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TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem crature, 44; minimum temperature, 30; pre

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

A MIGHTY PORCEL

Of all the monetary forces in the country the greatest and steadlest is that exerted by the insurance companice. Life insurance, in particular, has become an immense interest. The numof persons interested directly in life policies and securities is very great; of those indirectly interested the number is beyond calculation. It is not too much to say that here was the greatest of all the influences that stood against Bryanism in 1896 and again in 1900. Life assurance wanted good money, of stable value. All the interests of fire arour ance-the assuring and assured-stood instinctively on the same side. But for these forces there is little probability that the gold standard in the United States would have survived the assaults that were made upon it.

Sixty-seven leading life assurance mpanies of the United States hold securities of all kinds that aggregate more than one billion five hundred million dollare. Inconceivably vast as this sun is, their written policies exceed it. This mighty force is naturally on the side of stable conditions in finance and industry. It wants no disturbing policy in monetary and industrial affairs, no dollars of inferior or questionable value. A writer in Success for March says "Of course, the bulk of the money held by an insurance company has to be invested; that is to say, every dollar not needed for running expenses and for the prompt payment of claims. It is like a fairy tale of finance when one reads what use is made of the millions on millione paid to insurance companies.

These mighty forces, acting together for safety of policy-holders and for protection of the securities in which not multitudes of private individuals but industrial and commercial enterprimes of every kind are vitally concerned, assure to the country a stability in its financial and business affairs which once was unattainable. Their greatest triumph thus far has been the defeat of the assault through the silver craze of some years ago on the money standard of the country. Insurance policles and securities are written in terms of the dollar, and they who have interest in the dollar want to know that when the dollar is named it is to be the real thing. Mr. Bryan doubtiess would denounce this mighty force as "capitalistic" and "monopolistic." But in one way or another insurance includes almost everybody who does business, or has investments in anything; and steadiness and security are the results at-

The veterans' preference bill, passed by the late Congress, through the efforts of General Grosvenor, gives ex-soldiers and sailors of the Civil War preferences for appointment and retention in the civil service. It was vigorously opposed as detrimental to the Government's service as the veterans of the Civil War are by a vast majority now over 60 years of age. This bill, which was indorsed by the G. A. R., probably will not have much practical effect, for without it the veterans who are still vigorous and competent in mind and body do not often plead in vain for recognition of their past service in the Union Army, and not many veterans who are superannuated in mind and oody will find themselves any better off for the passage of this bill. The Government in practice will not prefer for employment a superannuated veteran. An attempt was made to include the veterans of the Spanish War among the beneficiaries of this act, but was voted lown. These "veterans" of the Spanish War need not despair, however, for within ten years they will be permitted to feed upon the body politic as penrioners, and will be included in the protection of preference acts. The time will not soon come when there will not be a large and increasing army of "veterans" of some description putting up a "poor mouth" to our paternal Govern

The British War Office has abolished use of the lance in the British Army. All cavalry in future will be armed with carbines and swords, but the carbine will be the principal weapon. British War Office has finally been converted by the object-lesson of the Boer War to a conclusion that might have been learned from our Civil War. When our Civil War began both sides believed in the suber as an effective in the field found both sides trusting chiefly to the carbine and the revolver and fighting the so-called cavalry mounted riflemen. When General Forrest, a very daring trooper, led a charge he trusted to his revolvers rather than ling for a chance to sit down. The pity

men generally used the revolver at close quarters rather than the saber. The orthern men stuck to the saber longer than the Southern men because they were not so handy with the revolver as the Southern men, but in the last year of the war both eides fought as mounted riflemen and saber wounds were comparatively unknown. Our regular esvalry charged infantry in the old style at Williamsburg and Gaines Hill, out they were repulsed so badly that the experiment was not repeated. At Plantersville, Ala., a battalion of the Seventeenth Indiana Cavairy armed with sabers charged Forrest's escort armed with repeating carbines, and the caroines proved too much for the sabers, A Captain Taylor rode at Forrest, who sed only his pistois, warding and firing, Forrest received several cuts, but killed his antagonist.

SENATORIAL AND DEMOCRATIC.

The fitness of the Cubans for self-govroment is established by evidence from an unimpeachable quarter-the official circles of Havana itself. As already reported in the dispatches, the Cuban reciprocity treaty has been ratified in the Cuban Senate by a vote of 16 to 5, and there is accordingly no obstacle now in its way but similar action by the extra session at Washington. Especial attention, however, is sought to be directed to the attitude of Senor Sanguilly, the leader of the Senate opposition to the treaty. The Senator voted for the treaty, but said:

My opposition has been designed chiefly to my opposition has been designed chiefly to firm out whatever could be advanced in sup-port of the treaty, and the arguments of Senor Busiemente, as put forward in the Senate yes-terday, have convinced me that the country with be more prosperous with reciprocity than without it, but, nevertheless, my attitude of opposition and disapproval of the acts of the executive department of the Government forbid my voting wes

my voting yes. The contentions of the antis in our own Senate, who tremble every time they think of the incorporation of Spanish halfbreeds into "our civilization," are thus set at naught by a reflection of their own procedure. Senor Sanguilly has acted most faithfully the part of our Democratic Senators, who oppose everything that is for the country's good. His frankness they have not, for if they had they would reproduce his declarations. Then we should have from Senator Carmack, of Tenneseec, for example, this remark in the Congressional Record he having risen to a question of the highest privilege:

I believe in expansion; I believe in the gold dard: I believe in a sound and facile be ing ourrency; I believe in an adequate Navy and a well-equipped and well-trained Army; I am satisfied that under Republican policies the am satisfied that under Republican policies the country will be more prosperous than without them. My attitude of upposition has been as-sumed for the purpose of bringing out the un-answeighble points in favor of the majority's proposals. They are adequate, and I am satis-fied, but my stendy hostility to the Government and the Administration forbids my voting in favor of any of these necessary and proper measures.

Thus auspiciously has Senor Sanguilly entered upon the Senatorial and the Democratic road. In time he will work, himself clear of his weaknesses, and while he may mentally approve the policies of reason and progress, he will Senatorially and Democratically refrain from the acknowledgment. His crude ness is painful to the gaze of us who view in Carmack, Tillman and Turner the full flower of Senatocracy. It is to be feared that in his untutored state he loves his country too well to sacrifice it on the altar of partisan buncombe.

TAXATION OF MORTGAGES.

It is a surprising fact that a bill for taxing mortgages has made its appearince before the Legislature of the State of New York at each session for the past three years, with the result, according to the New York Evening Poet, "or deadening the market for real estate, putting a check upon building opera tions, impeding the investment of capital and putting fresh obstacles in the why of borrowers." That so great a state as New York, the first in concenof business in the Union, should be annually threatened with mortgage taxation is remarkable,

Mortgage taxation is improper be-

cause it is unjust taxation. Land in New York pays 82 per cent of the taxes in the Empire State, and Governor Odell in his last annual message said: "The experience of other commonwealths has demonstrated beyond any question of doubt that the tax upon mortgages must be paid by the borrower, and therefore to that extent it becomes double taxation." In Massachusetts under the law only one tax is levied on the land, leaving the mortgagor and the mortgagee free to average between themselves how the tax shall be paid, which is settled in the contract of loan. The borrower agrees to pay all taxes and he gets his oan at a correspondingly lower rate of interest, and as a consequence the rate of interest on mortgages is about onehalf per cent lower in Boston than it is in New York on the same class of properey. The law of Colorado provides that mortgaged land and the mortgage Itself shall be "assessed as a unit, and as one and the same, and as of one value, and as the value of said property so mortgaged, pledged or otherwise conveyed only; and any such notes, mortgages, deeds of trust, contract or conveyance shall not be otherwise returned or as nessed." The legal status in California is now the same as that of Massachu-

setts and Colorado. The morigage tax bill now before the New York Legislature exempts mortgages held by life insurance companies. savings banks and building and loan associations. The obvious effect of these exemptions, the Post says, is "to prompt the mortgagors to transfer their borrow ings from the non-exempt to the exempted class of lenders, and confer upon the latter a monopoly, to the extent of their available capital.

The woman who makes the mistake of attempting to prove her superiority to man and to the well-bred of her own sex through an exhibition of selfishness and impudence is to be found at almost any hour of the day in the County Courthouse these busy, taxpaying days -not in line waiting her turn at the window, but pushing her way to the front in advance of those who have been patiently or at least honestly waiting their turn to be served. Of course, there is nothing to do in such a case but to let the bumptious person have her way and go her way, except it may be to pity her for the ill-bred creature that she is. It is women of this type who demand, with a bold stare, men's seats in the street-cars and take them without the courtesy of "thank you"; who, when they have seats, spread their skirts over as much space as possible, regardless of a tired working girl hold-ing on to a strap, or of the parcel-laden roman, the woman with a child in her arms, or even the elderly woman sway-ing back and forth and anxiously look-

to his saber, and the Southern mounted of it all is that it is the woman of porcine instincts, who always "gets there," that is taken as a type of her sex in matter of simple justice and courtesy by writers who assume to know all about feminine human nature. That such women are the exception rather than the rule has often been demonstrated. but never more thoroughly than in the last few days in the Sheriff's office, where the majority of taxpaying women have stood in line quietly and without pretense to special privilege, while the few have pushed forward and given in their tax statements over the heads of those who preceded them. Critics who will take the trouble to use their eyes before their pencils will do justice to womankind, even while citing these exceptions to the rules of fairness and courtesy that are so plainly in evidence

FOR MAN'S TIMELY RESCUE. Among the revolutionary discoveries of President Harper, of Chicago's great

university, none is more profound or full of promise than his latest on the subject of coeducation, as reported in yesterday's dispatches. We quote:

When thrown together in a new environment on entrance to the university, boys and girls become conscious of differences before unnobecome conscious of differences before unse-ticed, and the personal element creeps in too strongly for the best work. In the secondary school this is not the case, for the reason that the boys and girls there have been growing up together and do not notice that one group ma-tures sariier than the other.

If this pedagogic utterance should meet the eye of any individual of the hapless masculine gender, he will not need to be reminded of the undeniable if melancholy truth upon which it is based. Who that has ever safely passed the perilous mark of 20 does not recall with min led pain and mortification the airs of superiority with which the socalled gentler sex of corresponding years is wont to surround itself? Who as an observer at any age has not noted how disadvantageously the masculine self-consciousness and awkwardness conducts itself in the presence of feminine poise and wisdom of equal years? It is not surprising, therefore, to come across an authoritative announcement that this disparity interferes with the best results in the classroom; and the service Dr. Harper has thus rendered the bolder and inferior sex calls for grateful acknowledgment from the very onsiderable portion of the population directly or remotely interested. All men and boys should join in suitable resolutions to Dr. Harper for his prompt rush to their rescue.

There is another aspect of this matter which may as well have attention here, and that is the bearing of "mixed" instruction upon matrimony, and incidentally upon the perpetuation of the spe-cies. The University of Michigan has

recently supplied some damning charges against the commingling of the sexes in the classroom. It is shown that out of 1835 women who have been graduated at Ann Arbor since the establishment coeducation, only 533, or less than 30 per cent, have married. Of the graduates of ten years' standing, less than one-half have married. So it would seem that while the mingling of young men and women in college life now and then leads to a hasty match, or one at too early an age, its general effect is to the inclination toward matrimony.

The explanation offered for this untoward phenomenon is not so distinguished by gallantry as the Chicago doctrine just noticed. It is accounted to lie in the wearing off, through too frequent contact, of the glamour which in the eyes of most young men enevlops the maiden. Seeing her only occasionally, his imagination clothes her with captivating qualities. He falls in love, ofttimes, not with a real creature, but with an ideal. Being kent at a certain distance, he has an enchanted view of her and of her kind. In school, store or factory, on the contrary, he is brought into such close and frequent association, and under circumstances so our wears off, the ideal descends to the commonplace, the angel of his dreams is found to be just a plain, ordinary girl, good in the main, no doubt, but the possessor of a lot of human imperfections which Cupid, in circumstances where frequent proplaquity is impossible, is

very apt to cover up. If this Ann Arbor expositor had gone a little deeper into his theme, we fancy that he would have become wiser well as more gentlemanly. Are there no foibles in the so-called sterner sex which distant imagination is fain to suppress but which close acquaintance scovers in all their hideousness? If the divorce court is any index to the disillusionments of matrimony, it would seem that man is the oftener found wanting in the day of trial. The less the trusting ingenue sees of her possible lord and master the fewer inklings she will get of his infirmity of purpose, his brutality, his selfishness, his general false-alarmativeness as a protector, guide, philosopher and friend.

It is an auspicious day for mere man, therefore, when he is promised escape from the precarious paths of coeduca tion. Away from the depressing superiority of his more clever sister, he can grow into maturity with confidence and even pride in his own powers and proption of sharp feminine eyes, he may regain his former status. And instead of the sad humbug which the new woman has discovered him to be, he may once more appear to an unwary world in the guise that trusting woman once imputed to him, such as Adam Bede, John Halifax, Bertie Cecil and Mr. Roches ter.

Two professors of the Berlin Univer sity have recently declared that the Monroe Doctrine ought not to be tolerated by Germany a moment longer than political and naval considerations make It expedient to do so. These German professors admit, however, that the Monroe Doctrine cannot be successfully defied by Germany so long as Great Britain's friendship supports this utterance of the United States with the implied co-operation of the British fleet, and they advocate an alliance between Great Britain and Germany. But Great Britain could not afford such an alliance for such a purpose, for war with the United States would mean probably the tom of Canada, and by cutting off Great Britain's food supplies the United States could starve Great Britain into a peace, for Germany could not feed England. Great Britain knows which side her bread is buttered on, and she would ever exchange our friendship in peace and war for an alliance with Germany. Furthermore, we are the third naval power in the world, and we are certain to maintain that position against Gernany for the future. Europe will have to accept the Monroe Doctrine, because Europe cannot help enduring a situa-tion she cannot cure. The South Amer-ican Republics would never permit the foundation of European states on their

oll, even if the United States did no

forbid it, but with the United States for an ally South America need not fear Europe as a colonizer and conqueror. The Wisconsin Legislature has quested the Governor to issue invita-tions to the Governors of other states to appoint delegates to a convention, to held at Atlanta July 4, to discuse the

includes the following: The people of the South, equally with those of the North, desire good government and are earnessly striving to secure it. The race problem is for us as well as for them. It relates itself to the highest welfare of the people of the whole country, and whether we will or not we must share the burden it imposes.

adopted by the Wisconsin Legislature

Considering that the present system of negro disfranchisement is not accompa-nied by any reduction of Southern representation in Congress, it certainly looks as if the North had some interest in the "race problem," which will not be settled until it is settled right.

