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TODAY'S WEATHER-Occasional rain, with YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum perature, 40; minimum temperature, 31; pre-cipitation, 0.01 inch.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, DEC. 20.

This is a very pretty plea for Philippine welfare, formulated by the House Democrats, who declare their purpose to vote for 25 per cent of the Dingley rates if they can't get free trade. Their plous professions are wholly discredited by the fact that in the closing hours of the last session, ten months ago, they stubbornly refused to co-operate in exactly such a compromise measure of beneficence. The earnest efforts of Mitchell and Foraker in the Senate and by Representative Tongue and others in the House, to reduce the 75 per cent duty finally enacted to some reasonable figure were bitterly resisted by the Democrats of both houses, for no other than the unworthy purpose, frankly assumed, of putting the Republicans in as deep a hole as possible. As the bill would be oppressive anyhow, the worse it was the etter it would suit them. The more votes they would get in last November's elections. When these same patriots come into the court of public opinion now, therefore, and exploit their high and disinterested patriotism, we shall do them the honor to believe nothing they say. It is disconcerting to see the alleged Opposition constituted of such ignoble material. Oregon has reason to be proud of the fact that Senator Mitchell and Representative Tongue are in the forefront of battle for liberal treatment of Philippine trade. Their best efforts will be directed to stimulate and encourage development of trans-Pacific commerce and to aid the beneficent purposes of the Administration, the while inistration exerts itself rocally to kill the commerce of Oregon by shipping its Philippine supplies from Seattle and San Francisco.

Secretary Elihu Root has either di-War Department for unfair and constart discrimination against the City of Portland and the State of Oregon. The War Department has refused to charter vessels from Portland on the ground that they couldn't get into the river at the very moment they were lying at Portland docks. It has ordered supplies shipped to Seattle because there were no vessels at Portland, and then ordered the vessels around to Seattle because the supplies were there. It has never shipped or disembarked troops or supplies here when it could possibly invent an excuse to ship or disembark It ships Washington troops from Washington ports and Oregon troops from California or Washington ports. Every bid it receives for transportation or supplies is so manipulated in terms or award as to favor S attle and discriminate against Portland, The Oregon delegation in Congress, which perjures its soul on every issue the Administration is interested in, is spurned with contempt in order to reward George Turner, of Seattle, who stands up in the Senate of the United States to call McKinley, Roosevelt and Root tyrants, liars and murderers. It gets bids on a contract, and nothing changes its desire to please Seattle but its equally strong inclination to favor San Francisco. The War Department's dispensation of transports and supply contracts has been characterized by no fairness, business ability or reason, but by unfairness, extravagance and favoritiem. Whether this is the way a War Department should be run or not, we shall not pretend to say. We merely state the facts which are susceptible of

It is a striking fact that three bills have been introduced in Congress, almost simultaneously, for alleviating the doubt whatever that much larger note issues could be granted on present securities with perfect safety. Mr. Fowler's bill seems to savor strongly of his own peculiar crotchess, and in any event the workability of his plan will depend ost solely upon the provisions for redemption and retirement of the special mes-points on which the press reports are inadequate. Senator Depew's measure is far more likely to be acceptable in these respects, inasmuch as the Senator, who is himself wholly guileless in currency as all other questions of serious import, doubtless has received his bill from financiers in New York who know something. The decision of the Republican members to restrict their currency reform efforts to the single nothing but a very feeble naval support. proposal of emergency circulation is in with the recommendations made in this paper nearly two years ago, and cause Germany had no confidence in our hamd upon the now conceded considerations that only so could the otherwise mountable opposition of the oppoents of branch banking, Subtreasury ment, silver recognition, etc., be for recognizing the Southern Confederided. It ought certainly to be pos- acy and the cause of the Union would to get a simple measure of this port through Congress at this short ses-

sion. An emergency currency, based on the assets of the banks, including their deposits of bonds, will educate the masses in the proper functions of a bank and in the automatic expansion and contraction belonging to every scientific currency. The law should by all means provide, not only for prompt retirement, but for the actual redemption of individual banks' notes by the approved processes to which our practice hitherto is almost an utter stranger.

While there is nothing severely omin ous in the Iron Trade Review's diagcosis of the market, printed yesterday, the unsatisfactory condition of this basic industry of our manufacturing activity is such as to justify uneasiness. Iron has long been established as the trustworthy barometer of business, and the Iron Trade Review says that while the steel trust is extending its grasp in the direction of monopoly, pig iron suffers a on the one hand demand for iron exceeds the supply, and furnace stocks are ing off, to the weakening of values. The etary laws at the current session of Congress." If reassurance had to depend on this broken reed, the prospect would be slim indeed. Meanwhile it is instructive to read what the veteran broker, Henry Clews, thinks of the situ-

credit has been over-expanded. The financial horizon is not by any means clear, and the long-distance view calls for continued prudence. Even in the interior there are signs of a halt. The iron trade, though well sold ahead, is less pressed with orders than a year ago. Prices have been shaded and kept down, perhaps to discourage new competition, and the premiums paid for prompt delivery have disappeared. Railroad earnings show large gross returns, but the gains are less pronounced and in-creased expenses are manifest in smaller net creased expenses are manifest in smaller be returns. The coal situation is proving an em-harmassing feature in the situation; not only in the scarcity of an article of prime necessity but also in the enhanced cost of manufactur. ing which it imposes. Silver is selling at low-record prices, throwing an unsettling element into trade with silver-using countries and checking our exports of cotton goods.

STUPID SLANDER OF BRITAIN.

President Andrews, of Nebraska University, has broken loose again. In 1896 he was the champion of free silver at 16 to 1, and he has since appeared periodically as the advocate of various "wildcat" social and political opinions. President Andrews today thinks the Monroe Doctrine has been "snubbed" and its prestige lowered because of our non-intervention in the matter of the coercion employed by the allies to make Venezuela apologize and pay damages for her arrest and imprisonment of British and German subjects. President Andrews thinks the Administration should have acted exactly as President Cleveland did "under circumstances similar." Under circumstances identical when the British government seized Corinto, in Nicaragua, and "held up" its customs until Nicaragua paid the demands of Great Britain President Cleveland was absolutely ellent, because he knew, what President Andrews does not appear to know, that the Monroe Doctrine simply warns the powers of Europe that any attempt to extend their domain on this continent will be regarded as an unfriendly act. Great Britain is at liberty to do as she pleases in the matter of her occupa tion of Egypt; she is responsible to nobody for her continued occupation of that country, save the powers of Europe, der a foreign protectorate, but Great Britain and Germany both know that any attempt to appropriate the territory of any Souh American State would be at once resented by the United States. Great Britain and Germany are only doing today what we did to Paraguay and what we would do tomorrow to Turkey if it were necessary and the time and opportunity were favorable.

Ignorance concerning what the Monroe Doctrine is might fairly be expected of the ordinary American who reads little and seldom thinks straight, but we have the right to expect a sounder his torical knowledge and more dispassion ate judgment from an educated man who has had the advantage of European travel and has been in swift succession the president of two colleges. President Andrews always has a live bat in his brain, whether he undertakes to talk finance or politics. But the silliest and most ignorant word uttered by Andrews is when he says "the British heart is as full of hate of us as ever it was, and chances to snub us and humble us, and would crush us if it could." An American of decent intelligence and reading knows that great nations are neither friendly nor hostile because of petty personal prejudice or social likes or po litical hates: Nations are not impulsive schoolboys nor untutored Indians nursing a blood feud. Great nations keep the peace or break it in obedience to the dictates of national self-interest. From this point of view there is no nation on earth that has so much to gain by keeping the peace with the United States as Great Britain, nor is there any nation that has so much to lose by any serious misunderstanding.

Great Britain knows that the United States is the best customer she has in the world, and that in event of war between Great Britain and any of the great Continental powers of Europe she would not have a single friend or permanent ally. She knows that the United States, from commercial self-interest, would be compelled to interfere to save her food export trade with England be ing treated as contraband of war. There is no possible chance of any collision of common interests between Great Britain and the United States on this continent. Furthermore, the time has never been since the Civil War when Great Britain manifested any hostility toward America, and if the powers that be in Great Britain had really been bitterly hostile, Napoleon III would have succeeded in his efforts to obtain recognition for the Southern Confederacy. The British goverament refused to join with France even as late as our great defeat of Chancellorsville, in May, 1863. Had it recognized the Confederacy in 1862, our year of unbroken defeat, every nation in Europe would have done so, save Russia, and Russia could have given us late London dispatch, the attention of Germany was at that time more unfriendly even than Great Britain, be-Had Great Britain joined France in 1862, Germany could not have been blamed

