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TODAY'S WEATHER-Occasional rain, with YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ter

45; minimum temperature, 40; prepermiure, 45; n

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JAN. 6, 1903.

CHARITY CANNOT CONDONE INJUS-TICE.

It would have been far better for labor, for the steel trust, and eventually for its officials themselves, if the \$125,000 which President Schwab is spending for a charity hospital-ship had gone in increased wages to the workingmen in the steel mills. What use is made of inordinate wealth makes little difference to the popular view of colossal fortunes Labor is only hurt and angered by these displays of wealth, whether wanton or philanthropic. Labor wants its rights but not charity.

The pardonable aim of such beneficence as Schwab's, Carnegie's and Rockefeller's is the cultivation of favorable sentiment toward capital in two directions—the workingmen themselves and society in general. But in both directions the donations are powerless to accomplish their object. When an employer has so much money he doesn't know what to do with it, and yet com plains, that his business will not justify higher wages, the workingman feels that his intelligence is insulted as well as his material advancement sacrificed.

The bearing of this fact is all the more pertinent today, in view of the increasing respectability, influence and dignity of our working classes. Machinery and the gold standard have collaborated on an improved order of American mechanic. Despite the lowering agencies of the importations of labor from Europe, made as a rule by the very corporations that now complain of the ignorance and viciousness inhering in these same imports tions, the level of our labor has notably risen in a generation. Where we once met the guzzler and loafer, now we encounter self-respecting men of families, owning their homes, their wives tastily dressed, their children in school. Applied to a body of men like this, the old slurs about more wages and shorter hours simply meaning more drunkenness lose their point. The more such men can earn, the more they read, the more their children can attend schoolthe better for society now and forever after. Money is better in their hands than spent in Rockefeller universities, Carnegie libraries and Schwab hospital-

Equally futile is the appeal of inordinate wealth to public sentiment. Say what we will about the decline of the old morals and manners, our public life today is saved by a noteworthy percentage of consecrated brains. Our young men are in good hands with Hadley at Yale, Hyde at Bowdoin, Wilson at Princeton, Wheeler at Berkeley. One can almost count on the fingers of one hand the men of real power who condone the principles and practices of the trusts, while censure of them is almost universal among reputable thinkers. The capacity of philanthropic gifts to blind the eyes of the discerning to the iniquity of special privileges and the bane of ill-gotten wealth is very limited. Here is an illuminative recent utterance of Dr. John Bascom, once president of the University of Wisconsin:

No money that is obtained at the expens of the people can ever be used for the good of the people. There are no trusts in the intellectual world, and no "corners" in the kingdom of beaven. I doubt the power of any university to turn money that has been made at the expense of the community into the welfare of the community. The taint of a bad temper will cling to it like a flavor in an unclean infusion.

This is unmistakably the profound be-Hef of the men of America who are sound morally as well as mentally, and only such, let us have faith to believe, can exert any lasting impress upon American thinking and living. Mere money cannot form character. Mere conventional utilitarian philosophy does not form character. What does form character is the influence of men with strong convictions, and that influence, now as always in the ascendant in American life, is against the methods by which the trusts have amassed their wealth and gained their power. It is against their special privileges in domestic and foreign trade. It is to be neither deceived nor cajoled by displays of charity in atonement for injustice.

Happily, the floods in the Puget Sound district are not attended by loss of life, but the loss of property is very great-not only in what has literally been swept out of existence, but in break-up of a season's working plans The flood hazard, it is to be feared, is to be a permanent one in the low-lying valleys or river bottoms on the eastern side of Puget Sound. The watershed is very great, and the channels by which the storm waters are carried down to Puget Sound are not large enough for times of emergency. But much can be and suitably conditioned, and there will

obstructions and by building up their banks at points where the wash-over is great. The lands exposed are phenomenally rich, and, of course very valuable, and they can afford a pretty heavy assessment for protection, whether for keeping the rivers clear or for dikes, or for both.

IMPERIALISM AND IMMIGRATION. Dr. Max Nordau, fearless and brilliant, if eccentric, says that "imperial ism" in the United States is discouraging immigration. "By the admission of the spirit of militarism, which was formerly rigorously excluded," he says, "America is raising obstacles to the entrance of emigrants whose only capital is their strong working arms."

Dr. Nordau's conclusion is just as sound as his facts, which are not supported by the record. Europe, for example, has sent us since 1898, the year of Manila Bay:

1808, 1899, 1990, 1991, minigrants ... 217,000 297,000 424,000 460,000 And if "Imperialism" has any effect upon the quality of the new arrivals, its tendency is to give us more and more of those "whose only capital is in their strong working arms" and less and less of those thriftier ones from the North of Europe whose capital includes also savings and ordinary education.

Our immigration is falling off from constitutional governments Northern Europe, and increasing from those where the autocracy of kingly power is most untrammeled. If Dr. Nordau had simply said that

German immigration to the United

States is clearly declining, he would have told the truth; but it would be exceedingly difficult for him to connecthis tendency with American "impe rialism" in the relation of effect and cause. Migration of working people is determined chiefly by desire and opportunity to better material conditions of wages and comfort and very little by entimental considerations. It will certakily not be contended that the German stay-at-homes have been detained by any relaxation of imperialistic rigor. The assertion of the rights of man that has come in with the constitutional developments of the last 250 years, and specially the last 125 years has comeletely transformed the relations of ruler and subject. Government now exerts itself to promote the economic welfare of its people rather than to despoil them to the limit; and this is as true in the lands of Peter the Great and Bis-

marck as it is in those of George IV

and Napoleon I. A strong government

today is quite as likely to mean first-

class protection to its citizens at home

and abroad as it is to mean hateful op-

Germany, with all its exactions of military service and minute police administration, is beloved by its children, young and old, at home and abroad. with a fidelity noteworthy among Vaterlands. This is largely due to the imperial power of which Dr. Nordau complains. The German respects his govrament for its dignity and power, and he loves it because he knows that it has the strength and the will to protect him in his rights to the ends of the earth Uncle Sam is by way of the same assertiveness. Dewey's energetic address to Diederich at Mantia has made life ; little more worth living to every Ameri-

ENGLAND NEEDS MEN.

It would not be far out of the way to characterize Lord Charles Beresford as an Englishman with an American temerament. He is one of the very few Englishmen of high position in whom the conceit of a long-maintained national prestige and the bias of personal rank have not dulled the point of judgconcerned as a competitor with the other nations of the world. He sees things with an honest eye, and like the late Tom Reed, whom he resembles in many ways, he speaks with no diplomacy of reserve, and is much more likely in his public utterances to touch the sore points of British sensibility than to avoid them.

The weak point of British industry and business in Lord Beresford's opinion is at the point of administration Too many deadheads of title and repu tation are put into the managing boards of English companies; there is too much diversion of the national talent to nonproductive lines-to politics, to the army, to the navy, etc. He points out that in the United States business affairs are managed by straight business men, and that the best talent of the country is engaged in the practical and productive rather than the merely

incidental and ornamental callings, With these prepossessions Lord Beres ford is now on his way to the United States for the declared purpose of studying American methods, in order that he may carry home upon his return knowledge that it will be good for British industry to have. He hopes to inspire his people with something of the American spirit; and he makes no secret. of the further purpose of bringing English and American interests, both in politics and business, into what he most suggestively calls "profit-sharing" relations.

sight is lacking, and that is with respect to the quality of the British and in many ways, but of better spirit and of sounder moral fiber. Their attitude toward their work is far more self-re. specting than is that of British worknen; and they may be relied upon in emergencies in which British workmen are notoriously undependable. American manufacturers do not hesitate to make time contracts, secure in the knowledge that their men will "see them through"; whereas British manufacturers would by the same policy bring down strikes upon themselves. since their men would almost certainly take advantage of such engagements to

enforce special demands. The superior administration which distinguishes American industry is largely a product of the moral and mental spirit of what in England would be called the "working class." With the fewest exceptions, the captains of our industry have risen from the ranks. It is not a case of talent diverted to industry, but of talent developed from and upon the basis of industry; and the American idea is that there is no other way of getting such talent. Our colleges, admirable as they are in many respects, have not given us our industrial

The great need of England today is betterment in the mental and moral quality of her working element. Given a race of workingmen of the right spirit

England's real problem is to find the means of reinvigorating and reinspiring her mechanical population-to recreate that "bold peasantry" upon whose brawn and spirit the earlier foundations of British greatness were laid.

PUBLIC OFFICE AND PARTISANSHIP Those who have fancied that the retention of the chairmanship of a party' state committee is incompatible with the tenure of a minor Federal position like the United States Marshalship seem to have missed a very potent dis tinction in politics. The perversion of public office to partisan ends is one thing; and the ordinary participation which every citizen exercises in public affairs is another. When a man goes into a postoffice or upon the Federal bench, he does not thereby abdicate his function as a man of affairs and of politics. We have had recent illustrations of this truth in political speeches by United States Supreme Judges, by Judge Grosscup of Chicago, by Judge Gray of Delaware, by Collector Clarkson of the port of New York.

If any one thinks to abolish bossism utterly from party politics, a little observation, in default of experience, should serve to undeceive him. As long as we have parties we shall have party muchines, and as long as we have party machines there will be ambitious and resourceful persons at the crank. The most we can hope for is to discipline the bosses into measurable compliance with the popular will. The men of light and leading are few who will be bothered with the petty details of party organization and the conduct of primaries and conventions. Those who do these things are not statesmen as a rule, but usually they have brains enough to see that the larger purposes of high politics are cared for by their organizations. When they fail to do this they are promptly set aside for others whose sole qualification for leadership may be a capacity to comprehend the necessity of acting in obedience to the popular demand on great questions.

The great political leaders of the Nation, like Platt, Quay and Gorman, assuredly care little about the economic truth of questions like the tariff or the money standard; but they can be trusted to carry out the desires of the business world, which can wreck them if it will, and which does wreck them upon occasion. We have had illustrations of this truth here at home within very recent years; for the great political power and acumen of John H. Mitchell were not sufficient to save him from the ruin he courted in disregarding the necessity for the gold standard. Nor was his temporary overthrow any more complete than that of Joseph Simon, who essayed to defy the popular will in another respect-the appropriation of a gold-standard victory to his own personal gain. It is doubtful if either of these men would have the hardihood to

make a similar mistake again.

From the election of Senator McBride in 1895 to the election of Senator Simon 1898 was practically four years-Mitchell was supreme. From the election of Mr. Simon in the Autumn of 1898 to the election of his successor in 1903 is four years-Simon was supreme. Such are the possibilities of a single election, as in 1898 and 1902. The party is now in other hands. The victory includes both Senatora both members of Congress, practically the entire state government except the Governor, who would have been of the same faction if the Democratic nomince had not been elected. In word, the machine of which Mr. Matthews, by virtue of his chairmanship of the State Central Committee, is at the nominal head, has been entrusted utely on its attitude toward the larger questions of public concern. The public at large has little interest in the bestowal of official spoils, but it will assert itself vigorously on matters of great National or state moment. Noody thinks of dethroning a boss just because he is a boss; but he must be amenable to public opinion on vital questions or he will be traded off for another at the first opportunity,

NOT INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Several of the leading journals of Ger many, in their references to the attitude of the United States to the Venezuela difficulty, do not seem to be very intelligent, but they are quite as well informed as those American newspapers that howl periodically about the Monroe Doctrine without ever having read it. The German newspapers are technically right in their declaration that the Monroe Doctrine has never been recognized by the great powers of Europe as international law. In 1895, Lord Salisbury, in the Venezuela boundary arbitration dispute, denied that the doc trine had been "Inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law." President Cleveland, in his special message to Congress of Decem-ber 17, 1895, conceded that it had not been inscribed "in so many words," but he insisted that it had been in substance, or at any rate should be in scribed therein, because right and valid in principle and in international wisdom. So far as Great Britain is concerned, when she yielded to Mr. Cleveland's contention that the Venezuela boundary dispute be sent to arbitration, she yielded to the claim that the doctrine should be the law of nations; but, of course, her action was only a valuable historical precedent in her diplo-

Under pressure from our Government France evacuated Mexico in 1866, but this evacuation was not obtained under the original narrow lines of the Monroe Doctrine of 1823. It was through the exercise of the American right of self-preservation, under which we may forbld a foreign nation to do anything upon American soil that threatens our National welfare, near or remote. Of course, this American doctrine of selfpreservation we exercise in common with all other nations; it is our birthright, even as the right of self-defense is a man's birthright, which he exercises without resorting to the statute-book for authority of action. This American right of self-protection has nothing to with the Monroe Doctrine as originally uttered in 1823, for the American doctrine of self-protection always existed as an attribute of sovereignty, while the Monroe Doctrine proper was a speclific assertion of what we believed to be sound National policy. The Monroe Doctrine proper, as uttered in 1823, as a National policy, is not properly the subject of international law, for it is a policy which this country has decided to maintain, trusting to time to convince Europe, as we have already convinced Great Britain, of its reasonableness and practical usefulness to the peace of the

world. done by keeping the streams clear of be no difficulty about administration. The trouble in 1895 was a boundary

dispute, involving territory, but the present trouble is over a matter of mere debt-collecting. This debt-collecting is none of our business, so far as the Monroe Doctrine is concerned. The present trouble, however, has served to disliluelonize the minds of some of the South American republics, and to show them that they cannot find shelter behind the Monroe Doctrine to evade their obligations to European creditors, or excuse them from granting their rights to European citizens. It is not true that the treaty establishing The Hague tribunal recognized the Monroe Doctrine as not to be assailed by that court. The Monroe Doctrine was not made a part of the arbitration treaty of The Hague, nor did any one of the European powers signatory agree that the court should be bound by it. The representatives of the United States signed, and by the unanimous consent of the conference spread upon its minutes the following declara-