Modern science teaches that there is no epidemic without a carrying principle. When, therefore, we speak of an epidemic of fires, and are made painfully aware that there is one in progress, it is well to search for the underlying cause. This, it is believed, exists in incendiarism, and that with proper vigilance and some discernment of the "Sherlock Holmes" order on the part of our detectives the incendiaries could be caught. In the present temper of the people it is scarcely necessary to add that, if caught in applying the torch or tracked down afterward, incendiaries would be sent for a long term of years where their efforts in starting fires would be limited to furnaces in the Penitentiary stove foundry, or perhaps for an indefinite period where, acc tradition, fires do not have to be started, but rage continuously.

There is some talk of purchase of the site of the late Victoria dock for \$75,000 for a drydock. Would it not be doubtful policy to pay so much for a site, when by going below the city on either side of the river a few miles as good site might be purchased for one-third of the money, or less? Almost any point on the Williamette River within ten or a dozen miles would be just as convenient for this dock for the city as any point near the center of the city. Money is not so abundant as to justify needless expenditure in this or any other matter. However, the matter is in the hands of the Port of Portland Commission, composed of men upon whose intelligence and judgment the people have the right to rely.

The baseball war of the coming season is, we are told, going to be a lively one and hotly contested. Whether or not the people will flock to the standards of the contestants in numbers sufficient to pay for the munitions of war remains to be seen. Without doubt strife of this kind can be pushed to the point of a heavy public tax, the returns from which are purely imaginary. However, there is no compulsion in the matter, and those who squander their money on a baseball war will simply have less to squander on some and perhaps more objectionable fad. In the meantime, players and managers will have a chance to earn the salaries that the public stands for, and to collect -if they can.

The fact that 700 men out of five cavalry and infantry regiments and sixty artillerymen recently expressed a desire to remain in the Philippines when ordered home is a clear refutation of the old-time assertion that a white man cannot live comfortably or healthfully in the tropical climate of there islands The climate and the environment must have considerable attractions to captivate nearly 800 American soldiers so strongly that they prefer to remain rather than to return home. Doubtless reckless living is more dangerous in the tropics than in the temperate z American officers of sound constitutions who live temperately find the climate of Luzon both healthful and agreeable

According to the annual report of the Columbia Southern Railroad for last year, the surplus was \$30,111.90. This, or seventy miles of track with capitalization of \$300,000, is a most favorable showing-this much net out of gross earnings amounting to only \$151,000. While the average relation of surplus to gross earnings from operation on the railroads of the United States is about 8 per cent, the Columbia Southern cleans up about 20 per cent. Fifty-five per cent of its gross goes to pay operating expenses; the average for the United States is 65 per cent. There is nothing in this statement to make investors ald about taking hold of Oregon railroads

Since the State of Massachusetts adopted a few years ago the policy of roadbuilding as an object-lesson for local communities, it has expended between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 on this work. The mileage of state road thus built has been more than duplicated by towns and counties which have taker the lesson to heart and made a permanent investment for their citizens in this improvement. For several years the annual appropriation for this purpose has averaged \$500,000, and this is the amount decided upon by the legislative committee on roads and bridges for the current year.

At Albany, some wide-awake men are taking up the question of holding a live-stock fair early in June. This is the proper spirit. No section in the United States is so admirably adapted to the breeding of fine stock as is the Willamette Valley, and no industry, year in and year out, good times and bad, is more profitable. Every county seat in Western Oregon could have an exhibit annually of some specialty in the stockbreeding line without interfering with the others, and each one must, in the end, result in enlarged income to the intelligent owner of fertile acres.

Senntor Vest's Opinions.

Boston Transcript.

Washington.—Senator Vest, of Missouri, who retired on Wednesday, after 24 years of service in the Senate, is quoted as sayin that if the present condition of affairs throughout the country can be maintained. throughout the country can be maintained until the Fail of 180, Democratic success in the Presidential election is impossible. The prosperity issue, he believes, will hold his opponents in power as long as prosperity lasts. The trusts, he says, have been irritated by the legislation of the last session, but not enraged, and that they would rather have the Republican they would rather have the Republican party in control than the Democrats on any terms. He also expresses some doubts as to whether the Democrats will 'get together' by 190. Mr. Bryan, he predicts, will be an aggressive factor in the next Democratic National convention. It is plain reading between the lines that this veteran Democrat does not regard his party's outlook as very reconsists. party's outlook as very promising.