men; and so were the working masses middle classes. If we had cause of complaint because we had not more friends, the South had cause to complain that was no time in the Civil War when the recognition of the Confederacy by Great Britain would not have carried Germany and France with it, and France was easelessly begging Great Britain to join with her in recognition. For some of the hostility of Great Britain we were to blame ourselves through our lawless seizure of Mason and Slidell, and through our reluctance to cut loose from all future recognition of human slavery. On the whole, no intelligent reader of modern history can refuse to admit that decline. The Iron Age reports that while no nation in Europe has since 1815 wrought us more good and less harm than Great Britain. Our present posilight, on the other hand importers of tion under the Monroe Doctrine we owe foundry iron have done very little in to the instigation and warning of European markets lately and are hold- George Canning. But for Mr. Canning's prompting of President Monroe, the Financial Chronicle looks gloomly upon | Monroe Doctrine might never have been the situation, and seems to depend for uttered. Great Britain does not hate us relief solely upon "changes in our mon- and would no more "crush us if it could" than a sensible man would wring the neck of a goose that laid a golden egg. We are Great Britain's best cuetomer, her only natural ally in war or peace.

PAYMENT OF INDEMNITY.

The President's message to the United States Senate recommending the payment of indemnity to the heirs of certain Italians killed by a mob in July, 1901, at Erwin, Miss., will probably be acted upon affirmatively, because it is the only decent thing to do in such cases. Of course, the state government of Mississippi ought to pay the indemnity, but the State of Mississippi, like all the other state governments in such cases, refuses to give any satisfaction. The United States Government is not legally liable for this failure of the State of Mississippi, but in all such cases Congrees, on the recommendation of the President, has hald indemnity as an act of grace. When the mob in New Orleans wrecked the houses of Spanish residents in the Crittenden riot of 1851, our Government paid indemnity to the outraged Spaniards. We paid indemnity to China because of the anti-Chinese massacre at Rock Springs, Wyoming; we paid indemnity under President Harrison to the heirs of Italians murdered by the mob in Louisiana, and under President McKinley to the heirs of Ital-

ians murdered by the mob in Texas. President Harrison, in one of his mes sages, urged the enactment of a law by which such crimes against subjects of a foreign nation could be tried and disposed of in the Federal Court on presentation of the facts by the foreign government making the appeal for justice, but the Southern and Northern Democrats defeated its favorable consideration. In equity and international comity, our Government is wise to pay indemnity, and also on the broad grounds of selfish public policy, for if we should refuse to pay indemnity on the ground that under our Federal Constitution the General Government was not responsible for the crimes of the ing state, then the aggrieved foreign powers would proceed to coerce Louisiana by bombarding New Orleans, Louislana would claim protection from the terest Egypt was originally placed unto our great moral disgrace and humilia- for a grave in Arlington, where so many ore the civillan not be a very serious matter for Italy to undertake to collect damages by force of terms will be fulfilled. arms from Louisiana, but it would be a very serious matter for Great Britain, France, or even Germany, to undertake to coerce Louisiana on our refusal to

pay indemnity. So, while the payment of indemnity by our Government in such cases is termed an "act of grace," since we deny our constitutional liability, it is really an act of sound public policy, for a refusal of redress from both state and National Governments would subject us to a foreign war. If an American citizen should be murdered by the mob in any of the provinces of Italy, whether Lombardy, Venice, Piedmont or Sardinia, our Government would instantly exact indemnity of the government of the kingdom of Italy. We should hold Great Britain responsible for the lynching of an American citizen in Ireland, or France for the murder by a mob of an American, whether he was murdered in Normand; These powers would admit their liability and would pay indemnity, and it is not easy for them to understand how the United States Government is not liable when Louislana refuses justice.

The problem of a pure milk supply for the city is a serious one. A few conscientious dairymen may be doing their best to furnish pure milk, but there is every reason to believe that cows in a majority of the dairies are stalled and bedded in filth that forbids the possibility of a wholesome milk supply. Then the milkers are careless, and, as judged by the cloudy streaks in the bottom of a quart of milk that has stood for an hour, permit dirty water to drip from their hands into the milk pail. It may be impossible to correct all of the minor matters that contribute to an impure milk supply. Perhaps the suggestion of Commissioner Bailey that certificates be issued to dairymen whos dairies have withstood the test of the law, such certificates to be revoked when at any time they fall below the standard, would be beneficial. When taken in conjunction with another suggestion that the names of dairymen who do not meet sanitary requirements be published, the plan could scarcely fail to be productive of good. Having inexpensiveness to commend it, the plan is at least worth trying.