Nothing contained in this convention shall be so confirmed as to require the United States of America to depart from its tra-ditional policy of not entering upon, inter-fering with, or entangling itself in the poquestions or internal administration of foreign state, nor shall anything con tained in the said convention be so construed as to require the relinquishment, by United States of America, of its traditi

attitude toward purely American questions. This provision is in no sense part of the treaty; it is nothing but a qualification or medification of our own acceptance of the terms of the treaty. It simply declares the intentions of America; the other powers simply allow us to record our intentions, but without accepting it for themselves. The Monroe Doctrine is so far recognized in Great Britain that one of the leading Manchester dailles bids Americans "remember that England invented the doctrine that Monroe adopted, and is pledged to defend it against all comera." This is true, and the most astute act of all Lord Salisbury's career was his yielding to President Cleveland's demand for arbitration in the matter of the Venezuela boundary. Salisbury saw that we were committed to stand off all European invasion and appropriation of South American territory for the future, and for this assurance Great Britain could well afford to submit her Venezuela boundary dispute to arbitration. Salisbury has a long head, and he saw further than we did in 1895, for if France and Brazil should have a territorial dispute, and Brazil should appeal to the United States, we might have to drift into a great and costly war.

The suggestion of Captain John Macauley Palmer in the North American Review, that the United States might profitably go into railroad-building and peration in the Philippines, is suggestve, whatever opinion might be held as to its soundness as a matter of public policy. Captain Palmer points out that 1000 miles of railway would bring every important point in Luzon within a day's journey of Mandla. The cost of construction of a narrow-gauge railroad, as estimated by the Philippine Commission, would be \$35,000 a mile, which at 3 per cent would mean an interest charge of \$1050 a mile. An annual charge of \$3000 a mile, or \$3,000,000 in all, would, it is estimated, cover interest, maintenance and operation. It is believed that this amount could very shortly be earned regularly; but even if there were a considerable deficit on the face of the accounts, Captain Palmer argues that the road would pay for itself in a very short time in the saving it would effect in military expenses. The more efficient transportation of troops would permit a reduction in the number of soldiers; there would be large saving in the transportation of supplies with a tremendous grant of power. Its to outlying garrisons; and the ability to ascendancy, however, is as precarious start an insurrection would be practicalment in matters wherein England is as any that has gone before, and depends ly destroyed. When the fact that an extensive system of railroads would help to to promote commercial development is taken into account, the argument for the need of such a system is irrefutable; but whether it should be built by the Government depends very largely on how soon private capital is to provide an adequate system. If private capital is not likely to take hold of the enterprise promptly, the St. Paul Pioneer Press pertinently suggests that a satisfactory solution, and one less objection able than one involving public ownership and operation, would be the construction of the road by the Government and its operation by a private

company under lease. A test of the Massachusetts direct nomination law at the recent city elections was fairly satisfactory. Criticism of its operation comes almost wholly from the political managers, whose activity and control the law was designed to lessen; and this criticism is rather comforting than otherwise to the advocates of the system. Thus, as the New York Evening Post points out, the complaint that no opportunity is afforded to balance different interests on the ticket means to the champions of direct nomination that their primary plan is a check to the manipulation of the wirepullers. The finesse of a coterie of clever politicians in fitting the ticket to wards and classes, to nationalities and religions, may be of much importance in carrying the election, and the "boss' would never make the disastrous blunder of the Cambridge Republican voters, who named an Aldermanic ticket without a single Roman Catholic on it. But the proper test of the system is the quality of its official output, and that, in Massachusetts, remains to be determined. In that state, as in Minnesota, the principle of the plan appeals strongly to the voters generally, and even the political committees only venture to suggest the remedying of its defects by amendment.

Senator Teller is coming, apparently, to the end which commonly befalls the statesman who for some whimsical or temporary motive abandons the friends and associations of a lifetime. It is possible that in the confusions of the present fight he may scheme his way to a re-election, but this is questionable; and in any event his usefulness is gone. He is neither a Republican nor a Democrat. He has no party, no associate, no political friend. His potency as a Senator is lost; Colorado may re-elect him, but she will gain nothing by it. And even those at home, who for old times' sake stand by him, no doubt wish he were out of the way.

