The Oreaoutan.

Solered at the Postoflos at Portland, Ore as second-class matter. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Review Construction of the second sec

b) City Subscribers-ly, per week, delivered. Sunday excepted. 150 17, per week, delivered, Funday included. 200 POSTAGE RATES.

United States, Canada and Mexico: 10 to 14-page paper. 14 to 28-page paper. Foreign rates Couble.

or discussion intended for publicition Orogonian should be addressed invariat ditor The Orogonian," not to the nam Individual. Letters relating to adver-

ing, subscription or to any business matter ould be addressed simply "The Oregonian." The Oregonian does not buy poems or slories on individuals, and cannot undertake to re-re any manuscripts sent-to it without solid-tion. No stamps should be inclosed for this The

stern Business Office, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49 une building, New Tork «City: 510-11-12 ine building, Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith M Assess

Tribune building, Chicago: the S. C. Beckwith Epecial Agency, Eastern representative. For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Les. Pal-ace Hotel news stand: Goldsmith Bros., 296 Futter street; F. W. Pitz, 1068 Market street; J. E. Cooper Co., 166 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry news stand; Frank Root, 80 Ellis street, and N. Wheatley, 53 Mission street. For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner, 199 South Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 806 Bouth Spring street. For sale in Kanasa City, Mo., by Eldhercher

We mosth Spring street. For sale in Kansas City, Mo., by Bicksecker Spar Co., Minth and Walmut streets. For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., if Dearborn street, and Charles MacDonaid. I Washington street. For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 bream street; Mageath Stationery Co., 1803 bream street. For sale in

Farman street. For mis in Ogden by W. G. Kind. 114 29th street; Jaz. H. Crockwell, 242 25th street. For mis in Sail Lake by the Sail Lake News Co., TI West Second South street. For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett

news stand. sals in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton I ick, 906-912 Seventeenth street; Louthau isson Book and Stationery Co., Fifteenti awrence streets; A. Series, Einteenth an extents For d Law

TOTATE WEATHER-Occasional rain; britis

VESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maxin peraiure, 56; minimum temperature, 47; pre-cipitation, 0.57 inch.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

MILITARY COURAGE.

Major-General Sir Hector MacDonald was buried yesterday in Edinburgh, leaving behind him a heroic memory o professional gallantry wrapped in a loud of moral shame, for his suicide in face of the charges upon which he was to be court-martialed is justly regarded as confereion of guilt. General Mac-Donald was the son of a Highland peasat 18 enlisted in the Ninety-and Regiment (Gordon Highlanders) and served nearly ten years as private mmissioned officer,

In the Afghan War of 1879-80 Sergeant MacDonald, in command of a small body of his own regiment and a few Sikhs, helped General Sir Frederick Roberts out of a tight place by heroic ally holding back 2000 Afghana, Mac Donald took part in Roberts' famous march from Cabul to Kandahar, and so distinguished himself in battle that he made a Lieutenant. At Majuba Hill in 1881 he fought with his fists after the ammunition was gone. In 1898 he was a Major under General Kitchener, who put him in command of a brigade of Soudanese blacks, which he brought to so high a state of efficiency that they changed front under fire while the enemy were charging and checked the rush of the Dervishes at Omdurman. General MacDonald was twice mentioned in dispatches as a noncon sioned officer and seven times after-wards; he received the thanks of Parlisment after the capture of Khartoum for his splendid service in the crisis of the battle of Omdurman. He was made a B. and Major-General for his South African work. His record is that er not only of heroic courage,

scaped, and after the war co nitted crimes that placed him in the Peniten-tiary. Courage is but the control of fear. It may have the noblest of motives behind it or the most ignoble and mmonplace. Pride, vanity, ambiti ocious hardihood, have made many a ommonplace man stand by his flag in battle. Napoleon said that ecoundrels made the best soldiers, and Rudyard Kipling says that a regiment of rul nanded by an able soldier makes a crack fighting regiment. The fall of ctor MacDonald was not more unexpected by his army comrades than was that of Arthur Pennell by his Yale College classmates.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

It is a significant coincidence that London complains of American unload-ing of British consols at the same moment the Berlin bourse suffers through sympathy with weakness in the New York stock market. Though the United ates may not yet be the world's cred. itor nation, as some of our optimists ould have it, it is undeniable that American investors have acquired a dominant influence in Great Britain as well as in France and Germany.

The perilous approach of consols danger point of 89, the lowest point in thirteen years, is attributed to sales of American holders. The fact is that American investors took about \$100,000, 000 of British console during the war al a price then thought to be low, though far above the present. It is supposed that a large part of these American holdings have been sold in the recent money pinch, and that the London market has sagged under the necessity of taking care of them. That is, the Amer ican investor has developed to a point where he cuts an important figure in the world's finance. His operations are big enough to put up and down the price of the greatest securities in the world. We have been accustomed for a ong time to the effect of foreign caprice on the price of American securities Time was when this affected govern ment bonds; but the demand for these is now so great and the supply so lin ited that Americans would be glad to take all Europe holds at the market

price. Much less reassuring is the invest ment outlook here at home. The hopes

held out by merger promoters are belied by the unrest and declining profits of the railroad world. The returns of the ailroad traffic of the country for the month of January, according to the sta tistics compiled by the Financial Chronicle, show gross earnings of \$100,840,997, compared with \$92,230,740 in the same month last year, an increase of \$8,610, 257, or 9.33 per cent. But the increase in operating expenses was from \$62,485, 263 in January of last year to \$70,819,114 this year, \$8,833,851 in amount, or 13.34 in percentage. This leaves the gain in net earnings on a largely increased vol ume of business only \$276,406, or from \$29,745,477 to \$30,021,883. This is considerably less than 1 per cent, to be exac 93-100 of 1 per cent. Reasons for an in rease of gross earnings are familiarthe large volume of general traffic, the recovery in the item of corn transpor-tation, the abnormal condition in an thracite coal, an advance in rates of ome important lines, etc. The cause of the relatively much larger increas in operating expenses are not far to seek. They appear chiefly in the en hanced cost of materials and supplies and the higher wages of labor.

These are disconcerting signs, there are others. But there are always disconcerting signs, and the fact remains that the business world is bette prepared than ever before to cope with a difficult and even with an untoward ituation. The currency has been fortitiod against the weakening assaults t which it yielded, for example, in 1892. The men in charge of the railroads and of the industrials are of a different type from the old wreckers. Between ecrupulous predaotry operators of the Gould class and constructive finance the Morgan school there is a great gulf, and the change is big with hopeful promise. Earnings diverted from dividends to betterments may not boom stocks, but they make for solid prosper-Ity.

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1903.

fronts the disconcerting spectacle o great organizations of capital engaged in strenuous and shameless under ings to nullify the laws of Congress and the constitutions and statutes of the states. There is no doubt in any well informed mind but the Northern Secur ities merger was formed in deflance of iaw, or that the trunk line presidents are now engaged in an effort to evade the Elkins law. If there is a measure of anarchy in California politics, 81 ch the railroade complain, let th remember their own part in bringing the law into contempt. If there is antimonopoly sentiment growing space throughout the country, let the trusts

recall their own operations in "fixing" tariff bills before Congress. It is an encouraging sign of the times that the railroads of the State of Washington announce their purpose of withdrawing as far as possible from politics. Their part therein heretofore has been far from creditable to them; and their ren have been frequent and unmistakable that in circumventing the law and cor rupting Legislatures they are only lay-ing up wrath against the day of wrath.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Senator Foster, of Washington, want a Pacific Coast man for the Vice-Presi-dency. The selection of the candidate for the second place upon the Repub lican National ticket from the Pacific Coast is not likely to be made. West, the great Middle West, will decide the action of the Republican National Convention; it will renominate Roose velt because in temperament and polit ical sympathies he is a Western man even as Blaine, born and bred in Pennsylvania, was a Western man in temper ament and political synapathies, despite the fact that Maine was his adopted state. Assuming that the West will be

solid for Roosevelt's nomination for the Presidency, because he is a Western man in his political sympathies, although an Eastern man by birth and breeding, it is quite unlikely that the econd place on the ticket will be given to the Pacific Coast. The Pacific Coast has not "pull" enough upon politics to obtain the gift of the Vice-Presidency the Pacific Coast is on the rim of th circle too far away from the busines heart and political center of the country to obtain the second place on the Re

publican ticket. From the days of Washington to the utbreak of the Civil War the nominee for the first and second places upon the National ticket represented different sections of the country. Washington and Adams stood for Virginia and Massachusetts; Adams and Jefferson for Massachusetts and Virginia. Jefferson Madison and Monroe were Southern men, so the Vice-Presidency was given to Northern men. President John Quincy Adams and Vice-President John C. Calhoun represented Massachusetts and South Carolina. This was the rule iuring the strife between the Demo ratic and the Whig party; the nomina tion for the Presidency went to one sec tion and the Vice-Presidency to the other. So long as slavery existed with the approval of both parties, the Pres idency was given to the South and the Vice-Presidency to the North, or vic versa. But when the Republican party was formed on the platform of hostility to the extension of elavery the firs place on the ticket went to the West and the second place to the East, save in 1864, when Andrew Johnson was nom nated as Vice-President in recognition of his services and influence as a South

ern Union man. In 1868 both President and Vice-President, Grant and Colfax, were taken from the West, but this was due to the fact that the convention considered Grant as a soldier candidate who belonged to no particular state, but to the Nation. After Grant's first term the old political rule was again enforced, and from that day until the present the Republican party has nominated a Western man for President and an Eastern man for Vice-President. The

people without anybody asking what state or section he halls from; but in time of peace the National ticket is framed through other considerations and in obedience to the political pull of state and sectional influence. It would be agreeable to our sectional pride to see the Pacific Coast represented upon the National ticket, but there is no rational ground for believing that the publican party in 1994 will select its Vice-Presidential timber from any state west of the Rocky Mountains. This cry for a Pacific Coast stateeman is regu larly raised the year before the dential election, but its shouters always find themselves without any support but their own voices in the National tion.

The death of Hon, W. R. Dunbar, Re ceiver of the Vancouver Land Office, records the passing of a man whose lif and endeavor was throughout the early years of his manhood identified with the educational, social and political history of Oregon. His boyhood was passed in the Waldo Hills, in Marion County; his early manhood in and about Salem, while in his middle life he was an active worker in the temperance cause urged by the Independent Order of Good Templars throughout the Pacific North-

rest. Genial, purposeful, abounding in energy, he was for some years in the open field, systematically working in the interests of that order. The history of his work is for the most part unwrit ten, except as it has been recorded in the memories of those who witnessed it or participated in it. Suffice it to say that it was loyal, energetic, earnest. Of a pioneer family and a pioneer type William R. Dunbar will be long and kindly remembered by those who were companions of his busy day and way.

William A. Winder, who died recently in Omaha, served in the Third Artillery from 1848 to 1866 gaining his Captaincy in May, 1861, possibly as the result of his father's resignation of his commission of Major in that same regiment The son served in the Northern Army during the war; the father, John H Winder, entered the Confederate servic and became noted as the commanding officer of the Andersonville prison pen Captain Winder's grandfather was officer of the regular Army during the War of 1812; his son is now a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy. This is a remarkable case, which supports The Oregonian's view that divisions in families during the Civil War were largely due to personal environment. The Crit ndens, the Prentises, the Bufords of Kentucky, the Buchanans of Maryland and the Draytons of South Carolina were divided in the Civil War, one brother going to the Confederate and the other to the Union camp.

George A. Steel would be an excellent man for the Land Office at Oregon City; but the President could scarcely be expected, after Mr. Simon's retirement from the Senate, to keep the promis made more than a year earlier that Mr. Steel should be appointed-with both the Senators at the present time protesting against Mr. Steel and urging another man. It seems probable that if, during the past year, Mr. Simon had made proper effort to induce the President to fulfill the promise, made so clearly in writing, the President would not have refused Vet these contentions as to office are very annoying to the executive who naturally may be glad to let them sleep, if they will.

"Water, water everywhere." Th Mississippi Valley is practically affort. Not only the great river itself, but its tributaries east and west; north and south, are sending down their surplus waters to distress and overwhelm the dwellers along their shores. The condition of the poor-white and black-who have been driven from their homes by the mighty swirl of waters is pitiable. Many who a few weeks ago

MORE EXPOSITION EXPERIENCE.

W. H. Muls, general land agent the Southern Pacific Raliroad Company, with headquarters at San Francisco, is a recognized authority in exposition affairs. The splendid exhibit of California prodicts maintained by the California Board of Trade in San Francisco was organized and has long been maintained under Mr. Mills' general supervision, for it is on open secret that the so-called Board of Trade is nothing more or less than the Southern Pacific's immigration bureau. Mr. Mills organized the exhibits made by the Southern Pacific Company at the last Paris Exposition, and later at Hamburg: he was the organizing head of the Cali-fornia state exhibit at the Buffalo Exposition; he has had more or less-more than less, in truth-to do with every great recent exposition in this country and Europe. Mr. Mills' distinctive character as an exposition authority differs from that of Mr. DeYoung, whose opinions have been quoted in this respect, namely, he is a conceiver of projects, a maker of plana, whereas, Mr. De Young is an organizer and administrator of expositions in detail. It was, therefore, particularly with re-

spect to the scope and plan of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, that Mr. Mills was asked to talk a few days ago by an Oregonian writer who called on him at his office at San Francisco. He was most courteous and willing to help with suggestions. I am very familiar with your country, he said, and I regard it-particularly your rolling West Side district be-tween Forest Grove and McMinnville, as the most perfectly beautiful agricultural country under the sun. My official duties carry me from one end of your fine Wilamette Valley to the other at least one a year, and I return from each trip with renewed impressions of its bounty sharm. When it shall get waked up-when

it shall take on the mood of modern lifehere will be almost no limit to its capabilliting.

But you want me to speak of your con ing fair. I-understand that you have raised by private subscription and state appropriation, something like \$300,000, and this, for your population and modest pur-poses, ought to be a sufficient sum. You ill get, of course, very considerable assistance from neighboring states, from the several counties of your own state and from the general Government. I should say that with \$900,000 for a basis and reckoning upon your probable recelpts, in addition to the assistance above suggested, you will be able to put up about three-million-dollar show, And it will, in reality, be more than a three-million llar show, for you will get from St. Louis for a song a great variety of attractions which would be beyond your neans and clear outside your reasonable ambition if the work were to be done originally.

St. Louis, on the one hand, and the Government on the other, will practically nake your exposition in its general features, including its foreign department; that is to say, if you work your opportunities right, you may easily get from these sources all that you will want or can make use of in the way of general exhibits. Your neighboring states will provide you with attractions of many erts. Your own county exhibits ought to relieve the general exposition management of a good deal of detailed work The principal job you have got on hand, so far as I can see-of course, after the main business of administration-is to provide something of a distinctive and spec tacular character-something of striking interest that will set the newspapers to talking, something that will positively sig-

nalize the difference between your expo-sition and the many others that have been seld in recent years, Now, these considerations cannot wholly have escaped your own minds; have you developed any sugections or plans among yourselves?

Informed that no definite plans had been made-or, at least, not given to the public -Mr. Mills continued: The Indian is a continual source of interest to the American people. He is a fading quantity in the

HEAVENS, WHAT FRANKNESSI

Louisville Courier-Journal. Courier-Journal cares nothing ab-

Cleveland as an Individual man the one way or the other. It has tried to tell the truth about him as an character. In its opinion he can contrib-ute nothing to Democracy in 1904 except dissension. If we were his friend, and, asuredly we are not his enemy, and be

ed in his lofty profession still counsel him to stand aside. We abould say to him: "Mr. Cleveland, th We Democratic shipwreck came to pass whilst you were on the bridge. Many of the crew, and some of the passenge the crew, and some of the passengers, hold you responsible, guilty of indompe-tency. If not treachery. Even according to your own rating of yourself, you have done enough for your party and your country. You are an old man. Why complicate the situation, embarrassing your friends and cheating your age of its repose, by once more undertaking to seize the helm and to steer the ship?"

Of course we no more expect Mr. Cleve land to take this advice than we exper Mr. Bryan to take the advice which from Mr. Bryan to take the advice which from time to time, in a perfectly friendly spirit, we have urged upon him. Both Mr. Cleve-land and Mr. Bryan are professional poll-ticians. Both of them have been candi-dates for office since they came of ago. Mr. Cleveland grew rich and wrecked the party which had loaded him with honora, Mr. Bryan has grown rich and apparently to justify himself, would continue the wreckage. A gleam of unselfah self-de-nial in either might have saved the party

to justify himself, would continue the wreckage. A gleam of unselfsh self-de-nial in either might have saved the party. A gleam in Mr. Bryan might yet save it. But we shall have nothing from Mr. Cleveland but the old posing for effect. from Mr. Bryan but the old posing for effect; the role of the one, the sturdy patriot disdaining preferment; of the other the sturdy patriot disdaining subterfuges and concessions: each of them an ambiand concessions; each of them an ambi-tious, strogant man, playing his oppor-tunity and working his party for all he thinks they will stand for and are worth.

One Untried Remedy.

New Your Journal of Commerce. There is momentous significance in the fact to which renewed attention was fact to which renewed attention was oailed in our Pittsburg correspondence yesterday, that the United States Steel Corporation is extending and strengthen-ing its hold upon the supply of iron ore in this country. It is for this that it has already absorbed the Union and Sharon Steel Companies, and is reaching out for the Jones & Laughlin and Clahton con-cerns, at a cost of at least three times the acpital invested in them. It is the evident purpose so far to monopolise the evident purpose so far to monopolise t raw material of the iron and steel indi-tries as not only to insure its own fut supply, but to prevent the growing up futur any effective competition with it in the manufacture of the products derived from the ore. This attempt at monopoly is cal-culated to incite a movement for the gov-ernment control of these great natural resuch as has al-

sources in icon deposits, such as has ready been proposed for the anthra of Pennsylvania, but that would be extremely dublous defense against the monopoly in manufacture. There is a far more effective one nearer at hand and more easy to secure in sweeping away all the "protective duties" on iron and ateel. the "protective duties" on iron and steel. They will become protective of nothing but the monopoly which, according to the champions of protection, was to be pre-vented by domestic competition, which would keep prices down. Already com-bination has gone so far as practically to put an end to this and our only defense is in foreign competition. The duties are no longer necessary for any purpose ex-cept to enable the monopoly to establish

cept to enable the monopoly to establish itself. Funsion and Parkhurst.

New York Evening Post. A contest in modesty is now raging in the public press. One combatant is a Kansas General who acquired some repu-tation for his exploits in the Philippines: but he is such a sensitive plant that the rack and thumbscrew could not force us to wound him by printing his name. His antagonist is a New York clergyman who dreads nothing so much as the publication of his sermons, unless it be the mention of his name in an interview. The Gen-eral was unkind enough to remark to the erai was unand enough to remark to de-reporters last night: "I notice the news-papers have not been saying much about —— lately. I suppose this irritates him, and he is taking a shot at me as a bid for unbile notice." The provocation for for public notice." The provocation for this taunt was that the clergyman had the General a llar, or word Nothing in the General's is to that called 1 effect. effect. Nothing in the General's previous record leads one to suppose that the epi-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Portland Browns were not defeated esterday. There was no game.

About the only thing that has been proven at Buffalo is that Burdick is dead. A few more days like Sunday, and the

Panama hat would be the next affliction.

Baseball will commence in Portland as oon as the mackintoshes and the rubber boots arrive.

The coal barons have "nothing to say." The time they will begin to talk will be when they get out their price lists.

The Seattle street-car magnates are loubtless wishing for the invention of motormanless and conductorless street-CArs.

A cruise up and down Seventh street. would probably make Admiral Schley think he was back on the bosom of the briny deep.

The man that made the remark about March weather coming in like a lion and going out like a lamb must have got his cages a little mixed.

The Portland Police Department bas a new patrol wagon. The natural questio that now arises is, Does it have to be of the required height, weight and chest measurement7

It would be interesting for some statistician to figure out how many little boys are stuffing chocolate creams full of pepper today, and how many little girls making cotton biscuits.

If the City of Seattle really wants to make an impression on Teddy all that she has to do is to keep the strike going until he gets there. He will then have ample opportunity to unload some of his strenu osity in climbing hills.

It is over 130 years ago that the British ship of the line, the Royal George, turned turtle and went down with all The other day there was sold at auction in London, a bottle of soda water which was recovered from the wreck in 1839.

The County of Champaign, Ohio, has just paid over \$5000 to the heirs of Click Mitchell, a negro, who was lynched there six years ago. These damages have been collected under a law of Ohio making the county where lynchings occur so liable, and the long delay in payment is due to iltigation to test the validity of the state law. It has stood the test in the highest courts.

The southern counties of England have lately been having "colored rains." It was popularly supposed that this coloring of rain was caused by volcanic dust from Martinique and St. Vincent. Scientists ansert that the same cause is behind these as behind those recorded a year or so ago on the Continent. It is dust from Sahara that has been carried to the north.

No musician of any age received more presents from royalty, great folks and municipalities than Nicolo Paganini, At his death the magnificent collection passed into the possession of his son, who kept the mementoes together. Now Baron Attila Paganini, his grandson, has given them to the city of Genoa, the great artist's birthplace. The collection includes several fine violing that he used.

According to the Gaulois, there exists in Paris a club the members and servants of which consist entirely of deaf mutes Nobody connected with the establishment can speak and servants are called by means of a special apparatus which, when buttons are pressed, communicates a slight electric shock to the person required. The president of the club is a reteran whose tongue was cut out by Indians in the United States, by whom he was made prisoner.

Not long ago the astonishing news came from China that the Dowager Empress thet could be distanteful; his resentment was obviously roused because he had been dragged from sweet retirement into the public gaze. We must admit, how-ever, that his retort is nicely calculated to give pain; for even a saint, let alone a clergyman, cannot enjoy being charged with the one vice that his soul abbors. the dowdinees of the European women, who sometimes take tea with her. It seems that she has decided to fit them all out with new wardrobes after the most approved Paris styles. At least, such is the interesting tale which comes from Shanghai.

but of remarkable talents for organization. There is something pathetic in the spectacle of a soldier of such splendid ord dying by his own hand rather than face disgrace, and being borne as obscurely as possible to his grave. Had he died at Omdurman he would have left a name second only to that of Lord Clyde among the peasant-born Scotch Highlanders who have won the highest litary honors in the British army. But yesterday the word of Cassar might Have stood against the world; now lies ha

And none so poor to do him reverence

MacDonald's career is one of excep tional military glory ending in a hopetess cloud of moral shame, and yet he is not the first heroic soldier who has died ignobly in a ditch of his own digging. The British army authorities doubtless felt like doffing their hats to his coffin in reverence for his valiant soldiership, but officially they could no more take notice of his death and funeral than Washington could have treated the memory of Arnold with any tenderness or respect. Arnold was casily the most gifted soldier of the American Revolution. His record of gallantry before Quebec; his leadership at Saratoga, where but for him Burgoyne would not have been defeated, lifted him into the highest place in the eateem of Washington. And yet this same Arnold, wounded at Quebec and Saratoga leading a charge, sold his tive of property. Viewed from the country's cause for thirty pieces of silcountry's cause for thirty pieces of sli-ver and a commission in the British Army. Thackersy's picture of Mariborough charging at the head of his cavairy with a serene face and then stooping to rob the army chest, to accept bribes from the French King to betray his English sovereign, is another illustration of heroic military courage asso ciated with moral vacancy. England's warrior King, Edward IV, was as heroic in battle as Antony and as licentious and cruel. Gallantry in war is not a rare virtue, and yet the average man always overrates its possessor. Shakespeare did not make this mistake. His terrible villains, Richard, Macbeth, Edmund and lago, are all endowed with imperturbabie courage in battle or out of it. The dying words of Richard and Macbeth are so instinct with Satanic valor that we feel almost that the world could have better spared a better man.

Courage in battle is a comparatively nplace virtue; the virtue that is shared by pirates and brigands. One of the most heroic officers in battle in the Army of the Potomac was a young Lieutenant who had won his commission from the ranks by personal gallantry. In battle this young officer was a here; he was cool, daring, complete master of eouid always hold up his trumpet voice and And yet this gifted the social fabric which follows when his men, whom he could always hold up to their work by his trumpet voice and splendid example. young officer lost his commission by an corruptions of the law and of its agents act of dishonor, enlisted again as a pri-vate soldier, fought his way up to be Sergeant-Major of his regiment, was ar-rested for an act of marauding, was It is a m rested for an act of marauding, was It is a most impressive fact, however, sentenced to death by military court, that at the present time this Nation

PROPERTY AND THE LAW.

Within the past two or three centuries the world has thrown over its greater conservative forces. The king-that is to say, arbitrary authority, the iron hand-has been unhorsed; the people

have undertaken to govern themselves and have enthroned the law. Th church-that is to say, the priest with the crafts of his rule over men-has been thrust out from its place in temporal affairs. Property-third sister in the trinity of temporal power-is still in the saddle. Property is the last remaining of the old-time world's great goveming and conserving forces. Modern civilization reste upon property, and if it is to be maintained in its existing character it must be by the property principle acting with integrity, wisdom,

discretion. The right arm of property under conditions as they exist in the world today is the law. Maintenance of the law in its integrity and authority and in the fullness of its powere is the first real interest as it ought to be the first moties and interests, property cannot afford for any temporary advantage to cripple the arm, to weaken the powers of the law. By every motive of princi-ple and expediency property is bound to cherish and uphold the law. Any act on the part of property which tends to put the law into discredit, to weaken its hold upon the popular mind, to de-stroy its authority and power, is an act of supreme folly-an not suicidal in its character, to the extent of its influence fatal to the interests of property and to the integrity of civilization.

When a representative of property great states of the Republican West. undertakes by any means to corrupt of-ficial life-to intimidate courts, to pur-Of course it is not assumed when a chase or cajole legislators and jurors into malfeasance, neglect or contempt of duty-he is not merely technically and morally guilty of a crime, but he is a traitor to the cause which he presuma-bly represents a foe to civilization itself. Herein lies the great evil which men of the predatory type-the Jay Goulds of the business world-do in their corrupting courses. What they gain ille-gitimately is of small account, for it harms other men as little as it benefits themselves. The mischief lies rather in Presidency will be given by either party to any of the states of our Pacific the distrust of the integrity and justic cause men to lose faith in and dependence upon it as a stable and saving so-

can party has never of the Mississippi River for a Vice-Pres-ident, and the Democratic party has never gone South or to the Pacific Coast for a candidate for the second place on the National ticket.

These facts prove that political party managers do not in either party mean to throw away their fire. The Republican party does not make up its National

ticket upon sentimental grounds. The West is always able to name the head of the ticket. For the second place a of the ticket. For the second place a man is sought who is equal to the actual and the possible responsibilities of the place, and of course the second place on the ticket is morally certain not to be given to any state upon the Pacific Coast. The pressure of the great states east of the Mississippi is superior to anything that the Pacific Coast could bring to bear and the pollitical pull of these states is sure to be exercised in favor of a candidate that does not dwell on the rim of our circle of states, but nearer its heart. The Democracy does not today go South for its National ticket; neither does the Republican party. The Democracy does not go

South for its ticket, because it believ ident or Vice-President; the Republican party does not go South for its National ticket for the same reason that it did not go South for its National ticket when Lincoln was nominated in 1860. It has no Presidential timber in that section and as a party is little better than a political phantom at the South. If the National election promised to be close and the Republican party de-

pended upon the vote of the Pacific States for victory, then the Vice-Presidency might be given to our section but not otherwise, for, other things being equal, the Vice-Presidency will go to the section that commands the great-est influence and political pull in the National convention. It is irrational to assume that the Pacific Coast has any chance of success in a contest which will be settled by the decision of the

President is elected that he is likely to be assassinated, to die by accident or disease while in office, and yet this pos-sibility is and should be considered in selecting the candidate for the Presidency. The great Republican states of the country feel that the second place on the ticket should be given to a man of Presidential stature, and to man who lives close to the business heart and political brain of the country. For this reason it is not likely that the Vice-

Coast. The great Republican West will not only designate the candidate for President, but it will insist that the Vice-Prosident, who is a President in posse, shall also be selected from some less remote section of the country than the Pacific Coast. After a great war its

successful military hero can be nomi nated to any office in the gift of the

ed of homes and stock and the promise of harvest abundance today belong to the ranks of the destitute. The situation is one that calls for more than idle sympathy.

Mayor Low told the the liquor-dealers organization of New York the other day the greatest the country has ever seen that it, or its course in politics, is det-rimental to the cause of good governand the last it will ever see. As to the ment in the metropolis. Specifically, he said, it prevents reform of the police department, which is notoriously in need of reforming. Now the saloon men of the State of Washington are taking steps to organize because they think they did not get a fair show before the recent Legislature. Is it to be inferred from such acts that the saloon is opposed to the general good of society?

The attention paid to Admiral Schley at Portland, and wherever he goes, is an acknowledgment by the people of the debt of the country to one who has upheld its flag in whatever situation he has been placed. Admiral Schley moves without pomp or parade; he declines public functions, yet meets the people the country is not yet prepared for the freely, and they in their turn are glad nomination of a Southern man for Pres- to accord him the recognition that his services deserve.

> The death at La Grande of General John H. Stevens closes the career of a man who lacked but three years of having lived a century, more than half of which was spent in Oregon. To a man who has walked the world ninety-seven years death comes as a messenger of peace and rest. Grief does not wait upon his passing, nor regret follow him to the retreat to which kind Nature called him.

Though comparatively little noise was nade about it, more public land was disposed of last year in each of Harney. and Malheur Countles than in Crook, a fact which appears in the table published yesterday in connection with the apportionment of money from land sales. In Harney 6,780,160 acres were taken, in Malheur 6,277,440, and in Crook 5 122,560.

It is fitting that a woman from the old pioneer town of Oregon City should be first in the field as organizer of roman's work in conjunction with the Lewis and Clark Fair. Room and welcome for Mrs. Galloway!

needs to be converted to the principle for which it contends.

The strike commissioners' definition of boycott as a word of evil omen and ushappy origin commends itself to the consideration of mankind.

The natural expletive of the politician: "By grab."

human make-up of the world; his native that could be distasteful; his resentment habits, art and amusements are rapidly being lost. Now you live in the midst of what was once a great Indian country, and within easy access to what is left of the native life. It appears to me that you

might create, at your fair, as one of its main attractions, a gigantic Indian show-

The Fortunate West. