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TODAY'S WEATHER-Rain, with southeas YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

perature, 58; minimum temperature, 37; pre-cipitation, none.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, FEB. 21.

ELECTION OF MR. FULTON.

Mr. Fulton's election was to be expected, as the outcome of a situation that has existed since the contest in the Legislature began. He would have been elected the first week but for the fact that the delegation from Multnomah could not join in his support. This unwillingness on the part of Multnomah has had its causes in conditions that need not now be rehearsed. It would tend to no good result to state why the sentiment of Multnomah has been practically unanimous in opposition to Mr. Fulton. Let us deal with the present and future. Removal of the grounds of this opposition is a work now to be left in Mr. Fulton's own hands; and The Oregonian bespeaks for him fair treatment and generous consideration, from all the people of Ore-gon, and especially of Multnomah County and of the City of Portland. The new Senator is a man of good ability and of honorable character. To his open and generous nature the many firm friendships that bind others to him are due. Naturally he and his supporters will regard his success in reaching the position for which he has tolled so long as a great triumph. Let The Oregonian bespeak kindness and good-will toward them while they indulge the jubilation natural to such an occasion. Then let it say further that on their side a duty lies.

Through a very complete turn in the political affairs of the state, both Senators, within two years, have been chopen out of one element or section of the party, which hitherto, for a considerable time, had not been favored. Over these affairs there have been many dind m ch strite; Oregonian would say today is, that it would be well for those now so completely in the ascendant in the Republican party of Oregon, so entirely control and direction of its present organization and action, to remember that such tenure of power as they posdepends very much on the ju ment with which the power is used. The main troubles that beset a party are those which grow out of an infirmity of ceition to press personal advantage and factional opportunity to the utmost together with the tendency to forgetfulness that "there are others," in all such affairs. Since the name of the editor of this journal appeared yesterday in the balloting of the joint assembly, he conceives that the present is a suitable time, and here a proper place, to make a brief statement. Mr. Scott has not een a candidate for the position; he has not sought it, expected it, nor ever desired it. He has asked no member of the Legislature to vote for him, not any one else to support him. He has done absolutely nothing to bring "influence" in his behalf, from any quar-He is engaged in a business of ter. me importance, is under necessity attending to it, and could ill afford to neglect it, or to sacrifice it to politics and public duties. And-not to esteem too lightly the honor and dignity of seat in the United States Senate-h cannot suppose that his position here. as a factor in the affairs of Oregon, is less important or influential than such position as he might gain in that eugust ody would be. Had he desired to sit the Senate he would have employed all proper means in his power to tion. seat. Months ago he would have the put himself in communication with members of the Legislature, and with others influential in various parts of the state. In a word, had he wanted the position, he would have made effort to get it; since he is not weak enough to suppose that a result can be had in the absence of the effort necessary to reach it. He has felt, throughout, that he could not afford to make the sacrifi it would require, and he is gratified rather than disappointed that the Legslature has not called upon him to make them. He couldn't, indeed, have been insensible to the honor, nor feit at liberty to decline it, had it come to ilm as an offering from the state; nor, on the other hand, could he ever over look or be forgetful of the fact that great duties, heavy responsibilities ust go with it, together with the business and financial sacrifices to which he would be subjected. Of the National capital he knows something-enough to what it is to do the work of Ore gon there, and at what expense of every kind of effort it must be done. Of the relativity and just proportions things he has arrived, as he thinkssince he is no longer young-at some just estimate; and a suggestion that ce might have kindled his imagina or awakened his ambition he can diamics with indifference and even with frigidity. Multnomah wanted to

use his name, and did so. He solicited nothing, and with one-half the mem bers, even of his own county, he has no personal acquaintance. Several of them he never met.

The people of Multnomah, though they have not been favorable to the candidacy of Mr. Fulton, and have caused their opposition to be reflected through the action of their member of the Legislature, should now nevertheless permit it to be recalled to their attention that Mr. Fulton has at all times spoken and written in favor of all measures and propositions looking to the furtherance of the commercial interests of Portland-Including plan and proposals for improvement of the river between Portland and Astoria and The Oregonian has no doubt that Mr. Fulton will fully redeem these pledges in the Senate.

PORT OF PORTLAND'S NEW DEAL

The port of Portland is entitled to congratulate itself upon the Legisla ture's action in creating a new commission. Without reflection upon the old board, it remains that the new one promises better results. The elements of conflict, long preventing the best results, have been eliminated by summary removal of the discordant members The pre-eminent ability of the old board has been retained, with obvious gain from the standpoint of experience.

It is, unfortunately, true that the heavy shipping interests which combined self-interest with public spirit so efficaciously some years ago are not direstly represented on the new commission. But their counsel and desires will get recognition from the new commission, perhaps in the full measure to which they are entitled. Its personne comprises business sense and prudence and men who take pride in having the work they do succeed. The selection of Captain Pease is a proper recognition of the special knowledge of the pilots and Captain Spencer represents practical navigation just as Mr. Swigert does engineering

However, when all is said and done. the commission will be on trial. Politics has come nigh ruining it, and politics must be worked out of it if it is ever to be of any service commensurate with its cost. If the channels of the river are to be made the sport of factional politics, we might as well close up the commission and trust to the ponderous machinery and precarious appropriations of the Federal Government.

FEBRUARY IN OREGON.

Lest our friends, the Dakotans, whi passed through Portland Thursday, after tarrying a few hours, may get mixed on the calendar, we will follow them with the statement that the weather to which they were treated while here was not June weather, but plain Oregon February weather. To be sure, we sometimes have storms in February, and there is even the record of a "cold snap" in February a few years ago that nipped the rosebuds and brought sundry ambitious Spring flowers to an untimely end; but that was the exception that proves the rule which declares that February in the Willamette Valley is a genial, sunny, Springlike month. Proof of this assertion, if proof is needed after the climatic demonstration of the past two weeks, can be furnished direct from memory by any Oregon ploneer. One recalls the fact that in February, 1869, peach trees were in full bloom in sunny orchards and that children played with their bare feet in the warm dust of the county roads. Another tells of gardening during the days of a February far ther away, "all day long in his shirt sleeves," while still another remembers a year in which "gardens needed rain in February, but had to wait until

March to get it." Of course, there are other records wherein storms play a disagreeable part, but the fact remains that Febru-

ent appropriations as largely preliminary. In every state there will be an other session before the opening of the Lewis and Clark Fair, and it seems to be quite generally conceded that additional appropriations will then be made

for special features that may be deemed desirable and for maintenance. The whole enterprise is a matter of development, and it may safely be assume that the interest of the states will increase as the magnitude and purpose of the Exposition unfold. In an important sense it is linked with the great St Louis Fair. This is fortunate for both and it will prove of benefit to the country. Oregon has herself set the exam ple of giving joint recognition to the two great celebrations, and while the preparations for the 1905 Fair are in progress here we shall be making a dis play at St. Louis. All's well to date. and the prospect is promising.

A MINORITY REVOLUTION.

The advent of the anniversary of Washington's birthday recails the fact that he was the leader of a revolution that stood for the will of a numerical minority of the people of the American colonice. This is at least the judgment of John Adams, who said that the American Revolution was victorious through the efforts of a few very able men of large property and influence in

the great colonies of Massachusetts, Virginia and the Carolinas. At the outbreak of the struggle conservative people of all social grades were loyalists Contentment with the old order of things was the normal state, and men had to be converted to revolutionary views rather than to the lovalist nos The Delanceys of New York tion. were Tories because their enemies, the Livingstons, had become Whige. The bostility of the Otises to Governor Bernard, in Massachusetta alded the Revolutionary party. In allowing the election of delegates to the Continental Congress to go against them by neglect, the Tories lost their last political opportunity. In the election of delegates to the second Continental Congress very small proportions of the people turned out to vote in Pennsylvania. some districts not a hundredth part of the voters were present. In North Carolina ten of the thirty-four counties

of the state sent no representatives to the convention called for the purpose of appointing delegates to the second Continental Congress. In some of the dis tricts the Representatives were chosen by not a twentieth part of the people. In Georgia the loyalist influence was so strong that only five out of twelve parishes sent representatives to a provincial convention which met for the purpose of appointing delegates to the

Continental Congress. In Queens County, New York, not six persons met for the purpose of choosing delegates to the convention which was to appoint delegates to the Continental Congress. Even when the loyalists carried the districts of Long Island by heavy majorities, delegates were sent by the patriots, who, by outside support, secured admission to the conven tion. The New York delegation to the Philadelphia Congress felt restrained by the consciousness that they represented only a minority. In 1768 Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, probably stood alone in the belief that America must become independent. Washington was not sure that the war was to be for independence when he took command at Cambridge. In 1775 Jefferson denied that armies had been raised with a desire of separation from England. Franklin was willing to pledge his private fortune to compensate the East India Company for its losses through the Boston Tea Party. Near the close of 1775 a delegate to the Continental Congress said that he had

heard with horror of persons in America who wished to break off with Great Britain. The leading responsible statesmen of America were slow to advocate

were the Moore from Spain or the Huguenots from France. There is nothing exceptional in the fact that Washington

and his political confederates were the leaders and executives of a revolution that was represented by a numerical minority of the people. The division between the King and Parliament was close in the great English Revolution There is small question that, outside of the Cromwellian faction, the party of Parliament did not approve of the execution of the King. There is small doubt that outside the Jacobins of Paris the people of France did not desire the death of Louis XVI. There is good reason to believe that the revolution which created the Southern Confederacy at the outset had the support of but a numerical minority of the Southern people. Real majorities are represented by men of braine, influence, courage, energy, audacity and high character. It is a majority that cannot be tested by counting noses any more than you can estimate the valor and skill of an army

by counting its banners. Washington led an embattled, earnest, able minority against a majority whose leaders were too conservative to fight desperately, as men do who have a rope about their necks, and whose rank and file included too many people of neutral tint, whether in the business of war or peace.

Noorbatten, the most northerly province of Sweden, and the most seriously affected of the famine-stricken prov inces of that country, confronts, in addition to the present stress for food, the possibility of the extinction of the sturdy Alpine cattle upon which, even under the best conditions, the people are largely dependent for food. One great slaughter of cattle has already taken place to keep starvation at bay, and another will soon be ordered unless relief can come to both people and stock. A self-reliant people, contending bravely and uncomplainingly against the forces of nature for existence, their present distress appeals, not to charity, but to humanity, for relief. Their countrymen in the United States have responded generously to their needs, but much more remains to be done if the peasantry of Noorbatten survive the misfortune that has befallen them with an equipment in cattle and seed that will insure them against a repetition next year of the conditions that now oppress them. Not before June can they hope for a return from their labors in field and garden that will insure them against hunger. The home government is moving to their assistance. but the good offices of benevolence in this and other prosperous lands are invoked for their benefit. A ready and steady response should follow.

Much alarm was lately caused Paris by a call for the erection of a hospital for the special treatment of leprosy. Something like a score of lepers are under treatment in a hospital in that city, and the Municipal Council has been asked to vote 25,000 france for the erection of a pavilion for their especial use. The strangset part of the story h that this is asked, not because leprosy is considered a contagious disease by eminent French physicians, but because the doctor in charge of the hospita fears that the lepers may be attacked by tuberculosis, to which they are pecullarly liable, from contact in the open ward with patients suffering from the latter disease. Think of it! Consump-

tion, which was not until within recent years considered communicable from one human being to another, is by this report placed in advance of leprosy as a "contagious disease"! Very few persons will accept this classification, even upon the assurance of so eminent a physician as Dr. Allopean. The general verdict will be that tuberculosis is the communicable and leprosy the contagious disease-the former to be avoided by simple sanitary precautions, in car-

ing for its victime, the latter to be

WASHINGTON AND OFFICE-SEEKERS | SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS The Wilsonian Exodus.

New York Sun Spokane Spokesman-Review. John L. Wilson's announcement that he will soon remove from Spokane to Seat-tle begets no surprise in the public mind.

Lauders of times gone by in matters po-litical will find instruction and food for thought in the papers of the simple golden days of the Republic that Mr. Gaillard Hunt has catalogued under the title "Calendar of Applications and Recom-mendations for Office During the Presi-Long ago it was well understood that Mr. Wilson's business interests were centered in Seattle, that he was not concerned in dency of George Washington" (Washing-ton, Government Printing Office). They the industrial and commercial fortunes of Spokane, and that the only link that held him in nominal residence here was form part of the archives of the De partment of State, and their contents are his local political machine. W smashing of that machine the summarized in the briefest possible form by Mr. Hunt. From the specimens he maining link was severed. The historical gives in his preface, however, there must be a lot of light on the habits of mind and the social life of 100 years ago in the truth is that Wilson lost substantial ide tification with Spokane with the panic of 1892. Thereafter his chief, if not expapers, and queer revelations about the political schemes of many men. It is thus that Mr. James Bowdoin the younger, of clusive, aim was to exploit wrecks for the benefit of his political retainers, and to advance his waning po-Boston, then 29 years of age, applies litical interests by controlling the Repub-lican organization in Spokane County. And it is a striking commentary on his President Washington for the place of Minister to London "The regard, I am persuaded, your Exfailure to serve this city and con a broad and useful way that syn-

cellency entertained for my late Father, the Respect, which his private, as well as public Character induced, whilst it should spire a general Desire, to emulate his Virtues, ought in a peculiar Manner create in me, a Disposition, to tread in his Footstepr

tion at the last section of Const to receive at least \$400,000 at this These Considerations added to for the long-needed building. In other posed Ability, to serve the United States words, Spokane fares incomparably better in the Character of their Minister, at the [court] of London, induce me to make a with fored in his ten years of Congressiona Tender [of my] Services, to your Excel-

lency. "After having partaken of the Honours of Harvard College in Massachusetts, I passed to Great Britain, and received the Remainder of my Education at Christ Church College in Oxford, where I was personally, and particularly, acquainted with the honble. Mr. Geo. Grenville, now the money reaches that far after it is handled by different disbursing boards, the United States engineers will be well the Marquis of Buckingham, ye Earl of Winchelsea, Lord Buckley, the present Lord Clive, and others, some of whom are respectable characters in the present Administration of that Country: I afteralong with the initial work on the boat canal authorized by Congress, and which will give uninterrupted water transporta tion from the Inland Empire to the sea the only practical solution of the ques wards took ye usual Tour of the Continent of Europe, which gave me a further Introduction to many distinguished Per-sons of the English Nation. Since my tion of cheap rates on low-grade freight The portage road, operated by the state at a loss, might make a reduction in Return to my own Country. I have been for a number of years, a Member of the Genl. Court of Massachusetts, and have rates, but cargoes and shipments must break bulk twice in transit, at loss in value to shippers and extra costs above transportation. The canal itself will only

been qualifying myself for public Life. "Upon these Grounds, I have presumed upon making an Offer of my Services to your Excellency, not with a View to ye Emoluments of such an Appointment, having a competent Fortune to support untry, in the Character of a Gentle myself. man.

George Washington did not yield to these arguments. Bowdoin did not get the mis-sion to England, but after Washington's death he was Minister to Spain, and he tecame the founder of Bowdoin College. A report made by Royal Flint to Alex-

ander Hamilton on the character of the Rhode Island politicians is amusing; it there are many such confidential reports for later times, there will be lively for American historians in the future These are some of Mr. Flint's comment (the names are printed in full):

"Col. O. is universally popular, that he is a firm man to oppose smuggling, & that it has seemed for a long time to be the prevailing opinion that he would be apointed Collector.

the state. All are alike expectant and "Mr. T. is an honest, but a crabbed, aus enthusiastic till our neighbors over the mountain have believed there was sometere man & very unpopular.

"Col. S. is a good public character in every thing where money is not concerned -but if trusted with the collection would

be in danger of misapplying the revenue. "Govr. B, is highly respected as a Law-yer in the State, but seems to be rather

an able Declamer, than a well gro professional man Mr. Hunt's "Calendar" throws open to the student, it will be seen, a fertile field of investigation that has lain fallow for a century. It may cause some historica judgments of individuals to be revised.

BRYAN'S HOLD ON THE PARTY.

Minneapolls Tribune

If the Democratic money power thinks it can count Bryan out of the Democratic programme for 1904, it is reckoning withut its host. Mr. Bryan is very mi evidence, not only in the columns of his weekly paper, but at Democratic banquets unpolluted by the presence of Grover Cleveland. He got the biggest kind of an ovation at the Lincoln banquet at Chicago, in which he served notice that the men who opposed him in 1895 never can come back into what he calls the Democratic party. At the same time his paper publishes "A Call to Arms," which

NOTE AND COMMENT.

With

ly with the announcement of his with

drawal from Spokane comes news from

Washington that Spokane, having beer awarded a public building site appropria-

A Dismal Prophecy.

Baker City Democrat.

By the time the \$165,000 of the people'

soney is spent, and the road built, i

service

and

rates, comm

in retirement than it even

materially reducing rates o

and brokerage.

Every

low-grade freights for certain merchant

and jobbers on the river. On wheat, the world's product, whose selling price is

governed by the world's consumptio

through the London market, water trans

to the middleman's pocket under certain market conditions, leaving the farmer's price the same as ever, the London price

less cost of transportation, great or small

All Should Get in Line.

Paisley Post. It is in order now for Lake County to show her colors by way of an exhibit

person who is interested in Lake County

ever forgets to speak a good word for

t when opportunity presents. There have een many flattering things said of Lake.

Its local newspapers have been untiring

in their efforts to attract the attentio of outsiders to this particular portion of

which carries with it the opp

ness. Oregon will be on the stage make its initial bow to the world, and

ty for-every section of country within the boundary of the state to show its great

doing so should have the resources of its

remotest sections near at hand in orde to make the best possible display.

Seattle and Tacoma Responsible.

Walla Walla Statesman. Seattle and Tacoma are responsible for

the defeat of the commission bill to which

the defeat of the commission oil to when both parties were pledged by their plat-forms. It would serve these Jim Hill towns right if the farmers and other shippers of Eastern Washington would throw their trade to Portland until the

politicians of King and Pierce Counties

are ready to concede that the interests of this section of the state are worthy of honest consideration by the state Leg-islature. If the Sound cities are so badly

stuck on the prospect of trade with the Chinese and Japanese that they are will

ing to do anything that Hill directs in order to get it, they will have no reason to complain if the American citizens on

at the Lewis and Clark Fair.

portation will only add a few cents

th

last re

vario

We told you a Senator would be elected.

