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TODAY'S WEATHER. - Cloudy and threat-

# PORTLAND, THURSDAY, FEB. 21.

Very peculiar ideas of personal honor are harbored by Hon, A. S. Dresser, Joint Representative for Clackamas and Multnomah. Desiring nomination for the Legislature, he pledged himself, in the letter we print today, to support Mr. Corbett for the Senate. His letter also specifically included a pledge to join in a caucus and to vote for Mr. need do little more than call attention to the pitiful exhibit of duplicity set out on the first page of The Oregonian today. We should say, in view of this action, that neither his word nor his bond was good for anything. Was the pledge given on compulsion or under duress? What were the threats against Mr. Dresser's life, liberty or reputation that compelled him on the 10th day of April last to come to Portland and solicit aid to enable him to sit in the Legislature? What show of force left him no choice but to appear here as a man whose principal ambition in life was to help put Mr. Corbett in the Senate? Or, if we suppose that he labored under a misapprehension of the facts, what view did he form of Mr. Corbett as an honorable and high-minded gentleman, as a forceful man of affairs, as a prominent figure in the history of the Pacific Coast, that he has since seen reason to change? As Mr. Corbett has lived and tolled, saved, counseled and generously bestowed here for fifty years, so he was when Mr. Dresser sought to identify himself with him; so he is today. As Mr. Dresser was when he came to Portland with professions of friendship and loyalty on his lips, so he is today. That is, Mr. Dresser was a sneak then and he is a sneak now. Such men come and go.

From the Philippines news comes almost daily of progress by the authorities of the United States in pacification of the islands. Through a judicious admixture of generosity and severity-generosity to those who yield in good faith, severity towards those who are guilty of treachery, disloyalty and cruelty-steady change is taking place in the aspect of affairs, The civil commission is everywhere at work, and the more capable of the people are being invited to co-operation with the authorities of the United States in the work of civil government. The party friendly to the United States is rapidly gaining ground. Great numbers of the foremost Filipinos are uniting with and are lending aid to pacification of the country. It is the purpose and it will continue to be the purpose of the American people to establish in those islands a government as free and liberal and progressive as our own, fully in accord with the principles of liberty and selfgovernment, on which the American Republic rests. When this comes to be understood, as it surely will ere long, the Filipinos will not want the United States to withdraw. It is only the ambitious politicians who have made the trouble. Some of them have been killed, others have fled, a few have been deported, and numbers are supposed to be in hiding places, seeking a chance to escape from the country. Aguinaido has disappeared, nothing has been heard of him, with certainty, for more than a year, and the only remnants of his soldiery are a few groups of brigands, which our troops are hunting down. By constant exercise of kindness and show of respect for their rights, customs and prejudices the people are being won over rapidly. The outlook is excellent for complete establishment of peace and order.

The Salisbury Ministry is contemplating an extension of the land-purchase plan, by which tenants on Irish owners of the land they till and occupy. The money to purchase it from the landlord is lent to them out of a special and it is repaid to the state in ninetyeight semi-annual installments equal to end of forty-nine years they or their sons will own the title to the land. system was enacted under Gladstone's Ministry, about 30,000 peasant proprietors have been created by this method, for whom the land commission has adpeaceable and industrious tenants have een unwilling to sell on these terms, and the problem today is, What shall upon these fuel storehouses of the ages be done to induce the remaining land- is witnessed in the figures, which show dians or blue and white china dolls the hands of such skill as that which lords to sell their lands to the tenants? | that the coal output in Great Britain in | compared with "Becky" Sharp, who is | has piled up the steamer on the Morri-T. W. Russell, Member of Parliament 1900 was considerably more than 200,- Thackeray's only memorable fiesh and son bridge.

from Ulster, a strong Conservative, urges the government to extinguish non-resident landfordship by extending the land-purchase plan into a scheme of universal tenant ownership, which would require the staking of the imperial credit to the extent of at least \$486,000,000. Mr. Russell would add a state bonus to the price formerly offered, in order to induce landlords to sell. In face of this proposed vast extension of the present plan of land vances to the tenant, how stupid are the wild cries of the Clan-na-Gael that "Ireland has become a dying nation, dying of thirty years of Parliamentary agitation." What a barbaric medley was presented in proceedings which in-Britain's dead Queen, the singing of the Boer national anthem, followed by

an Irish national song!

The contention of the Democrats that the United States is bound by the Teller resolution, and therefore can take no action on the proposed Cuban constitution, is answered by the Republican leaders, who fairly say that "the Teller resolution is no pledge nor treaty; it is not superior to the Monroe Doctrine, one of whose provisions we violated when we interfered in the case of Cuba and took that colony away from Spain. It is at the utmost only a law of the United States, an expression of sentiment or expediency, constructed according to the light which Congress had at the time of its passage; it is change or repeal, and is no bar whatever to this country taking whatever action may be necessary to guard its interests in Cuba." There is undeniable from. force in this reply. It is clear as a matter of common sense that Cuba, for her own protection and national preservation, cannot afford to be independent of reciprocal relations of a most intimate character with the United States. If Cuba insists on absolute independence of the United States, why, then, she must put herself into a state of ample defense against Spain, when that mand on Cuba to pay an enormous debt which Cuba has repudiated. Without the Navy of the United States at her back. Cuba will not be able for twenty years to come to prevent Spain enforcing the payment of this great debt at the cannon's mouth. The United States, as a matter of national selfinterest, could not afford to see Cuba surrendered or sold to a foreign power. Corbett in that caucus. We think we If Cuba proposes "to paddle her own cance" henceforth, the United States does not desire to interfere, but the United States in self-defense is bound to see that no foreign power shall take exhibit and of Mr. Dresser's course of the craft when Cuba can no longer paddle it.

THE SECRET OF REFORM. "There is no law of social organization," says the Christian Register, "which will keep ignorance, self-indulgence, laziness, dishonesty and brutality from sinking to the low levels of shame and misery; there is no human power which can shut out an honest, virtuous, frugal community from progress toward the enjoyments of peace and prosperity." Here are facts worth repeating; facts the value of which no years impair and no sophistry can subvert. The history of the race attests them; life, individual and collective, everywhere mirrors them. "Hogarth's 'Idle Apprentice' and his 'Rake's Progress'," significantly declares the journal above quoted, "were not idle inventions. He pictured what he saw."

We are not to forget, though some times we seem in danger of so doing that the things he saw are still to be found. Suffering, shame, guilt, retribution, are real things provided for the idle and the dissolute, according to laws that are never broken. Men and women cannot be saved from these things by legislation. Those who can walk should not be carried. They should, on the contrary, be allowed to walk, and, refusing to do so, should, as eventually, in spite of all "help," they will, be left behind and taken but slightly into the great movement

known as progress. To assume the care of the children of an effortless, characteriess man is to encourage him and his kind in thriftless or dissolute habits. The "poor fellow" of the community where work is the standard of moral and financial character is in the first place self-elected to fill his lowly or dissolute station in life. The lowly is not necessarily unenviable, since if with it honesty, contentment and plenty abide, it represents an estate the value of which Kings may envy but cannot compute, It is well to reflect that any change that does not improve the individual quality of men and women represents imperfect effort, "All the brushes which civilization has invented for the human toilet would be useless in Central Africa; all the refinements of the table would be wasted upon the rude and roystering. But whatever awakens a desire for better things will suggest a way of getting them." Herein lies the secret of reform which they who pester Legislatures to pass personal purity laws and bedevil society in the interest of making the luxurles of life "free" for all have never yet discovered.

THE FUEL QUESTION IN ENGLAND. Among the resolutions that will be ture of Great Britain lies in the power Parliament. The price the tenant is al- the effect that the fuel question dislowed to offer averages a sum equal to turbs the far-sighted British manufacthe ordinary rent for seventeen years, turer more than any other of the many that now confront him. Simply stated, "he cannot shut his eyes to the meanabout one-half the former rent. At the | ing of \$3 59 coal." This opinion is fortified by well-known facts. All coal deposits in Great Britain are known, and Since 1885, when this land-purchase there are few fields that have not been worked for a long period. Prominent mining engineers predict that the work- the same block. Amelia is an amiable able seams of coal in Scotland will be practically exhausted in twenty-five domestic fowl; Ethel Newcome is a corvanced \$82,600,000. But landlords with years, and that the best of the coal in several English districts will not last longer than 1930. The ecormous drain

000,000 tons; the recklessness of this quoted points, is shown in the statement that one-fourth of this vast bulk

was exported. Anxiety upon this point is not new. Three years ago the Institute of Mining Engineers at the annual meeting in London strongly urged an export duty of 12 cents per ton on coal, but manufacturers took no notice of the proposition, and nothing came of it. The purchase through government ad- high prices of coal which have prevalled for the past eighteen months, however, presented an argument of another kind, and the earnest attention of manufacturers has been awakened to a question that threatens the basis of their industries. True, the danger cluded the hissing of the name of Great is not imminent, but a quarter of a century is not so long, and in the meantime serious embarrassment to trade, already boldly menaced by competition,

must result. As shown in the Consular report to metal trades in Great Britain have greatly declined since January, 1900. The difference in the beginning and at the end of that year was that between "enormous activity and practical stagnation." This decline was a feature of the last six months of the year, during which time American and German competition became sharply manifest. Especially in the early Autumn, offers of American iron and steel at reduced prices had a crushing effect on the market. In this emergency the increased cost of coal becomes serious, like any other enactment, subject to and, though but one factor in the vexatious problem that confronts British manufacturers of iron and steel, it is one that cannot be eliminated there-

AN IMMORTAL ADVENTURESS. Thackeray is the greatest novelist of the Victorian age. "Vanity Fair" is his greatest book, and "Becky" Sharp is its most memorable character. Why is "Becky" Sharp immortal? She was only a very brilliant, clever adventuress. This no more explains the impressive quality of the heroine of "Vanity power pops up some day with a de- Fair" than the fact that Sir John Falstaff was a most dissolute and worthless adventurer explains the fact that he is the most immortal character that Shakespeare ever drew, "Becky" Sharp is immortal for the same reason that Falstaff inspired "Prince Hal" to murmur over his supposed dead body, "We could have better spared a better man." "Prince Hal" knew that Falstaff was a llar, a thief, a coward, a cheat, a rake, a drunkard, but he could not forget the memory of his fascinating intellectual sparkle; his gibes, his flashes of merriment that were wont to set the table in a roar.

It is something so with "Becky" Sharp. She is an adventuress, a liar. a hypocrite when hard pressed to succeed in her intrigues, and yet she is a most brilliant and accomplished woman. Her natural brains are fine, her wit keen, her vivacity captivating. She admits that she reverences nothing but prosperity, admires nothing but success, and confesses that the hard lines of poverty in childhood and the petty grinding tyranny and insult she suffered in her life as a governess had made her into a woman without faith, hope or charity. She has a certain frankness at times inherited from her French mother, and in one of these moments said she would have found it very easy to be good if she had been born woman, Had she been a woman of been content to live and die a drudging governess, but she was full of talnature than intensely ambitious, has no use for virtue that is its own reward.

Virtues that declare no dividend in some personal or social advantages are not virtues, but infirmities, to "Becky" Sharp. She is of the same type of ambition as Beatrix in "Henry Esmond." She would not choose a dissolute life for its own sake, but had she been the wife of an honest peasant she would have left her husband without hesitation to be the mistress of a King. "Becky" Sharp, however, is a better woman than Beatrix, for if she could have captured a man whose character commanded respect among men and who could have supported her decently, instead of marrying a horse jockey and a gambler, like Captain Rawdon Crawley, she would have been a good wife, She despised Amelia for preferring worthless George Osborne to gallant William Dobbin, and she never was so proud of her husband as when he thrashed Lord Steyne. She shows her better nature when she exerts herself to persuade Amelia to marry Dobbin, despite the fact that Dobbin has just denounced her as a woman of disreputable character to Mrs. Osborne.

From start to finish, "Becky" Sharp is so cleverly drawn that she retains the sympathy if not the admiration of the reader to the last. We think of her early life as a brilliant, gifted child that never had any childhood in the humane sense of the word; of her life as a young woman, left an orphan without money or friends, obliged to become an ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-paid teacher in a school presided over by an ignorant, vulgar woman. This brilliant, friendless, poverty-stricken girl submitted by the council of the South resolves to make a marriage that of Scotland Chamber of Commerce for means rescue from penury at the first discussion at the annual meeting of the opportunity. She angles for stupid Jos Associated Chambers of Commerce, to Sedley and nearly lands that fat flounbe held next month in London, is the der; then she fascinates Sir Pitt Crawfollowing: "Resolved, That as the fu- ley and marries his shiftless son. The gambler-husband is a dull fellow, a of its manufactures, it is expedient that dissipated dragoon, whose ignorance the question of the continued exporta- and animalism soon wear out his weltion of coal should be considered, and come. The wife's brilliant wits are estates are enabled to become absolute a decision in regard to it reached." The soon employed successfully in increasanxiety betrayed in this resolution con- ing the family income and enlarging firms the opinion recently expressed in her area of distinguished, aristocratic an official report by Rufus Fleming. acquaintance. Then comes the intrigue appropriation made for that purpose by United States Consul at Edinburgh, to with Lord Steyne, its discovery, the separation between husband and wife. This is "Becky" Sharp's Waterloo. She has played her cards well, but luck has been against her. She has lost and she goes into social Siberia on the Continent, a comrade for gamblers and kindred shady folk.