It comes exceedingly awkward for the newspapers that clamored for Roosevelt to accept the Venezuelan arbitration, now that he has declined, to congratulate him on a fortunate escape from an awkward dilemma: The moral is, It is better to be sure you are right before you go ahead. The o'ermastering passion to tell how everything is going to turn out, and tell everybody what he should do, is comfortable for the moment, but exceedingly dangerous.

VIEWS OF HERMANN.

Chicago Record-Herald,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has been forced out of the Government service through the medium of resignation which was requested by his superiors, including, of course, the Sec retary of the Interior and the President himself. The resignation is to take effect February 1, and, although Mr. Hermann will not talk about the matter, it is quite well understood he was forced out because of friction with the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Hermann has been repeatedly charged with laxness in the administration of his office. It is particularly alleged that there has been such a lack of discipline among the special agents under his proper investigation of many extensive land frauds. A report was also made to the President to the effect that the Land ommissioner had constantly shielded and Land Department a man who had just been discharged for stealing and selling Government publications from the office

of the Geological Survey.

The friction between the Commissione of the General Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior began more year ago. An arrangement was made with President Mckinley that Mr. Hermann should present his resignation and then e appointed to some other good place not under the jurisdiction of the Secretary f the Interior. Mr. Hermann requested that the change be not made until after the Oregon elections in 1962, because he in tended to be a candidate for the Senate and was afraid that his removal from the Land Office would have a bad effect upon the members of the Legislature.

After the Oregon election in June last there was still no resignation, although the plaints against the methods the Land Commissioner grew louder and louder. Finally, came the trouble wer the public land in Nebraska, so that the Secretary of the Interior insisted upon resignation at once and presented the atter at the White House in that the President directed Mr. Hermann

As soon as he leaves his present offic Mr. Hermann will go back to Oregon and become an open candidate for the United States Senate. If he falls to be elected there he intends to return to Washington as a land claim agent.

Steel Trust Bad as Any.

New York Journal of Commer In spite of all the encomiums that have seen lavished on the intelligent and busisellke management of the United States Steel Corporation, its methods are found to be pretty much the same as those of any other combination formed to create a virtual monopoly in production and to maintain a purely artificial standard of price. It was but the other day that the urchasers of steel blooms were subjected the independent sheet and tin plate manufacturers who are complaining that their profits have been wiped out and that they are face to face with impending ruin beause of the tactics of the trust in re-ucing the prices of finished sheets and plates while holding up the prices on the sheets and bars before coating. When the creation of the implate industry here was claimed as a great triumph for the it owed its existence absolutely to the ability of our rolling mills to turn out European competitors, and that the tinning of these plates was a mere incident unworthy of the jubilation with which the ability to accomplish it had been halled. The steel trust is engaged in demonstrating that the tin plate industry, in so far as it is divorced from the manufacture o steel plates, is a thoroughly artificial product. The trust has it in its power by cutting prices again on finished sheets and tin plate, to compel every sheet and tin plate mill in the country, outside of own, to shut down. This eventually sufficiently imminent to compel the independent manufacturers to discuss the out up blast furnaces and steel works of their own, and a fund of from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 is named as the amount which should be subscribed by the concerns who are at present at the mercy of a cor-poration fully committed to the policy of industrial rule or ruin.

Criminally Mandlin.

Baltimore American, The play in which that human blot and outlaw, Harry Tracy, is posed as a hero should be suppressed. From the standpoint of dramatic art it cannot be otherwise than in an advanced state of putrefaction, and from the moral standpoint it is even a more serious affair. The ordi-nary popular-price play, in which the hero nan whose intentions are good, but who does not know any better than to be hoodwinked into mortgaging his estate every few minutes at the suggestion of the black-mustached villain, is bad enough. Such heroes put a premium on semi-imbecility, which is already far tocommon among that portion of the masses which thinks itself wisest. But when an outlaw, the enemy of man, the professed hater of his fellow-men, the brute to whom murder was a cheerful ostime, who took pride in proving himself devoid of all the human instincts that are above the brute creation—when such a creature becomes the hero who gets the applause of the boy-filled gallery, it is time, in the interests of so-ciety, to call a halt. The parade of human depravity is morally unhealthful, and rouses in the breasts of the excitable, hero-worshiping boy a set of emotions that ought to be turned in an entirely different direction. A really heroic hero is just as admirable, from the standpoint of enthusiastic youth, and there should be enough of the plays in which decency and chivalry are at a premium to render the Tracy sort unnecessary from every

New York Sun. The Hon. William Harrison Smith, of Pleasant Cave, Tenn., has gone to Missouri to grow up with the country. He Is one of our best-known growers. "has never ceased to grow, although he is now in his 42d year." He is 6 feet 9 in his stocking feet. In the pride of his inches he has determined to issue a chal-lenge, "offering to measure length with the tallest man in the State of Missouri." As a growing man, he has the advantage of most other human sky-scrapers, but he is merely a "sawed-off" by the side of various far-reaching fel-lows. Six feet 9 inches, is he? The Hon, Cy Sulloway, of New Hampshire, who gave up growing years ago at the appeal of his fellow-citizens, who feared he would lessen the attractions of White Mountains is 9 feet 6 in his bare feet. The Hon. Cyclone Davis, of Texas, never sits up in Summer time, as the lightning would be sure to pick him, Still, we have no wish to discourage Hon. William Harrison Smith, who may grow into something worth looking at.

Missourt's Overlooked Bet. New York Sun.

Missouri had a prophet and honored him not, The Hon. Winston Churchill, former-ly of St. Louis, has found in New Hampshire the political and military distinction denied to him by Missouri, careless of her literary glories. He is a member of the New Hampshire Legislature. He is to be a Colonel on the staff of Governor Bachelder, Nothing in the state is too good for him. Compare Massachusetts with New Hamp shire, the latter a state which respects literature, but doesn't prate about it all the time. See all the multitudinous pomps, frogs and buttons and oceans of gold lac of the Colonels of the staff of the Gover nor of Massachusetts. And not one literary Colonel in the whole batch.

THE SUCCESSOR OF TAMERLANE

Minneapolis Tribune

It is not easy to think of the fat and elderly King Edward VII, hero of divorce courts and baccarat scandals, as the successor of Timour the Tartar, scourge of Asia five centuries ago. Yet that is the precise meaning of the scene of harbaric splendor now being enacted at Delhi, with an American girl in the highest place. The so-called durbar is a feudal assemblage of the native Princes to declare fealty to Edward on his proclamation as Emperor of India. There was a similar durbar at Delhi in 1877, when Victoria was proclaimed Empress, the first titular sovereign for 20 years, and the first actual sovereign for 120.

Tamerlane, who overran India with the rest of Asia, dotting the whole with his pyramids of human heads, made no permanent conquest there; but the Moguls, established who established themselves 200 years later, near the end of the 16th century. were his descendants, and their power lasted 150 years. The family re-mained on the throne of Delhi, under English protection, 100 years longer, till the mutiny of 1857, which rallied around the degenerate descendant of the house of Timour. He was then extinguished after the murder of his zons, in one of the outbreaks of British vengeance, and the empire had no sovereign till the Ori ental imagination of Disraell made Vic toria Empress.

So Edward is the successor of the greatest conqueror of Asia, and the acknowledgement of his sovereignty is received at Delhi, in the midst of Oriental mag-nificence not matched for centuries, by his Vicercy, Lord Curzon, whose Vice was Miss Leiter, the daughter of a Chicago dealer in dry goods. naive picture of contrasts, on the Amer-

Venezuelans Not Patriots.

Chicago Tribune. If Venezuela were in Asia, Africa or Eu pe. Americans would view with great difference whatever mishaps befell the The seizure of leet, the bombardment of their feeble fortresses would not cause much com-ment. Notking but the fact that Vene zuela is in this hemisphere leads Amer ans to take an interest in the affairs a people who are not acting in a way calculated to evoke sympathy.

Ordinarily the presence of an enemy puts an end to internal strife. Men abandon their domestic quarrels for the time being to show a united front to a com-mon foe. According to the dispatches sent from Caracas a few weeks ago, when the ultimatums of the British and German governments were presented, there was a fine outburst of patriotic fer vor in Venezuela. his enemies out of prison, and they and the revolutionists who were still at lib-erty swore they would join hands with Castro to drive back the insolent in-

The spasm of patriotism was soon over. The revolutionists are again active. The blockade does not fill them with indignation. They believe it will weaken President Castro and make it easier for them to depose him. The settlement of the questions at issue with the European powers, which should be the first thought of every Venezuelan, does not interest the revolutionists. They have but one thought-to drive one dictator, called thought-to drive President, out of the country and put another in his place.