The South American revolution which ended yesterday is not the one which began today.

The Empress of China hasn't died since she came to life just after the Chinese New Year.

One by one the states fall in line to support the Lewis and Clark Fair. Yesterday's roll of honor includes Idaho, California, Wyoming and Colorado, Next!

There is a bill pending in the Indiana Legislature to prohibit football. Of what effect would such a law be? Murder, mayhem and prize-fighting are already under the ban of the law.

"And some have greatness thrust upon them." Senator Quay is now assured of immortality. New Mexico has named a county after him. But that poor county neither earthquake nor volcano can cover its shame.

Carrie Nation turned up in Los Angeles the other day and harangued the City Council on the iniquity of the Chief of Police, incidentally dropping the remark that Los Angeles was the most immoral city she had ever visited. Thereupon the Council unanimously adopted a resolution of confidence in "the ability and integrity of the Chief of Police." Then Carrie went after her batchet.

The Whitman "co-eds" Took it into their heads

To have some fine fun with the boys, But the faculty prim Took an opposite whim And put a short stop to such joys.

When the girls go to dance They must now go alone, Or with mothers or aunts Who will see them all home. The young men of the place Are by rule kept away; But it's plain as an ace That the order won't stay.

Might as well be a "seg." If to be a "co-ed"

eans that hen parties must be the rule. And since girls parse and sew Just to catch 'em a beau,

Pray, why shouldn't they do it at skule? "Is the editor-in-chief in?"

"No. "Well. I'd like to speak to the managing

editor."

"Not in." "Well, is my friend, Mr. --- in ?**

"No." Well, who is this talking?

"Well, maybe you'll do just as well. 1 was just curious to know whether the members of the Legislature had cast a majority vote for any one man at Salem. You see, we're having a little Senatorial party at our house this evening, and we thought we'd---"

The scribe broke in with: thing here, and summing up the apparent force of the state they have put on foot the great Lewis and Clark Fair proposi-

"Thirty-fifth ballot, and Geer has gained two votes."

After that he got wise and headed off ong tales of woe by a stereotyped answer, "No change," and then hung up the

Early this week snow fell in Pasadena, San Bernardino, Redlands, Riverside and numerous other points in the orange districts of Southern California, and temperatures much below the freezing point were reported from various localities of the southern citrus belt. But in the Sacramento Valley no snow has been seen. while now the tender violet is blooming in the gardens of the Capital City and the wealth of camellias on every hand is the wonder and admiration of all visitors. This moves the Sacramento Bee to remark that the simple truth is that Southern California is not one whit more 'subtropical' than Northern California. There has been colder weather this Win ter at most of the Southern show places than at Sacramento. Oranges have suffered more or less damage below the

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1903.

ary in Oregon is usually a most satisfactory month to all except the chronic weather growler. The present month is especially so, since, while bright and genial, it still is cold enough to keep vegetation in check and insure against danger to the fruit crop from a tooearly expansion of buds. That is say, it is February-not April-seasonable, bright and pleasant, without a hint of overdoing that will bring disaster to vegetation later on. An Oregon February withal, the story of whose mildness the people in the same latitude on the Atlantic Coast regard with incredulity as they look abroad over a snowclad landscape swept by bitter winds. To the questioning of these as to whether we ever have a cold, snowy February in Otegon, we can respond truthfully as we did to our late visitore, the North Dakotane, "Well, hardly

ALL RIGHT FOR THE EXPOSITION. There is much encouragement in the present status of the Lewis and Clark Exposition project. The \$300,000 we started out fifteen months ago to raise for a Lewis and Clark celebration has grown to near \$900,000 without going beyond the borders of our own state. The interest of other states, which was then regarded as dimly possible, has surpassed all expectations, and is a very tangible resource of the enterprise. It has spread far beyond the confines of Old Oregon. It has gone across the sea and down the coast from far Cathay to Ceylon's isle. It has gone around the world and the nations are glad to have a chance to participate in this celebra-

For the most part the Legislatures of the Western States recognize the im-portance of the Lewis and Clark Exposition and show a neighborly disposition respecting it. California proposed to spend \$40,000 in adapting the St Louis display for service here, including the erection of a building to cost \$30,000 The State of Washington may cut down its appropriation at this sension to \$50, 000, with the understanding that an adequate sum will be added by the next Legislature. North Dakota propose \$30,000, Missouri \$50,000, Utah \$10,000, Montana \$2500 and Wyoming and Idaho each \$35,000 for exhibits at both St. Louis and Portland. Nebraska and Colorado show an active interest in the matter, but it is not yet known what sums they expect to appropriate for representation at the 1905 Fair.

This early recognition of the Expos tion is not, of course, final. The St Louis Fair, which was first planned to take place two years before the Lewis and Clark celebration and will certainly be a year in advance of ours, is only just now engaging the attention of the State Legislatures. All things considered, our work is at least a year more advanced than that of St. Louis. The promptness of the response for the Lewis and Clark Fair is cause for gratification, and it is no small help to the ultimate success of the celebration. Most of the Legislatures regard pres-

doctrine of independence until the Winter of 1775-76. Among the agencies which told most powerfully for inde-

pendence of America was the publication of Paine's "Common Sense." John Adams many years after our independence had been won said that in the early part of 1776 New York and Penn sylvania were so nearly divided that if New England on the one side and Virginia on the other had not kept them in awe, they would have joined the British. Timothy Pickering called Pennsylvania "the enemy's country." The Quakers and the Pennsylvania Dutch were conservative lovalists, and influenced the Pennsylvania Assembly to instruct its delegates in Congress to oppose independence. In Maryland the Tories possessed great strength, and nothing but the energetic efforts of Charles Carroll and Samuel Chase in every county won that colony to inde pendence. In Virginia the forces were

equally balanced until Lord Dunmore estranged the loyal people by proclaiming freedom to all the slaves and indentured servants who would enlist for the conquest of the colony. The burning of Norfolk, the principal seaport of the colony, made Virginia as eager for independence as Massachusetts. The estimate of some historical students is that the American Revolution was the work "of an unscrupulous and desperate minority." The truth is that it was the work of a small body of very able. influential, wealthy, determined men who were not originally champions of independence, but had finally becom converted by events to the conviction that self-government could be preserved

by no other means. Nevertheless this fa mousrevolution by a numerical minority would have been completely crushed had it not been for the aid of the French alliance, which supplied ships, soldiers and money at the crisis of the struggle The masses were largely neutral, becoming Whig or Tory as victory passed from one battleflag to the other. New York alone furnished 15,000 men to the British army and navy, and over 8000 loyalist militia, and over 50,000 Tories served in the ranks of England. Of the British commanders, Cornwallis alone had brains enough to treat the lovalists like friends fighting for the same cause At Camden battle Rawdon's volunteers of Ireland, raised in Pennsylvania, car-

ried the day. Nearly 2400 Tories fought against Gates on this occasion. The zeal and energy of these American loyalists were punished by the banishment or death of over 100,000 of the

most conservative and respectable citi-zens of the colonies. The treaty of peace of 1783 did not guarantee the restoration of their property or assure them of protection from acts of vio-lence, but England generously compensated the Tories for their sacrifices out of her treasury. Large land grants were given the refugees in Nova Scotla

and Upper Canada, and some \$9,000,00 was expended for them before 1787, and the total amount granted by the British government to the American loyalists was about \$30,000,000. They were expelled from America as relentlessly

The most shocking incident in the history of trolley-car transit was that at Newark, N. J., Thursday morning of this week, in which eight school children were killed outright and more than a score of others were injured more or less seriously. The engine of a fast express on the Lackawanna Railroad cut through the trolley-car, crowded with school children, on a crossing, with the most appalling consequences It appears that the most careful provision had been made by the railroad and trolley company to prevent accident at this crossing. While it is probable that the icy rails contributed their full share to the disaster, making it impossible for the motorman to stop his car, it is no doubt true, also, that a certain degree of recklessness due to the constant presence of danger had much to do with it. Having passed this point day after

day for weeks or months without disaster, the always lurking danger of collision was lost sight of, with a result so terrible that imagination turne away appalled from the scene. There is nothing further to be said about the accident, except that, being of a preventable order, it was permitted to take place through a fatal lapse of caution not easily accounted for.

The Boston Herald makes the interesting suggestion that it will be interesting to see how all this publicity legislation, enacted by Congrese, will affect the sugar trust. The securities of this corporation, while they have been in a left-handed way dealt in on the floor of the stock exchanges, nevertheless are so dealt in that when they are recorded an asterisk is printed by the side of that record, as much as to say that they are not regularly listed. That is because the sugar trust will not conform to the rules of the stock exchanges by consenting to the publicity these rules require. Presumably the publicity that will satisfy the Government will also satisfy the stock exchanges, and thus put the securities of the sugar trust, as well as those of the Standard Oil and of the other more tacitum combinations, on the regular lists of the stock exchanges

Lester E. Belding, for whose life his attorneys have fought so persistently, will explate the crime of double murder upon the gallows on the 27th of March Seven months' contemplation of what is now so close to him has seemingly made him callous to his fate. The end of justice, so far as this can be attained. will be compassed by the penalty which he is soon to pay.

The Pennsylvania Legislature is asked to vote for the passage of a meas-ure making wife desertion criminal by attaching to the offense special penalties as a misdemeanor.

James H. Wolff, a colored man, has been elected a junior vice-commander of the G. A. R. of Massachusetts, the first time a negro has been so honored in that state.

even trust-owned Democratic papers dare their glory. not refuse to print, in which he summons loyal Democrats to organize throughout the country in clubs and associations fo unalterable opposition to Grover Cle land and all his works.

In the meantime the Bryan end of th party is bestirring liself to prove that there is no lack of candidates for President, besides Cleveland and Olney and all the crawling servi-tors of Wall Street. One would suppose that Mr. Bryan alone was evidence enough of this; but there are others. A former Governor of California, speaking at the Lincoln banquet," adorned the bril-liant roll of Champions of the Plain People with such dazzilng names as that of Tom Johnson, the Ohio millionaire, and W. R. Hearst, the inheritor of the unearned increment of mining trust millions. Oddly enough, neither of these names commends itself to Mr. Bryan. Perhaps they are too brilliant. He prefers est violet which he calls Governor Garvin of Rhode Island. Mr. Bryan seems to choose a candidate who will not dim luster of his own leadership.

Debauching the Press. Omaha Bee.

One feature of the recently uncover correspondences by which the railroad lob-by at Lincoln endeavored to personade the editors of country newspapers to insert made-to-order articles justifying railroad

made-to-order articles justifying railroad tax shirking in their editorial columns upon promise of payment of any bill of expense they might render, calls for further emphasis. It is the insidious at-tempt to poison the public mind by cor-rupting the well-springs of public opin-ion. Several of the publishers who com-plied with the requisition from railroad headouraters have endeavored to explain headquarters have endeavored to explain their action by asserting that they advertising space to sell, and that in printing the misleading appeals for fax exemption for the railroads they were simply selling their wares to a purchaser willing to pay the price. There is a dis-tinction as well as a difference, however between selling advertising space to the railroads and selling editorial opinions to the railroad lobby,

Wireless Transmission of Power Orange Judd Former.

Hardly has wireless telegraphy become practical before the wireless system bids fair also to revolutionize telephony. And now comes Braun, of Strasburg Universi-And ty, with apparently a feasible scheme for transmitting electric power long distances on the ether waves and without wires Truth is, we are just in the infancy of knowledge about all these things. The popular idea is justified that the future is to be more wonderful than the past in entific achievement.

Colonel Bingham's Retirement.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. The story has gone abroad that Col Bingham was relieved of his duties as master of ceremonies at the White Hous because he interfered at a recent dinne to calm the hilarity caused by one of Senator Depew's stories. This report lacks confirmation; but, if it is true, Colonel Bingham was properly relieved.

The Less and the Greater Crime. Baltimore Sun.

Whatever may be said of distranchise-ment of negroes by such Constitutional devices it is far more decent and honest than the disfranchisement of white peo-ple in Pennsylvania by ballot-box stuffing and perjury.

Const States Should Co-Operate.

Centralia Chronicle

The Lewis and Clark Exposition which is to be held at Portland is an enterprise that should have the co-operation of all the Coast States. It will bring to our vicinity an immense number of people who are anxious to learn about the ad-vantages of this section. In the Eastern States the people know little of this vicinity and are anxious to learn, and all that come here will be able to tell th Eastern friends the many advantages of our climate and the country in general.

Only Half as Far Now.

Lewiston Tribune. Just about half the distance from Lew-iston to the sea has been eliminated by the Oregon appropriation for getting around the rapids of the Columbia

The Frozen Fing of the Delaware

Hezekiah Butterworth. In abbeys green that ring and chime, In turrets gray that blaze in air, In ivied halls, in Rhenish rooms, In Rome's old temples' odorous glooms, Are song and mirth-'tis Christmas time "Tis Christmas on the Delaware

"Forward!" No star is in the sky, He sees the misty torches flare. He hears the ice-floes grind the shores, He hears the beat of muffled oars, He hears the startled heron 'Tis Christmas on the Det

For him there ring no ivied towers No suave lutes play, nor pages fair Bring mistletoes from resinous woods And giant oaks in solitudes, To lend their grace to festal hours-'Tis Christmas on the Delaware!

