descends on me; my spirit's bark is driven Far from the shore, far from the tremb

throng Those shills were never to the tempest giv The massy earth and sphered skies are rive I am borne darkly, fearfully, afar; Whilst, burning through the inmost Heaven. The soul of Adonais, like a star,

Beacons from the abode wh

"Tis Adonnis calls! oh, hasten thither, No more let Life divide what Death can join together. LIV. That Light whose smile kindles the Universe, That Beauty in which all things work and move. That Benediction which the eclipsing Curse