The sole ambition of the ruling class in Venezuela appears to be to acquire power by whatever means, in order to get the wealth which power brings with it. For by whatever many years Venezuela has been in great need of an "enlightened despot" w would use his authority for the good his country, giving it peace and order, if not liberty. It is said that the occasion brings the man with it, but it has not done so in Venezuela.

Venezueln's Dishonest Government New York Journal of Commerce. The Venezuelan difficulty will not be

ithout its compensations if it serves to

direct attention to the utterly rackies: character of the financial administration which Venezuela is a fair type. As shown in a Washington dispatch in these col-umns yesterday, the sum annually col-As shown the legitimate obligations of the government. There can, therefore, be as little question of Venezuela's ability to pay her creditors as there can be that the opportunity to plunder the treasury is the impelling cause of her chronic revolutions. Our Washington correspondent intimated that there are some persons who think that no matter how the present diplomatic tangle may be straightened out we may be called upon to assist in arranging the finances of Venezuela, perhaps by sending an administrator to collect the customs revenues until affairs are re-stored to a stable basis. It is hardly likely that anything short or the action in of heading off foreign administration in Government that anything short of the necessity Venezuela would induce our Government to take any such step, but there must evidently be a radical reform in the conceptions of financial responsibility current in government circles in Venezuela and clas-where to make this eventuality at all improbable. The determination of the powers to have an authoritative reckoning may be taken for granted, so that a process of international education in the government of South American republics may be said to have fairly begun, with the possibility of leading to results States.

Cleveland Well and Vigorous. Chicago Chronicle. Those who imagine that Grover Cleve-and's present retirement from public af-

fairs is in any sense due to advancing years are much mistaken. When seen yesterday at his home in Princeton, N. J., Mr. Cleveland looked the embodiment of health and mature vigor. His step was as firm and his eye as bright as in the campaign of 1892. In fact, the rejuvenating test of the last six years has crased a umber of wrinkles that had accumulated during the stress and strain of two presdential terms. The ex-President-only living ex-President since the death of Benjamin Harrison-is somewhat less corpulent than formerly, with the ruddy, bronzed complexion of a chauffeur. The settled exression of his face was one of goodhumored complacency, sobered every now and then with a look of serious conviction as he discussed the political and interna-tional problems of the day. By means of his frequent outdoor recreation, fishing and duck-hunting, Mr. Cleveland has enabled himself to carry his & years lightly. This, with the fortunate temperament of man who keeps his friends and forgets his enemics, places him physically in the same class with Bismarck, who was Chancellor of Germany at 75, and Gladstone who was Prime Minister of Great Britain at 85. Mr. Cleveland's memory of names and dates seems not to be in the slightest degree impaired.

One of the Mysteries of Numbers. The following table was worked out by Harvard Professor. It is interesting to look at, but one is thankful that it is not included among the multiplication

1 time 9 plus 2 equals 11. 12 times 9 plus 3 equals 111. 123 times 9 plus 4 equals 1111. 1234 times 9 plus 5 equals 11111. 12345 times 9 plus 6 equals 111111. 123456 times 9 plus 7 equals 1111111. 1234567 times 9 plus 8 equals 1111111 12345678 times 9 plus 9 equals IIIIIIIII. time 8 plus 1 equals 9, 12 times 8 plus 2 equals 98 123 times S plus 3 equals 587 1234 times 8 plus 4 equals 9876. 12345 times 8 plus 5 equals 98765 123456 times 8 plus 6 equals 987654. 12345678 times 8 plus 8 equals 98765432 133456789 times 8 plus 9 equals 987654321

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A knocker does not always have a door

The large crop of New Year's resolutions has about gone to seed.

The next appearance of the Crown Princess of Saxony will probably be on the stage.

Nothing is more remarkable than the ease with which some people do other men's work.

"Jones," said Smith, "Is a grand, square, upright fellow."

"Piano man?" asked Brown,

People of means in Portland will now e able to have 10-word chats every day with their friends in Hawaii at \$5 40 per chat.

Portland has two baseball clubs, two ountains, two sides to the river, too much rain and now, by Jimmy Cripps, two hunt clubs.

Anybody who has ever ridden an elephant will appreciate the rare delight of those folks at the Indian Durbar who are paying \$250 a day for the privilege. A typographical error leads the Sacra-

mento Bee to refer to "a beat sugar Senater" as conspicuous in Congress at the present time. Clever proofreader, that* A boodle alderman in Camden, N. J., has

ust been convicted. This is getting near nough to Philadelphia to warrant the belief that there may be a general awaken-The police are hereby notified that there

are two bad cowboys at large who have been frightening ladylike gentlemen. It is hoped that these will be hunted down and severely punished. Washington, Jan. 5 .- (Special.)-I hereby

decline to act as arbitrator in case between Creagh and Hunt Club, owing to more pressing business.

TEDDY R-T.

Mark Twain says that he is going to reorm the New York police force before he dies. The whole world will rejoice at the announcement, for it means that we won't lose Mark for a very long time.

President Castro, of Venezuela, up a tree and with all the European powers working about the bottom of it, reverses the usual order of things by saying: "Go ahead and shoot; I was just coming down anyway."

Putnam Bradlee Strong is to become an officer in the Chinese army. We can see where the long-expected change in the military affairs of the far East will be brought about If Strong introduces his

The old-fashioned notion that oil and

vater won't mix is exploded by the official reports of the committee of the Texas Legislature which has been investigating the character of the Beaumont stock companies. Perhaps the troubled Sultan of Morocco

s not much of a warrior, but no man can

doubt that he is a diplomat. In his efforts to bring about peace in his country, he has started out by making friends with his wives' relatives. The Portland weather prophet holds the record for accurate predictions. During

the past three weeks he has said once day "cloudy, with occasional rain," and the result has led his fellows throughout the country to regard him with envy. A New York attorney named Shadd has been defending a gambler named Fish

who, it is claimed, has won a half-million dollars from his patrons during the past five years. There is no doubt as to what piscatorial species those patrons belong. "Gentlemen, can you tell us any news?"

said David J. Hill, First Assistant Secretary of State, to a group of correspondents who called for new light on the Venezuelan situation. "We have come to you for news," was

the only answer.

"The press and the department is without news and in a waiting attitude. The situation reminds me of the predicament of an old sea captain of my acquaintance who found himself hundreds of miles at sea without a chart. Further taking account of stock developed a missing sextant baromenter and chronometer out of gear and a broken compass.

"'Cap,' said the mate, 'we shall have to take the weather as it comes'"

The Breakfast They Didn't Eat. New York World.

Secretary Root invited two men who know much about the Philippines to breakfast with him at the Arlington a day or two ago, so they might have a talk about the archipelago. The Secretary was absent-minded when he came downstairs, and he went to the dining-room and breakfasted alone. out into the lobby and found his two friends waiting. "Why, good morning," said the Secre-

tary. "Come right along to the office, and we can talk matters over." The two men thought this meant that

the Secretary wanted to have a short talk with them before breakfast, and they went along without protest. When they reached the office they sat down and talked until 2 o'clock. Then the Secre-tary thanked them and bade them good-Five minutes later two hungry men dashed madly into the nearest restaurant and ordered nearly everything in sight, Next day Secretary Root remembered and spent half the forenoon hunting up his friends and apologizing profusely.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"The way of the transgressor is to engage good lawyer."-Puck. Maud-So Jack is engaged, is he? And is Lucy the bride-to-he? Irene-No; she's the tried-to-be,-Chicago Tribune.

She-Why don't you go out occasionally, dearest, and enjoy yourself, may at the club? He-But I don't want to get into the habit of having a good time.—Life. Bjinks-What did Wisekus do to

monument, old man? Tkinks-He in-Clauses.-Chicago Daily News, "That is a very cute little purse," said Mrs.
Newed, "but isn't it rather small for your
husband?" "No," replied Mrs. Experienced,
"he won't use it till after Christmas, you
see."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

"How does he rank as a playwright?"
Well, you can't say that he has really acuired fame yet." "But he's on the road to
r" "Oh, yes. He'll reach a point where
can afford to plagiarize shortly."—Chicago

Judge-If you want to make yourself solid with Ethel's mother, don't fall to eat some of the biscuits she makes. Fudge-I've eaten

the biscutts she makes. Fudge—I've caten some, and from their weight and hardness I'm sure I've made myself solid all right.—Baltimore Herald.

"Whose voice did he like best, yours or mine?" asked Miss Kreech. "I'm not quite sure," replied Miss Bird. "His remarks were a bit ambiguous." "Why, whar did he say?" "He said he liked my voice, but that yours was better still."—Philadelphia Press.
"Did you hear about that member of the "Did you hear about that member of the

legislature who wants to pass a law requ lag a physician's certificate before people can klas?" said Maud. "Yes," answered Mamie; "I think it's time they made a man produce proof that he is same before they let him into the legislature."—Washington Star.