finance is involved in the claims of Great Britain and Germany against Venezuela. If these great powers succeed in collecting their claims against the turbulent little republic, will they take the same course with other debtor states in that vicinity? According to a bankers and investors of that city, where there are many creditors of Central and South American countries whose accounts are in default both in "greenback" finance and expected us to interest and principal, has been called to the situation. It appears that within the last fifty years London has negotiated loans and supplied capital for various railway and mining operations in Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, the Argentine

Britain, but Prince Albert was our the debts were contracted at high rates | SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS friend, and after his death Queen Vic- of interest, which proved very tempting toria was, and so were the great states- to investors but which were followed by men, Cobden, Bright and Disraell; so a collapse of the enterprises projected were many other distinguished English- and failure to keep up the promised payments. In some instances an arof the great cities and the leaders of the rangement was made whereby syndicates assumed the debts in return for concessions by which they could carry on a profitable trade. But a great many our friends were the strongest, for there claims have never been adjusted. It is estimated that bankers in London alone have lost, or practically so, \$300 000,000 in such investments. And now the losers are inquiring why, if some of these bad debts can be collected by force of arms, the same process may not be followed in regard to others. The United States is well out of this muddle, and will, no doubt, take care to keep out by declining to furnish the guarantee desired by Great Britain that Venezuela will comply with the terms of settlement to be arranged by arbitration.

> The international sanitary conference of the American Republics urges in a strong resolution that suitable precautions be taken for the protection of the laborers on the proposed isthmian canal from malarial and yellow fever. It is well known that the sickness and mortallty that attends the excavation of canals through a malarious district are great. It is urged that an officer in charge of sanitary matters during the construction proposed be made a member of the Canal Commission, with full power in his department to order and cause to be enforced if necessary such sanitary measures as may be deemed There is in this demand of prudent. physicians and sanitarians the keynote to foresight that sees in the ounce of prevention that which is more efficaclous than the pound of cure. If the sickness and mortality that have so far attended excavation of the Panama Canal are to be repeated, it may fitly be asked, Of what practical benefit to human health and life in an emergency has been the discovery of the microber of these deadly fevers?

The Cree Indians in Montana have made a smallpox epidemic among them pay. Not so the state, however. quarantine camp was established for them near Havre, where they were confined and cared for six weeks. At the end of this time all the clothes and bedding belonging to them were confiscated and burned, and each Indian was given a new suit of clothes, blankets and bedding, the entire cost to the state being \$6000. Think of a band of plains Indians, each one of whom is clean for the moment and dressed in new clothes! The eight would be well worth traveling miles to see, but any one desirous of thus gratifying his curiosity will have to hie him swiftly upon his journey, as the renovation of the Crees took place on the 17th inst., and its effects will soon be lost in the smoke and foul odors of the tepee, the indulgence in firewater and the noble red man's rooted antipathy to soap and water.

The body of Mrs. Grant will be taken to New York City from Washington today, after simple funeral services in the Metropolitan Methodist Church, of which she had long been an attendant. Tomorrow morning it will be committed to the tomb on Riverside Drive with military bonors befitting the station in people of Louisiana or any other offend. life which she held as wife of America's greatest soldier. It was upon the stipulation that she, when her time came, be allowed to rest by her husband's side that Mrs. Grant consented to the en-General Government, and we would tombment of General Grant in New world. It might of his comrades rest. Her stipulation was granted, however, and tomorrow its

> good until the other is told finds verification from day to day in the evidence given before the Coal Commission, now in the interest of the operators, now of the miners. Fair-minded men arise from the perusal of this testimony each morning with a feeling of indignation and, impatience, to which is added that of honest doubt as to whether any reason able or just settlement of the troubles in this sorely troubled mining district can be reached by the eminent men patiently diving from day to day after the bottom facts in this controversy between labor and labor and labor and capital.

> John Beaton, a Missoula boiler-maker, has supreme confidence in the strength of his brawny arms and the staying qualities of his wind. He is anxious to test these against Champion Jeffries or Bob Fitzsimmons, one or both. Since both puglilists are eager for the fray, the Montana man (or brute) will be given a chance to prove, if he can, that legitimate labor develops strength and muscle that can stand for six furious rounds the strength developed by scientific athletic training. There can hardly be but one result to such an encounter, and the friends of the bold son of Vulcan only hope that he will be knocked out early in the fray, and thus avoid cruel punish ment

The rededication of St. John's Catholic Church at Oregon City last Sunday morning was an occasion of peculiar is terest in that the services were reminiscent as well as religious. Dr. John McLoughlin of sacred memory donated the lot on which this church stands in 1841, and the little gray structure that has long been a landmark of pioneer times in Oregon City was dedicated five years later. A state has been carved out of a wilderness since then, and, as is fitting, the old has given place to the new in St. John's Church building.

New York Evening Post The nature of the claims of England and Germany against Venezuela has not yet been made public. There has been a general assurance that they are not private claims, but those of government against government. The policy of England in respect of private claims was determined long ago. It was decided that she would not become the underwriter of investments of her citizens in other countries. If Englishmen bought the bonds of Mississippi or of Argen-tina, and those states defaulted or repudiated, she would not undertake to collect the money, since such a policy might involve her in perpetual war. But if Englishmen should invest money in good faith in houses, factories, ships or other property in foreign countries in accordance with the laws thereof, or on the faith of treaties, and if said countries should confiscate the property or commit other outrage upon the English investor, she would make reclamation as investor, she would make reclamation as a government, but would not necessarily go to war to enforce the claim. This is a timated that Great Britain has pressed no claims upon Venezuela that are not within its terms. The claims of Germany

Helped to Make Oregon History. Eugene Register.

The death of Solomon Hirsch removes one of the prominent characters in the history making epoch of Oregon.

They Remember Dewey of Yore. Walla Walla Union.

With Dewey hovering about, there is not much danger of European countries taking too many liberties along the South American coast.

The Fultonian Prepossession.

To caucus or not to caucus, that seems

to be the question. Whether to unite at

end the struggle or refusing stand

the right man, nominate him

out and prolong the struggle perhaps elect none and hinder important legisla-tion—to fight and then to lose; aye, there's the rub. Our preferences and our ambi-tions make scrappers of us all. Two Widows of Great Presidents.

Pendleton Tribune. The death of Mrs. Grant leaves but two of the widows of great Presidents who are held in tender memory by the people of this country. Mrs. Grant lived through a long widowhood, and Mrs. Garfield, her intimate friend, and Mrs. McKinley are still among the living. General Grant died in 1885 and President Garfield in 1881. For nearly 20 years the women who had shared their greatness remaind faithful to their memory. Both were noble women, home-loving and affectionate, but capable of filling the places of high re-sponsibilities that came to them through the greatness of their husbands.

We Extend Our Sympathies,

Spokane Spokesman-Review. The Spokesman-Review's special New Year's edition, to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the birth of Spokane, will be in the usual newspaper form, and will contain about 40 pages. In many respects it will be the most interesting and valuable publication yet issued from the Spo-kane press. It will tell of the struggles of the pioneers, of their small beginnings, of the rapid growth of an empire, and of present day conditions. There will be illustrations showing the various stages of the city's existence, including numer-ous halftones of photographs taken before the great fire of 1889. Other pictures will portray the mines, the farms, the or-chards, the forests and the ranges. Many of the articles will be written by repre sentative citizens.

Adverse View of Judge Hogne,

Salem Journal. . The conduct of a Municipal Judge who makes the rounds of the gambling places and then tells the names of his friends or fellow-citizens he saw there is, after all, a question of propriety. Many persons will say it is not the proper sphere or duty of a person elected to hold a criminal court. The duty of pursuing crime in its haunts would seem to not devolve upon the wearer of the ermine. Pretending to tell whom he saw there and whether such persons were gambling or not, and then getting into the newspapers with his information, first smacks of the sensational and then of self-advertising. If Mr. Hogue had taken the names of the persons and places and gone to the Dis-trict Attorney with the information, he would have been in a far more dignified attitude. But, summoned by the District Attorney and forced to give the names jailing of his municipal honor, he is in a very unattractive light, and at best can only plead that he was out of his proper -if not worse.

The "Wide-Open" Experience.

Spokane Chronicle. Chief Sullivan, of Senttle's police force, as been indulging in a little talk as to reflections may be of interest to Spokane opic, who like to know what methods are effective in driving undesirable charecters out of town. Here is a part of his

Yes, things do seem better, but one never knows when it will break out afresh again. I feel that my move in placing plain clothes officers throughout the residence districts has. othing to do with it. At least I ho it will have the desired effect. Since gam-bling has closed dozens of gambling-house hangers-on and general booters have left the city. We always notice that crime is less when that condition of affairs exists. that the grand jury is soon to be in session there will be more of them leave. It's a cinch that there will be no open gambling in Seattle until after the grand jury finishes its work. and perhaps not then.