"Forward!" 'Mid the swirl of snow and sleet He sees the serried torches flare, The ice-mailed men with silent tread, The minute-men of Marbiehead, Move past like ghosts, no war-drums beat-

"Tis Christmas on the Delaware! "Forward!" It was the hand of God

That covered them with darkened air. "Forward!" They marched within the clo So, Israel's seer the heavens bowed. "Forward!" He spoke the prophet's word-'Tis Christmas on the Delaware!

"Let there be darkness!" He had sought With elements wild the war to share! His weakness to the storm had brought: He stopped the clock of time, and wrought The miracle of faith untaught-"Tia Christmas on the Delaware!

O men, ye may not know the way The storm is freezing in the air, But forward, forward, dare the tide, If not the way, ye know your Guide. Though drums beat not nor bugles play-"Tis Christmas on the Delaware!

The foe, his Christmas revel kept Lay down; his torches ceased to glare. He heard the north wind tramp and blow, He heard the swiri of sleet and snow, d closely drew his cloak and si 'Tis midnight on the Delaware his cloak and slept-

And Rhall, his winning cards revealed, "Mid languid pipes and sleepy air, "Mid languid pipes and sleepy air, The night is waning—"Ail is well!" "Tis false, 0 weary sentine!! There came a flash, the dead earth reeled, As though the clock of fate had pealed— "Twas Christmas on the Delaware!

That flash the vell of centuries rent, That thunder shock the continent; With Washington the storm had marched, And when the morning sunlight arched The world with glory. Time had won Her noblest field in Washington! 'Twas Christmas on the Delaware!

hapl, orange crop Northern and Central California, to the extent of about 2000 cars, was marketed long ago without a touch of frost.

Suggestion for an Epitaph. Boston Transcript.

The entire United States should be al-lowed to chip in with Pennsylvania in raising funds for the proposed statue of Simon Cameron, and the dedicatory inscription might run somewhat thus:

To the Memory of Simon Cameron, A Corruptionist, Leader of a Line of Keystone State Corruption-ists, Through Whose Efforts in the Cause of a Corrupt Suffrage and Cor-

of a Corrupt Suitrage and Cor-rupt Judiciary The Rule of Matthew Stanley Quay and His Ring Was Made Possible. In Grateful Recognition of These Services The United States of America Dedicate This Monument In the Year of the Great Coal Famine, 1903.

Only the Negroes Suffer.

Washington Post. The white people at Indianola, Miss., get their mail all right, as they are able to send to a neighboring village for it and have it delivered in about 30 minutes late than when they were deprived of their postoffice. The ones that suffer most are the poor negroes, who are unable to pay for the extraordinary service. This is the usual result of all such blanket efforts to ounish an entire community for the faults of a few of its members.

"Ellinh" in Gotham.

Weshington Star. After Mr. Dowie has had a few encounters with the New York police he will be-gin to feel that he is only an amateur in the art of acquiring money on slight

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Polite Gentleman (in street-car)-Take my seat, madam. Lady-Never mind, thank you, I get out here, too.-New York Weekly. City Cousin (at village church)-Is that a vol-

-Oh, no; she gets paid for doing it.-Chicage Daily News. untary the organist is playing? Village Cousin

Daily News. "How did you like my story?" asked the young author. "Why-er-" said the girl with the fluffy hair, "the binding was perfectly love-ly."-Washington Star.

Bacon-When President Loubet of the French republic was a boy he was a member of a vil-lage band. Egbert-Oh, well, if he lived through that he need not fear assassination now.--Yonkers Statesman.

"Perhaps," ventured the unsuccessful con-tributor, "you didn't consider my little ode true to life." "Oh, it was true enough," ro-plied the editor. "I assure you there was more truth than poetry in what you said."-Philadelphia Press

First Little Girl-My pa is going into the Legislature. Second Little Girl-Pooh! that's nothing; my pa's going into bankruptcy. First Little Girl-Well, I guess my pa'll go there, too, if he wants to.-Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Jones-Why don't you lay up your money for a rainy day. Patrick? Patrick (the hostler) -Shure, 'twould be no use, mum, fer Ol couldn't spend it thin. O'm always laid up meslif on a rainy day wid th' rheumatism.-Judge

"I do not find that you are one whit better repared to receive me than when I stopped here a year ago." "But had I known Your Honor was coming..." "Aye! I grant that you have little reason to expect any man who has been here before!".-Puck.

Playwright-That villain in my play doesn't riaywight-loke vitan in my play obean is act his part up to the lines. He must wear a look of worry and desperation. Manager-Ohl don't get excited, I'll fix that. John, go up on the stage and start a rumor that I have skipped with the box-office receipts,-Baltimore News.