"Becky" Sharp is Thackeray's greatest character; his only memorable woman, save Beatrix, who is a chip off creature, but a goose, Laura is a dull. rect, high-bred English girl; Blanche Amory is a very mean woman, without brains or passion enough to make Her interesting. They are all wooden In-

blood vital female figure. The failure drain, to which the resolution above of both Dickens and Thackeray to draw a fine, noble woman of the quality of the heroines of Scott, George Eliot or even Charles Reade, marks either the limitations of their experience or the power of their imagination. Thackeray evidently thought in a large way women tended to be either "Becky" Sharps or Amelias, modified somewhat by the fortuitous circumstances of early friendly formative influences, or women we find in Shakespeare or even in Fielding, whose Amelia is a far finer type of impressive good womanhood than anything wrought by Thackeray. Thackeray had seen the type of female adventuress he paints so powerfully in "Becky" Sharp. He never saw the type of Maggie Tulliver or Dorothea, so he never painted it.

As every thoughtful observer expected, the unrebuked, lawless violence of which reference is above made, the Mrs. Nation has begotten violence. A clergyman who led a band of riotous prohibitionists at Winfield, Kan., last week struck a barkeeper with a hatchet on the head and severely wounded him, and since that date a woman, the wife of a saloon-keeper, has been shot to death by a mob. The students in a Methodist college have declared in favor of lynch law. It is high time for the law and order element of Kansas to step in and enforce order, unless they wish to have the good name of their state disgraced throughout the country. The Kansas Senate the other day killed the bill restoring capital punishment. The representatives of the people have not manliness enough to restore the death penalty, but they omplacently view a mob inflict the death penalty in the most barbarous form of torture. The law was grossly violated when the mob burned a negro to death at Leavenworth, but Biblequoting Mrs. Nation did not sally forth with a hatchet to smash the windows of these barbarous outlaws. She reserved the protest of her hatchet for men whose lawbreaking consists in the illegal sale of liquor. If logical, she approves of lynch law, whether it appears in the form of roasting a negro or wrecking a "joint."

> It is now set forth with utmost confidence by medical science that the source of malarial fevers is the bite of mosquitoes, and that yellow fever, one of the malarial types, is produced or transmitted by a mosquito of a particular kind. The Pan-American Medical Congress, in session recently at Havana, authorized this statement:

The board declares that the specific cause of reliow fever is still unknown; that it can be ransmitted only by mosquitoes; that, in consequence, disinfection of clothing, premises and other things is unnecessary; that dirt and filth have nothing to do with the inception or the continuance of the disease-that it may occur and spread even in the cleanest locali-ties; and that only one kind of mosquito can convey the yellow fever.

An article on this subject from the Boston Herald, printed in The Oregonian today, will serve to give an idea of the nature of these discoveries and their importance. If the conclusions be correct, we have in them the most remarkable of all the discoveries of medical science.

Mr. MacLean, in the Canadian House of Commons, urges Canada to follow the example of Russia and impose a retallatory tariff upon the United States. The government representarich; and this is the clew to the whole tives made no reply; they are sensible men, who know that when it comes to ommonplace talents, she would have the matter of retaliation, the United States can squeeze Canada in various ways quite as hard as Canada can the ent and ambition, and was determined United States. The difficulties between to be a social queen or perish in the the United States and Canada can be the sense that she is a born sensualist. willingness to believe that compromise is not seldom sound statesmanship. Napoleon, but, like Napoleon, she is Canada could accomplish nothing by following Mr. MacLean's policy of a retaliatory tariff. Its imposition would only provoke retallation, and the result would be a long delay in obtaining a full and satisfactory settlement of the Alaska boundary question.

We were told by our reformers last Spring that it was shameful the way the charter of the City of Portland had been jockeyed with in politics. Promise was made that if their Legislative ticket were elected this wrong should be righted and a charter should be enacted solely for the good of the city, with no political trading. But in fact all jobbery of politics with the charter known heretofore-and it has been rank -pales into insignificance in comparison with the aftempt of the "delegation" at this session to trade everything in the city for votes for United States Senator, now and two years hence. Censurable as Simon has been, this discounts all his performances completely. He simply isn't "in it."

Strife between rallways in Oregon has brought into the Legislature a bill to compel all new roads, when built, to pass over or under other roads, at every crossing. In a state so new as Oregon, such regulation is premature. It would too greatly increase the cost of building new roads and would go far toward keeping new roads out of scarcely be entered without crossing existing roads. It would greatly burden short roads, to be built here and there, yet obliged to get into terminal points. In the hands of the great railroads, already established, it would be a heavy club with which to beat down small local enterprises.

Denounce the President for doing what is necessary in the Philippines without authority from Congress, and then keep Congress from enacting the authority. This is the anti programme, and nothing could be more beautifully

simple.

Shortages are reported in the school land accounts in 1894 and 1895. That was six and seven years ago, and this, we take it, is as closely upon the heels of such things as our Legislature can decorously tread.

Legislative animadversion upon labor conspiracies to injure persons and property of employers is resented by labor leaders at Washington and defeated at their solicitation. It is a significant

Mr. Mays and his friends are indefatigable in their factional activity with charter and other things. This is well. Make hay, etc. Opportunity may not pass their way soon again.

The compulsory pilot bill is an effort to force all pilotage on the river into

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA. The Latest, Perhaps, Greatest, Victory for Medical Science.

Boston Herald. Among the great achievements of sci-ence in the 19th century, our victories over disease give special distinction to e closing decade. Consumption, the ost fatal of all diseases, has been found the curable in its incipient stages by con tinuous living in pure air: diptheria has been conquered by the anti-toxine reme-dy; malarial infection has been traced the reverse. This is not the picture of to its sole cause in the bite of a certain species of mosquito, and this has just been followed by the corresponding discovery that yellow fever infection likewise originates with the same insect. This latest discovery is a direct outcome of the occupation of Cuba by the United States, and it is probably not too much to say that its value to humanity is immensely in excess of the cost of the war with Spain.

Yellow fever thus appears to be a particular virulent form of malaria. This seems to account for the close resem-blance of that disease to certain forms of malaria, so that at our Army hospit-als at Santiago in the late war, one was often mistaken for the other by the surgeons. These discoveries will not only effect radical changes in dealing with malaria and yellow fever, but economic results of far-reaching importance may be looked for. The knowledge of these diseases, and consequently of the proper methods of treating them, can hardly fall to change the relations of civilization to the tropical regions of the earth.

Malaria is a disease so universal in its range as to comprise vast areas of the temperate zone in its fields of infection as well as the greater portion of the tropics, where its most fatal forms pre-vail. It has, therefore, been the chief bar to spread of modern civilization in the tropics, and, in its guise of yellow fever, it has converted certain cities and districts into veritable plague spots; for instance, Havana, Vera Cruz, Rio da Janerio, and a large portion of the Afri-can Coast. Malaria and yellow fever have been chiefly responsible for the long accepted dictum that it is physically impos-sible for the white race to flourish in the tropics. With the source of the evil own, and the remedy accordingly made possible will not the dictum itself lose its authority, and the vast tropical re-gions, the most fruitful portions of the earth, be added to the undisputed domain of modern civilization, as represented the white race?

The white race can live and civilization flourish almost anywhere when infectious disease is kept away. As a rule, life is nore agreeable for most persons in warm weather than in cold, and in mild cli-mate than in a rigorous one. So with prop. er clothing and det life in tropical ellmates can probably be made comfortable and healthful. The main thing is to keep mosquitoes away. By the proper use of screens, and, perhaps, of cintments obnox-ious to insects, there should be no great difficulty in this, so that, with well arranged, portable nettings, it would even be possible to sleep safely in the open air. Hitherto the needed precautions against these insects have not been taken, since they have been regarded merely as realestly amovance wither then the terms. a painful annoyance, rather than the terble pests that they have been discovered

There are remedial means as well as While infection from mosquito bites can be diminished immensely by proper screening, etc., it can hardly be wholly avoided. But, in case this happens, the remedial methods that have been devised promise to make the illness slight and recovery almost certain, Professor Koch announces that he has been entirely successful with his experiments with inoculation against malaria, both to prevent infection and to cure; and like results are reported from applications of the yellow fever serum of Dr. Bellanza-

Altogether, the conquest of malaria and yellow fever must mean benefits inestimable for the human race. Here in this country yellow fever has inflicted enor-mous damage in the South, and that section has stood in constant dread of its inroads. With its nature known, it will not be a difficult matter to rid ports like Havana and Vera Cruz of it entirely, and different quarantine methods against its entrance in this country will be in order. And it seems likely that a new era in tropical civilization will date from the beginning of the 20th century, effort. She is not a dissolute woman in settled only by a spirit of justice and a at whose threshold these discoveries were

New York Times.

The Democrats in the Senate cannot eadily give up the notion that there is a Constitutional difficulty in the way of administering the new territory acquired by the United States through the treaty with Spain. We venture to commend to their careful attention the views of Al-bert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Jefferson, whose arguments finally prevailed with the President. Jefferson at first held that the acquisition of Louisiana required a Con-stitutional amendment to sanction the action he had taken. "Our peculiar se-curity," he wrote, "Is in the possession of a written Constitution; let us not make it a blank paper by construction. To this conception Mr. Gallatin, by far the soundest and clearest and most conscientious reasoner of Mr. Jeffer-son's Cabinet, not excepting Mr. Madison, who had not nearly his moral fidelity and courage, replied: To me it would appear, first, that the United

States as a Nation have an inherent right to acquire territory.

Second—That whenever that acquisition is by freaty, the same constituted authorities in whom treaty-making power is vested have a

onstitutional right to sanction the acquis Third-That whenever the territory has been acquired. Congress has the power either of admitting into the Union as a new state, or of annexing to a state with the consent of that state, or of making regulations for the gov-

ernment of such territory. Reviewing the clause that reserves to the states or to the people the powers not delegated to the United States, he points out that all treaty-making is forbidden to the states, and that the pow-er of acquiring territory, if reserved, Portland and other towns, which could must be reserved to the people at large.

He concludes:

If that be the true construction of the Co stitution, it substantially amounts to this, that the United States are precluded from and re-nounce altogether the enlargement of terri-tory; a provision sufficiently important and singular to have deserved to be expressly enacted. Is it not a more natural construction to say that the power of acquiring territory is delegated to the United States by the several provisions which authorize the several branches of Government to make war, to make treaties and to govern the territory

To this reasoning Jefferson, not un-aided by his sense of the tremendous political convenience of the doctrine, yielded.

Wins by Flattery.

Brooklyn Eagle.
The people of the state re-elect Senstor Hoar, and even revere him, because they know that he believes with all his heart that, however wrong they may on the Philippine question, they are imeasurably greater than the people any other state can possibly become. It is difficult to resist that kind of flattery, and in Massachusetts they do not try. They simply crown the flatterer with laurel.

From the "Misfit" Column.

Albany Democrat, Arthur Dunn, The Oregonian's Wash ington correspondent, has just been elect-ed president of the Gridiron Club, and re-cently presided at a banquet at which there were four Cabinet officers. And yet this corre Tongue spondent is a very stupid man.

The Ship-Subsidy Ship.

Philadelphia Times,
"I stand on the beach," says Hanna, But to save me I can't say hether that ship is heading for shore Or going the other way."

MANSFIELD ON STREET MANNERS. His Ideas Are Too Radical, but There Is Something in Them.

Chicago Tribune. Richard Mansfield criticises with great severity the manners of the men of the present day. He mourns because men no onger lift their hats to women with elabo rate and sweeping gestures and because they no longer rush to the curbstone and uncover when they see a lady approaching on the sidewalk. Mr. Mansfield has seen so closely associated with the character of Beau Brummel that it is only natural he should miss the stately and formal manners of an earlier day. But he is also a modern actor, and should therefore make more allowances for the greatly altered conditions of life which have brought with them a corresponding change in the manners of the people. If Chicago men, for instance, should adopt the rule of rushing to the curbstone when they see women approaching whom they know, and saluting dignifiedly as these women pass, they would be likely, while rushing to their saluting stations, to bump into and incommode seriously other pedes trians. On the crowded streets of a great city different rules of politeness must prevall than on a leisurely and fashionable boulevard.

It has been rarely charged against American men, even by the most prejudiced of their European critics, that they are lacking in deference to women. The criticism has more commonly been that in this country the average woman is a queen and the man her willing and obedient slave. Mr. Mansfleid would be the first to admit that true politeness is more matter of kindly deeds than of genuflections and gestures. And, judged by this standard, he would also probably agree he can get a rise or two out of Petti-that the modern American does not suf-grew, Grover will stand a good chance fer by comparison with his ancestors of for a third term. three or more generations ago.

At the same time it must be confessed that the quick, nervous, absent-minded business man of the present day does lack the graceful and stately manner of the typical "gentleman of the old school." That he would be benefited by a study of too much blamed for what he is not reeach age brings with it a change in man-ners. The average man is chiefly a product of his surroundings, in manners as in everything else.

## A Financial Monarch.

Raltimore Sun Mr. J. P. Morgan, of New York, is a inancial magnate of such tremendous importance that English speculators in the stocks in which he is interested are taking out insurance policies on his life to protect themselves in the event that a panic follows his death. Policies have een taken out in London, it is reported, which in the aggregate amount to many million dollars. Mr. Morgan consequently stands in the same class as the late Queen Victoria, whose life had been insured heavily by shrewd and thrifty Eng-lish tradesmen. The New York financier is represented to be in the best of health, with apparently many years before him. Englishmen have been startled, however, by his recent plunge into the billion-doilar steel pool. A man who engages in such gigantic operations, they argue, can not suddenly pass out of life without causing disturbances in the financial world. American insurance companies are more conservative than the British concerns, and none of them issue policies on use big flat trowels to make the surface the plan which seems to be in such general favor in England. Insurance of this kind is a form of gambling which differs little in principle from the most reckless games of chance. Mr. Morgan's present robust state of health warrants the expectation that he will attain a ripe old and the ship glides into the water as if age, in which event the insurance com-panies will collect enough premiums to protect them from loss. On the other hand, some sudden spell of illness might end his life at any time, entailing heavy losses upon the companies, and perhaps forcing some into bankruptcy. The game is a risky one for insurance concerns and PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS their stockholders.

### The Fing of England. New York Sun,

What is the "flag of England," meaning the national flag of Great Britain? This question has puzzled a good many Americans recently, and, according to one English writer, has puzzled even a good Squandret, Laura? He's such a spendil many Englishmen. The union flag-blue, with the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick upon it—ought really to be the national flag, but its use is restricted almost wholly to the army, the regiments of which have carried as the "Oueen's colors" for 60 years, and will now carry it as the "King's colors." With various devices this flag is used as the banner of certain high officials, as the what he will do.—Boston Transcript. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Viceroy Church—You say she's an enthusiae of India and the Governor-General of Can-

ada.

The British Navy uses the white sign, a white fing showing the red St. George's cross, with the union flag as a canton or small subdivision in the upper corner nearest the staff, and the Royal Naval Reserve uses the blue ensign-a blue flag with the union in the corner as a canton. The use of both white and blue ensigns is governed by stringent

laws Of course, the royal standard, or, more properly, royal hanner, being the personal flag of the sovereign, cannot be the national flag. The only other flag is the red mercantile flag, which is familiar to all, a red field, with the union as a canton in the corner. This probably must be taken as the British national flag; and so it seems to be accepted, the world over.

Oregon Already Has One Law,

Chicago Tribu Evil days are ahead of the cigarette. gitation looking to its suppression, in whole or in part, has spread over the land. An investigation just completed shows that the Legislatures in at least 13 states are considering the adoption of more or less drastic measures, that 11 states siready have laws on their statute books prohibiting the sale of the paperwrapped weed, and that the W. C. T. U. and other organizations are urging the adoption of stringent legislation in half

The states under the first head are; Minnesota, Indiana, West Virginia, Nebraska, Kansus, Massachusetts, Michigan, Delaware, North Carolina. Under the second head are: Rhode Island. Vermont,

Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Georgia. Among the states where the women and schoolteachers are seeking to arouse their legislators to action are:

Bush, Wisconsin.

So far as known, but two states in the entire 45 are paying no particular attentive 45 are paying no particular attentive 45 are paying no particular attentive for the within a painter, in a cottage I; entire 45 are paying no particular atten-tion to the subject-Wyoming and Louis-

### The Door Opened Toward Him. Youth's Companion.

lana.

Right side and wrong side lie so close together that the ability to generalize from a single example—Emerson's defini-tion of genius—is sometimes misleading. A New Orleans lawyer who was recently asked to talk to the boys of a business school prefaced his address by a few extempore remarks:
"My young friends," he said, "as I approached the entrance to this room I no-

ticed on the panel of the door a word eminently appropriate to an institution of this kind. It expresses the one thing this kind. It expresses the one thing most useful to the average man when he steps into the arena of life. It was-"
"Pull!" shouted the boys, with a roar of laughter, while the horrifled politician recognized that he had taken for his text | State for state, with all attendants, who would the wrong side of the door.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Is 'the state song to be "Just One Sen-

"The Dark and Bloody Ground" seems

to have shifted to Kansas. The massacre of women is not the most

effective way to promote temperance re-People who have railroads which they

them down.

Naturalists declare that the lobster is scoming extinct. They should push their

eed in their business had better nail

avestigations a little further. The members of the Legislature may think they are tired, but they ought to

Edwin Markham has been called the Alfred Austin of America. Puzzle-Find

see the condition of the public,

the man who got the worst of it. There is yet a little time left for work if the legislators feel that they would be

benefited by a change of employment, Now it is reported that General Wheeler

wants to go back to Congress. Nothing is too desperate for the game old fighter,

The London newspapers say they see the end of the Boer war. Those London newspapers are always looking backward.

Altgeld is abusing Grover Cleveland, If

The Mexican Herald does not believe that the Mexican dollar can be driven out of the East. "The blg business houses of the Far East," It says, "and the Chinese compradores, always accustomed to the repose and ease which were then the the Mexican dollar, give it the preferrule is also true. But he should not be ence. Few other coins have been better received in any part of the world. And sponsible for. The world changes and any one who knows the intense conservatism of the Chinese may well doubt if, even in the Philippines (where there are not a few Chinese traders), a new dollar can wholly drive out the time-honored Mexican coin. On the mainland the Mexican dollar is a standard of value, and the Chinese are marvelously well acquainted with every feature of it, and can detect a counterfeit in the dark!"

> An official of Cramp's shippard says that it costs from \$4000 to \$5000 to launch a battleship. "The building of the ways for the ship to slide down over is the main item, and then comes the greasing," he said. "Every inch of timber over which the vessel slides must be covered with a lubricant. Different firms use different substances, but soap and tallow form the main ingredients of them all. At the Cramps's we use a layer of beef tallow and a layer of soft soap, and, taken altogether, between one and a half tons of the stuff is required to put a move on the average battleship. The tailow is spread on first, to the depth of about three fingers, and the workmen over the soft soap, which is just thick enough to run, or about the consistency of tar. As a general thing, the double coating answers the purpose admirably it was sailing on air. If it sticks, as has happened in a few cases, it is likely to spring some of the vessel's plates, and accidents of that kind are so costly that nothing is spared to avert them,

. Mand-I don't like to see you throwing your-self at Fred. Elizabeth-Why not? He's a good catch.-Tit-Bits.

A Tempting Thickness,-"Is that ice thick nough to skate on, little boy?" only jest thick enough to try and see if it's thick enough!"-Puck.

That's Why .- "How can you go with Fred me."-Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Mostly Bluster.- "The man who is waging war on the modern prizefight is a regular Don Quixote." "You think so?" "Of course; he's only fighting windmills."—Philadelphia Press. Carrie (joyfully)-Harry has proposed to me! Bertha-Oh, well, I wouldn't mind. He's such an odd creature, you know. You never can tell

Church-You say she's an enthusiastic Christian Scientist? Gotham-Well, I should say so! Why, she can eat a plate of stewed tripe and think it's ice cream.—Yonkers Statesman. She Was Posted.—"The bride must have studied the marriage service a long time." "What makes you think so?" "When the efficiating clergyman faitered she prompted htm."-Chicago Record.

Observing the Proprieties .- Mrs. Chugwater -Josiah, that niece of mine down in Aurora has married the silm-legged young fellow from St. Louis who used to come and see her now and then. She sends me her wedding cards. supposewe ought to make some reply. Mr. Chugwater-Certainly. Send her our regrets or something of that kind.—Chicago Tribune.

(James Whitcomb Riley's tribute to his friend.)

He would have holiday—outworn, in sooth, Would turn again to seek the old release, The open fields—the loved haunts of his youth, woods, the waters, and the paths of The rest-the recreation he would choose

He his abidingly; long has be served And greatly—aye, and greatly let us us Our grief, and yield him nobly as he deserved. Perchance-with subtler senses than our own And love exceeding ours—he listens thus To ever-nearer, clearer, pipings blown From out the lost lands of Theocritus.

Or hanly he is beckoned from us here. By knight or yeoman of the booky wood Or, chained in roses, haled a prisoner

Before the blithe Immortal, Robin Hood. Or mayhap, Chaucer signals, and with him And his rare fellows be goes pligriming;

Or Walton signs him o'er the morning brit Of mystic waters, 'midst the dules of Spring, Ho! Whereso'r he goes, or whosoe'r He fares with, he has bravely earned the

boon. Be his the open, and the glory there Of April buds, May blooms and flowers of

Be his the glittering dawn, the twinkling dew The breathless pool or gush of laughing

Of all his loveliest dreams.

Cleon and L.

Cleon hath a dozen fortunes, not a penny 1; Yet the poorer of the twain is Cleon, and not I. Cleon, true, possesseth acres, but the land-

scape I; Half the charms to me it yieldeth money cannot buy.

Cleon harbors sloth and duliness, freshing He in velvet, I in fustian, richer man am L Cleon is a slave to grandeur, free as thought

Cleon fees a score of doctors, need of none have I; Wealth-surrounded, care-environed, Cleon fears Death may come; he'll find me ready-happier

Cleon sees no charms in nature, in a daisy I: Cleon hears no anthems ringing in the sea and sky; Nature sings to me forever, earnest listener I;

change? Not L.