LAPSES OF RECENT FICTION.

Chicago Inter Ocean While the conventional novel of the period opens with the conventional refernce to the time of the day or the weather, it is a noticeable fact that our later writers of fiction seem, as if by one ac ord, to shrink from mentioning the rus-

set glow.

Of course, some excuse may be found for this in the fact that Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, Edna Lyall, the Duchess, Ouida, Henry James, and even William Dean Howells somewhat overworked both the russet and the glow, but, on the other hand, the old-fashloned novel-reader must feel diseppointment when he glances at the first chapters of romances in these days and finds nothing that is russet in the opening sentence. There was warmth me opening sentence. There was warmth in the beginning of the novel of the old school which almost invariably ran: It was eventide. The russet glow of the sink-ing sun bathed the woodland and meadow in subdued golden tints. A solitary horseman,

The new school rings the changes upon all the other conditions of the conventional opening, save this alone. For example, Edna Kenton, in "What Manner of Man,"

It was a clear midsummer day. High noon was making havee of subdued light and shade in Thayer's studio, and his sitter, who had been there since 8 o'clock, was growing momentarily ore impatient.

Francis Lynde, in "The Master of Appleby," avoids mention even of the sun-set, let alone the russet glow, and strikes out in this fashion: The Summer day was all but spent when Richard Jennifer, riding express, brought me Captain Falconnet's challenge.

Now, Mrs. Southworth, or any of the distinguished romanticists mentioned above, would have put this in entirely dif-ferent language. For example:

The sun was slowly declining in the West. The lengthening shadows betokened that another day would soon have passed into the unfathomable heretofore. A sunset glow was ing the foliage that fringed the lar It was then, when nature was hushed in sweet tranquillity, that a solitary horseman, whom I recognized as Richard Jennifer, brought me a challenge to mortal combat from Captain Fai-

But the styles have changed. Mrs. Wilfrid Ward comes nearer the ideal when she opens "The Light Behind" with:

It was too early in the Spring for the heat to appear natural, but it was all the more delightful from the sense of unreality it conveyed, as if life were being converted unexpectedly into the atmosphere of childheod or of a fairy tale.

One does not look for a russet glow when it is too early in the Spring, and perhaps the omission of any mention of it in Mrs. Ward's romance is excusable, an all the more so since the state of the weather is carefully recorded, but for a meterological opening perhaps the in-troductory lines of Busil King's "In the Garden of Charity" show improvement: It had been an August storm, windy and warm. The fishermen had been in the habit of expecting it about the middle of the month, and when it had come and gone they said: "The back of the Summer is broken."

Rather more meteorological still is Jus-tus Miles Forman in his beginning of "The Journey's End":

Out on deck it was raining, and the wind with the sea until it tore shricking nau resers with the sea until it tore streamy past the open companionway amidships, and brought up the boom and rush of waters under the bow. There was a misty circle of lights, and the deck planks shone dispiritingly where the glow from the electrics fell upon them.

Here we have a glow, but it is electric. new novels picked up at random do we find anything that comes nearer the expectations of the true lover of weath fiction. The Hon. Mrs. Walter R. Forbes (nee Farwell) opens up her novel "Unofficial" in this almost-but not quite -satisfactory manner:

The sun was sinking slowly toward the mou tains, and as it sank an ever-deepening re-light stole through the mellow rays, which she a golden (alas! not a resset!) glow upon the distant snows, and flung itself in restless prod igality upon the vivid crimson and yel the trees that clustered thickly upon the

There, if in the next edition Lady Forbes (nee Farwell) will strike out "gold-en" and insert "russet," she will have filled an aching void in the weather fiction of the period.

Curiosities of United States Steel.

New York Journal of Commerce.

There are indications from time to time of a lack of confidence in the securities of corporations of huge capitalization, which may have effect upon the organization of such combinations hereafter. The most conspicuous illustration at the moment is to be found in the United States Steel Corporation, which is riding a wave of prosperity that has nothing to check its course yet in sight. It seemed like an anomaly for a 7 per cent preferred stock in such a prosperous concern to be sell-ing under 90 and a common stock upon which 4 per cent is actually paid going below 40. But now 5 per cent gold bonds, a lien upon all the huge earnings prior to the claims of shares of either kind, put upon the market at 56, begin at once to sell down to 85 in advance of their issue. This seems to be due to a disposition to dispose of the right to bonds and acquire more of the convertible preferred, stock at the low price, which betokens a tendency of the two forms of security to come to the same level. As one bears interest at 5 per cent and the other gives promise of cumulative dividends at 7 per ent, it does not indicate great confident in the enduring investment value of a cap ital so vastly expanded and engaged in an industry liable to such ups and downs as iron and steel, which, in the language of Mr. Carnegie, is either a prince pauper, and is sometimes one and som

Dubious Triumph of Hanna. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Though Senator Hanna is very useful Though Senator Hanna is very useful se an organizer, some of his acts as head of the Republican National organization would be very emphatically repudiated by 90 per cent of the party if the rank and file had a chance to express their opinion. The compromise in Delaware, by which the chief tool of Addicks was alevated to the United States Senate and elevated to the United States Senate, and the way opened for the election of Ad-dicks himself a short time hence, is un-derstood to have been Hanna's work, just as was the recognition of Addicks as chairman of the Delaware delegation to the last Republican National convention. Roosevelt's idea that a clean, honest Democrat is preferable to a dirty Republican seems to find no acceptance with Hanna. The latter's apparent willingness to mix with and recognize anything and everything bearing a party label is about as offensive as the freebooting policy of Quay.

Dividends Yet to Come.

Boston Transcript.

It will be impossible for the railroads of the United States to handle the growing freight and passenger business of the country properly until they are provided with more equipment, and this equipment they must provide regardless of dividends, There are indications that this will be the policy of the immediate future. The gross earnings of the railroads of the United itates increased enormously last year, but the dividends decreased because a larger amount was put into the roads them-selves, to come back in dividends in the future. Only under such a policy, stead-ily pursued, can the public interests be taken care of properly.

The Looker-On. Boston Transcript.

In one of the Western cities, recently an Egyptian had a quarrel with some Syrians. He was arrested, by an Irish policeman; was tried before a German policeman: was tried before a German Judge, and was defended by a Hebrew He doesn't worty if I'm stiff, lawyer. The native American probably figured somewhere in the mess as a look-figured somewhere in the mess as a look-

CARNEGIE AS A WORLD DICTATOR

Harper's Weekly is greatly interested in he fact that Andrew Carnegie volunteered o advance 1340,000 without security to nable Venezuela to satisfy G to advance E40,000 without security to enable Venezueia to satisfy Germany's preliminary claim. "It is evident." It says, "that Mr. Carnegie might have averted the blockade if the three blockading powers would have specified the sums which they would be willing to accept, and if President Castro would have concented to accept Mr. Carnegie's kind offices." Thus the millionaire might have "saved a good many lives."

good many lives."

This latest offer by Mr. Carnegie recalls This latest offer by Mr. Carnesse to Harper's Weekly his earlier proposition to buy the Philippines from the United States for \$8,000,000 in order to make them independent. Such a man, this periodical reflects, might do much for his country. For instance, had be been living in 1776 he might have furnished the funds for the Revolution. "No doubt," the Weekly goes on to say, "the Rothschilds have long been recognized as political fac-tors. They are not philanthropists, how-ever; they lend money. Mr. Carnegie

This is a peculiar comment Harper's Weekly seems to see no impropriety—not to speak of effrontery—in the attempt of a private citizen to dictate in National and international affairs on the strength of his enormous wealth. Mr. Carnegie has so long been accustomed to seeing Con-grees do his bidding in "respect to tariff duties that it doubtless seems to him quite natural to come out frankly and make terms with the Nation. But there are limits to public toleration. The tariff nits to public toleration. The tariff sometimes confused as to just what protective duties mean. Now that Mr. Carnegie has come out in the open there is no mistaking his position. He is position as an international figure—as the arbiter of the destinles of nations.

It is difficult to understand such egotism.

Mr. Carnegle has tried to purchase a
change in the National policy of the Inited States for \$20,000,000. He has attempted states for \$20,000,000. He has at-tempted to buy off Germany in Venezuela. What is to prevent his offering America a cash bonus to abandon the Monroe Doc-trine? Why should be heeltate to make a liberal offer for the Louisiana Purchase district in order that he might proclaim immedit Emperor? Really. Mr. Carnegie might furnish cause for indiguation were the not so absurd and inflated beyond all of the limin of sane judgment by money with which the Government has permitted him to enrich himself by legal-

KIPLING'S NEW POEM.

"The Settler" Makes a Strong Appeal for South African Conciliation. Rudyard Kipling has made another remarkable appeal to the public sentiment of England in a poem entitled "The Settler." Its thems is the reconstruction of South Africa, especially as affected by the recent visit of Chamberlain to the somes of the late war. Mr. Kibling quotes as text for his verses the closing words of the Colorial Secretary on his ands of the Colonial Secretary on his depart svinced than ever that the forces-the natural cress—that are drawing you together are mo otent than those evil influences which wou tend to separate you. . . . Above all, South Africa needs the best capacities of all of its

children."
Four of the principal stanzas of "The Settler" are as follows:
(Copyright, 1800, by Rudyard Kipling.)
Here where my fresh-turned furrows run and the deep soil glistens red.
I will repair the wrong that was done to the living and the dead;
Here where the sensoless builet fell, and the barren shrapnel burst.
I will plant a tree, I will dig a well, against the heat and the thirst.

Here in a large and a sunlit land, where no

wrong bitss to the bone.

I will lay my hand in my neighbor's hand, and together we will atoms

For the set folly and the red breach and the black waste of it all; Giving and taking counsel each over the cattlekraal.

Earth where we rode to slay or be slain our love shall redeem unto life;
We will gather and lead to her lips again the waters of sucient strife.
From the far and the flercely-guarded streams and the pools where we lay in walt.
Till the corn cover our evil dreams, and the young corn our hate.

Here in the wastes and the troughs of the plains where the healing stillness lies, And the vast benignant sky restrains, and the

long days make wis Bless to our use the rain blind seed in its bed, our use the rain and the sun and the

That we may repair the wrong that was done to the living and the dead! The entire poem appears in Collier's Weekly under date of March 7, Coiller's having made arrangements with Mr. Ripling to publish ex-clusively in America all his poems on political and timely topics that are printed in the Lon-don Times.

Commercial Courtesies.

Whether or not the ethics of business has improved, it is certain that the man-ners of business are much more polished than they used to be. The disobliging dealer is now reldom encountered, and it is commonly understood in commercial circles that politeness pays. One even en-counters something better than mere politeness; one meets with the kind of courtesy that is supposed to be found only in drawing-rooms, but which in reality may go with the selling of dry goods as well as the dispensing of afternoon tea. To press a customer too much is considered as rude as the forcing of unwished dishes upon dinner guests, and to decline to accept returned goods is as bad as to refuse to take back words carelessly spoken. Dealers who practice these high cour-tesies have an enviable reputation among shoppers, for it is universally acknowlsalesman or saleswoman is "half the bat-tle." Of course commercial generosity of this order is bound to be imposed upon, and if salespeople were but possessed of the literary gift there would be some in-teresting confessions from behind the counter. Yet, on the whole, this spirit of accommodation and courtesy not only pays but it greatly assists the develop-ment of that rare and fine old art, the art of living.

Not Sectional Hatred.

Philadelphia Record. Ten days ago a negro shot and wounded a white man in a certain town and es-caped. The white residents of the town ordered all the negroes to leave, which they failed to do, and the white residents attacked the negroes' shacks with ropes and poles and demolished them. The ne-groes picked up their belongings and boarded a freight train. It happens that where this occurred is not in Mississippi, but in Pennsylvania,

London Punch.
I'm most dissatisfied with DickI don't suppose be'll ever know itHis conduct cuts me to the quick,
And yet I'd rather die than show it.
My malden meditations are
Disordered by one constant riddie:
Why should I—to a motor carPlay second fiddie: Play second fiddle!

In vain I toss my curis to show

The awectest pair of turquoise earrings;
His thoughts are wandering, I know,
With allemens and friction gearings.
If I could find some magic drug
To change me to a carboretter,
A cylinder or sparkling plug.

He'd like me better.

And when I sing of tears the rest
Entreat for more and praise my brilliance,
But Dick returns with cheery zest
To themse of rubber and resilience.
When rosy dusk to moonlight melts,
And all have vanished save the lovers,
Is it a time to talk of beits
And outer covers?

I'm really too upnet to wear it.
My heart is sore, yet, strange to say,
Day after day I grin and hear it.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

These Northwestern Legislatures have the virtue of adjourning comparatively early anyway. Here is a hint that the effete East might take with profit.

Mayor Humes announces that he will stay in Seattle and face the music. Well, what else can he do? The grand jury disovered him before he had a chance to get away.

Idaho is sure to attract attention in this Congress. One of her Senators is the biggest man in the upper house, the other the most shifty politician there, and her Representifive, who is not yet out of ollege, is the youngest member of that body.

William H. Crune, the actor, is responible for the following Standard Oil version of the doxology:

Praise John, from whom oil blessings flow, Praise him oil creatures here below, Praise him above, ye heavenly host, Praise William, too, but John the most.

Mayar Artilpp, the 6-year-old son of eymour Artlipp, a canal-bost captain, surprised the surgeons at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, last week watching them amputate his right leg below the knee. He refused to take an ansthetic, because, he said, "It can't hurt worse than it does now, and I want to see you when you cut it off."

Maybe some of those men who have beome too modest to urge personally their claims for the Congressional nomination are fairly well content to assist in parling out beforehand the offices would be a part of the political assets of the Congressman. A Congressman with. out political assets is pretty likely to be under obligations to somebody.

Sober second-thought won at Olympia n the case of the appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Exposition. And we trust there will be still another thought n the matter two years hence. Washington now stands as she ought, at the head of the friends of this great enterprise for ommemorating a historic event of the utmost importance to the Pacific North-

Noticing a large cobra with a small portion of a snake's tall hanging out of its outh, a correspondent of the Ceylon Observer killed the reptile. During its death struggles the cobra disgorged threeourths of a ratsnake. The correspondent hauled out the rest, and, on taking measirements, found the cobra to be 4 feet 8 nches long and the ratsnake it had tried to swallow 5 feet 2 inches.

The two Joneses, John P., of Nevada, and James K., of Arkansas, have gone out of the Senate, leaving that body without a representative bearing the honored name of Jones, for the first time since 1872. There is no Smith in the Senate now, but this is made up by the surplus of Clarks. There are three in the Senate, one from Montana, one from Wyoming and the third took the seat of the deposed James K. Jones.

Pupils in Michigan must hereafter go directly home after the close of school. The Supreme Court of the state has declared that such a rule is valid and may be enforced by the principal. Furthermore, if a principal sees fit he may enter a store and order the children he finds there to leave and go home, and the owner of the store cannot get damages on the ground that the principal has driven away trade and injured the business of his store

The old Roman U, shaped like a V, is sed in the name of the new Muncie, Ind., public library, as it appears graven on the stone front. But Indianans are up in arms and swear they will not stand for any such nonsense. "Mvncie Pvblic Library," indeed! The architect has declared that to change the lettering would hopelessly mar the beauty of the structure, but still the people howl about this effete profanation of the culture of the Wabash.

Salvador, the smallest but most thickly consisted of the Central American "republics." has been an independent nation since 1839, and for some time before that it was a state in a self-governing federation. Apparently it has learned something, for it has just managed to effect a peaceful transfer of its Presidency from the General whose term of office had expired to the General who had been elected to succeed him. This has not happned before, it is reported, for an even 50 years, and the citizens of Salvador are such delighted by their attainment to so lofty a level of political virtue.

The concern of President Roosevelt, President Ellot and Dr. Shrady lest the ace be committing slow suicide in the United States seems to have struck home with considerable force in the case of Mr. Blumie, who has introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature a bill which proposes to encourage large families by offering not only gold medals but cash to the mothers of such families-women who have been legally divorced or who are separated from their husbands being exepted. It should be stated in this cor nection that Mr. Blumie is the fond and proud parent of 11, and thus is five and a half times more enthusiastic in his admiration of the President's attitude than the average person who has only two olive branches.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Algy—So you asked old Jones for his daughter's hand? What did he say? Ferdy—He said, "Take her, and let me be happy."—Puck.
"De Gall is what you might call checky, ch?" "Checky? That fellow has so much check that they charge him double for a shave!"—Judge. they charge him double for a shave!"—Judge.
Maid—Where'd ye get th' valentine, Katlet.
Cook—To look at the skewer tru de heart I'd say it come from de butcher—Brooklyn Life.
Ascum—I wonder what is the meaning of "Sic Transit Gioria Mundi." Dumley—I hardly know, but the first two words sound as if it might have something to do with an ambulance.—Philadelphia Press.

lance.—Philadelphia Press.

Judge—You say that Squiggs is an unthinking, careless individual? Fudge—I should say
so! Why, that man actually admits that he
hasn't picked out the man who is sure to be
elected Mayor—Baltimore Herald.
Playwright—My new play was brought out
last night. At the close of the first act there
were loud and persistent calls for the author.
Simpleton—You don't say. To think they could
be so vindictive as that—Boston Transcript.
Miss Jones (to Mr. Brown, who he subvived

Miss Jones (to Mr. Brown, who has survived three wives)—They must get kind of mixed up in heaven with so many Mrs. Browns about. Mr. Brown—Oh. no. I calculate not. You see, now, they're all different shades of brown—Life.

Instructor (of class in physiology)—What do you know concerning the sebaceous follicles? Boy at Foot of Class (making a wild guess)—Sebaceous Follicles is the name of the new Senator from the State of Washington.—Chicago Tribune.

"I don't believe that man ever deceived any-next in the life." said the cethresiastic friend.

"I don't believe that man ever deceived anybody in his life," said the enthusiastic friend,
"And yet," said Senator Sorghum. "you want
me to give him employment. You don't supgoes I have times to teach him the rudiments of
the business, do you?"—Washington Star.

"Ah! darling," said the Count de Spaghetti
to the heirsas whose prospect had just become
deceased; "let me bear your sorrows?" "Bear
my sorrows? Fes, yes, Count." she exclaimed,
apprebensively, "but share your borrows, never, never!"—Baltimore News,