That's a pointer coming straight from town that has been "wide open" please the most pronounced advocate of "encouraging people to spend their money," and is now making spasmodic efforts to be half-way decent again, Take t and draw your own conclusions t; and whatever these may be, let Spokane take care that the toughs driven out of Scattle shall not be permitted to resume their lawlessness here.

They Might Do That. Dalles Times-Mountaineer

votes last June said they preferred T. T. Geer to Colonel C. E. S. Wood for United States Senator, they knew what they were about. To say that they did not i ng a serious reflection upon the intelligence of the Oregon voter. Their vote was an instruction to the Legislature of what they wanted done. We do not be lieve they exercised good judgment ecommending Geer for the Senate. fact, we believe it would be a mistake elect him to that office. Certainly was a mistake to elect him Governor But the verdict of the people has been rendered. They have said in unmistakable terms that it was their desired that he should be elected to the Senate Every Democratic member of the Legis-lature will unquestionably deem it his duty to support Colonel Wood for the Sen-Every one of them will heed the instructions given him by his constituents On the other hand, the Republicans of Oregon voted for Mr. Geer and thereby instructed the Republican Representa tives in the Legislature to elect him to the Senate. This they will not do. But when they refuse to accede to the will of the people, and by their acts say no instruction which the people may give them will be heeded, they should at least have the decency to repeal the Mays law.

Considerable amusement has been pro voked by the statement from Portland that the Northern Pacific intended to extend its lines down the Columbia for the purpose of shipping its wheat over the bar. The Portland mind was jubilant at the time the statement was made Some of the ships that had been trying to get away had succeeded after rather less than 40 days of waiting, an achievement regarded there as a veritable triumph. The Northern Pacific has expended millions of dollars in the erection of wareiouses and the creation of termina Tacoma. It has here the best facilities that exist anywhere for handling grain. Whenever a ship has been loaded it can go to sea. There is no hindrance in the way, no bar, no waiting for a favoring tide. The ship is already in deep water That a company so equipped should seek to turn traffic to channels where handling of it is slow, dangerous and expensive is hardly worth consideration. If there could be a scheme for diversion of the Columba traffic to Puget Sound, it would have at least the element of com-mon sense behind it. Portland is desperate, but there is no occasion for it to be ridiculous. It is losing its prestige, and, of course, is sorry for this, but it is a worthy town, and deserves prosperity. It can hardly obtain this by the weaving THE CYNIC'S SELF-DECEPTION.

Kansas City Star. Phillips Brooks once made the kindly criticism of Harvard University that it turned out men who were more afraid lest they believed something untrue than lest they failed to believe some truth. Perhaps it is as well that some people are inclined to be skeptical on all matters. Buckle used to contend that civilization had its origin in skepticism, and that to the critical attitude will be due all the progress that the world can hope to make. Yet there is danger of overdoing the doubting inclination. Many a man who prides himself on his ability to penetrate shams is the dupe of his own skepticism. He has as distorted a view of things as the person who obstinately refuses to see any multipes exercised once. any motives except good ones. The ex-tent to which a man may be deceived by his own smartness frequently appears in politics. A professional politician who, as Croker said, is working for his own pocket all the time, frequently has no conception of the motives of such a man, for instance, as President Roosevelt. When the President was Police Commissioner of New York a certain politician in the administration was fighting his efforts for decent government and blocking every move he tried to make. Jacob Riis happened to be in the office when a political pened to be in the onice when a political police officer came in and attempted to curry favor with his chief by urging a raid on a disreputable place, where he had information that the enemy would be found that night. Riis did not know the man's errand at the time, but he heard Roosevelt exclaim: "No, str. I don't Roosevelt exclaim: "No, str. I don't fight that way." That police officer would probably have put the man down a "suck-er" who should have told him that the Police Commissioner would not seize any opportunity to strike at his opponent. Justin McCarthy tells how Disraeli observed in a conversation with John Bright: "Of course, we are both in poli-tics for the glory of it." And when Bright protested that he was in Parliament only because he thought he could do something there for his country. Dis-raell smiled cynically, shook his head and walked away. For all his shrewdness, he could not understand such a character as Bright's. Voltaire, as was perhaps inev-table considering his times attacked the of the author of "The Washerwoman's with its insight into the meaning of

Christianity for this woman, at least. Of course, there is a lamentable amount of hypocrisy and selfishness in the world. "Frail children of dust," the hymn runs, "and feeble as frail." But the cynic who observes only the cant is as infatuated as the irritating dullard who refuses to see any evil in the world. A newspaper's news columns frequently recount sad instances of crime and of heartlessness. But that is because unselfishness and devotion to duty are so common that most cases of the sort have no news value. It is the unusual that attracts people. The person whose mind is really open and whose insight is keen enough to discern the truth may see plenty of little foibles and bits of vanity to smile at; he will discover too many exhibitions of selfishness. Yet he will be confronted on every hand with such an amount of genuine honesty, sincerity and regard for duty that he cannot avoid taking a hopeful view of things. The first rosy beliefs of youth may prove faise. A process of disliusionment may false. A process of distillusionment may be necessary. But this means simply that untrue values are swept aside, and that the person has acquired sufficient experience to see the world as it is. process is complete the man, if he be of grounded not on fantasy, but on fact.

One of the Best Campaign Stories. Washington Post.

"I spoke from the same platform last Autumn with a funny fellow, who told the best story I heard in the campaign," Representative Foster, of Vermont, was telling a group in one of the cozy corners of the House cloakrooms. "It was used of the House cloakrooms. "It was used to illustrate the prevalence of good times for workingmen.
"A man had landed in San Francisco.

after extensive travels, mighty close to He had decided to work rather than starve, and applied to a freight office for one of the transconti-nental lines for a place as brakeman. The road had a job waiting for him, and he

" 'How much do you pay a month?' "'We don't pay by the month.' " 'How much a week?" "'Don't pay by the week. brakemen 3 cents a mile.

"Our 'busted' friend went to work on the first freight train east from 'Frisco. As the locomotive pulled up into the mountains it moved slower and slower, brakeman, counting and the new miles, began to be greatly dissatisfied with his job. But before reaching the summit the train broke in two. At the rate of 50 miles an hour the rear end went backing down the mountain side.

" 'Don't jump!' shouted the conductor to the new brakeman. 'Stick to it, and don't jump."
"'Jump!" shouted back the brakeman

Well, I guess I won't jump. What kind of a fool do you take me for, when I am making \$1 50 an hour?

Gave Away the System

Chicago Tribune. The father of the large and expensive family had brought a guest home to dine with him.

The dinner was in progress The dinner was in progress.

He helped his guest liberally to everything that was on the table, but before serving the members of the family he glanced at his wife, who made a slight and almost imperceptible signal to him, in accordance with some preconcerted code, and it worked in practice as herein set forth.
"Caroline," he said to the eldest daughter, "shall I help you to some more of the chicken—n. m. k.?" "Just a little, please, papa."

"Some of the mashed potato-a, y. w.?" "If you please."
"With gravy-n. m. k.?"
"No, thanks. No gravy." "Johnny, will you have some stewed tomatoes—n. m. k.?"

"No, thanks." "Some of the mashed turnips-a, y. "If you please."

Though the host had repeated these let-ters hurriedly and in a lower tone, they had not escaped the attention of the guest. "Pardon me, Mr. Trogson," he said, "but what 'a. y. w.' and 'n. m. k.' mean?"
"Huh!" spoke up Johnny, "I thought
everybody knowed that. Them letters
mean 'all you want' and 'no more in the

Eskimelodrama,

'Mid Greenland's polar loe and snow, Where watermelons seldom grow (It's far too cold up there, you know), There dwelt a bold young Esk Beneath the self-same iceberg's shade. In fur of seal and bear arrayed (Not over cleanly, I'm afraid). There lived a charming Eskamaid.

Thro'out the six months' night they'd spoon (Ah ye of sage, think what a boon), To stop at ten is much too soon Beneath the silvery Eskim-

The hated rival now we see!

He found the lovers there alone. He killed them with his axe of bone. (You see how fierce the tale has grown)-The fond pair died with an Eskin Two graves were dug, deep in the ice, Were lined with furs, moth balls and spice Quite safe from all the Eskimice.

The Eskimurderer he ate. Was too much for an Eskipup-He died. His Ekimemory

Now Fide comes, alas, too late!

(I hope it's not indelicate These little incidents to state)-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Good morning! Glad school's out?

Too deep for tears-the up-to-date woman.

After a stroll along the streets one wonders why more mistletoe isn't being sold.

Castro swears that he will save his country's honor. He is keeping it safely in his purse.

Even the office boy has dropped his late arising, base informing, sad, flagitious, plaguey ways.

Seattle is having a carnival of crime. They use the confetti to throw into the eyes of the police.

An anxious world is vearning for information as to what is the swagger thing

in Christmas dinners, It may be confidently predicted that most young women will not hang up openwork hosiery next Wednesday night.

This is the only season of the year that the boy in knickerbockers feels scornful of his big brother. There are advantages in long stockings,

The ordinance on stalls and boxes is undoubtedly the clearest piece of English ever penned. Nobody need be in any doubt as to the exact meaning of all its provisions.

Another miscarriage of justice in Pennsylvania, Three men attacked a man playing a street plane and were killed by the musician. The latter has been acquitted. But the world will respect the three

There never was a more striking illustration of the cheapness of some people's Itable, considering his times, attacked the whole scheme of the church. What an advance is shown from his attitude to that as a recluse to satisfy an election bet. as a recluse to satisfy an election bet. In all this time he never left the house between sunrise and sunset. One wonders what a mind he had to destroy so utterly the boon of life for a punctillo of honor. The will that could enforce human flesh such a repulsive existence was surely worthy to be expended on a noble object. Pity and compassion have no place here. Disgust and contempt alone ask for expression. Yet even in passionate rejection of this man's vile ideal of honor the thought creeps in of one's own warped view. Too often the ideal dies and we worship doggedly, perhaps unwittingly, the empty tinsel that veiled a living God -once. And thus the respectable scruple, the worthless sentiment of him who sold his birthright, takes on a feeble glow; it may be that the dim embers of his heart still threw out a human warmth. Who knows?

The Press Club benefit was a thing of the delightful past, and the reporter who had let his story go until the last moment in order to enter into a lively discussion as to what the directors should do with the right stuff, will have a surer faith in all the money was laboring and perspiring humanity than before, because it is in year endeavor. In the very midst of a in vast endeavor. In the very midst of a vital paragraph there came an imperative call from the desk. He let slip a word and betook himself wearlly to the editor's sanctum. This calm person gazed at him tenderly and said: "There's somebody on the 'phone, and I guess they want you." The reporter grunted and went and took down the receiver. "Hello! What do you.

"Is this Mr. Pikkelforck?" said a feminine voice.

"Yes." "Well, I heard your sister talking about you today, and you're just the man to help me out."

Now, the reporter didn't recognize the So he said, very gently, "Yes?"

"I'm out here on Twenty-second street, and the cars have stopped, and I've no carriage, and I've got on a ball gown and slippers. You know, it's raining,' The reporter felt in his pocket for the

dime that he kept as a pocket-piece, but said nothing. The voice went on, "Isn't it horrid?" "It certainly is," assented the reporter,

vigorously. "How can I help you?" "Are you awfully busy?" "Hmmn-hmnn-well, pretty much so."

"Well, I won't keep you long. I thought maybe I could borrow a 'cuss' word from you. Your sister said--" And he hung up after giving her out-right the choicest in his vocabulary.

It was just time for the up-Valley train on the narrow gauge to leave Jefferson street, and the engineer started out slowly. People on the platform watched the cars gather headway, and then turned to go about their various occupations. But attention was immediately attracted to s Chinaman laden after the manner of his race with divers huge bundles corded and made up for a long trip. He was running at the top of his speed and yelling heathen adjurations at the disappearing train Though the distance between him and his goal widened every instant, he never slackened his pace, and his cries grew earpiercing. Amid a roar of encouragement he sped up the platform with eyes fixed on the tail end of the last car. His foot caught in an up-edged plank, his bundles departed from him and he threw at least four somersaults before alighting. He landed on his feet, but headed the other way, with his mind made up to catch the train. The spectators were amazed to see him hike along in the opposite direction to that which he should have taken. Then a wise man ejaculated: "Dog-gone 'im, you have excited my curiosity. May I ask he doesn't know he turned 'bout-face in the air. Stop 'im!"

They picked him up when he reached the end of the yards and explained to him that the train was gone. He stared up and down the track, reached for his bundles which kind hands had brought, and gazed at the limpid Williamette flowing softly by. Then he heard the shrill shrick of the engine's whistle as it passed the old water works. It seemed that he understood. And a woman who had been down to see her third cousin off to Airlie picked up her skirt and sniffed: "Horrible! Listen to the Chink swear!"

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. He has hunted mountain lions In the wild and woolly West; He has ridden bucking bronchos— That's the kind that he likes best.

He has hunted "yellow" Spaniards, Hunted them with shot and shell; He helmed chase them out of Cuba

He helped send them down to-Well He's a hunter, he's a statesman, You may take him as you will, He always comes up smiling

He gets what he goes after, He goes after what he gets; And he leaves to his opponent

And after next election If you happen to be there Seated in the White House chair,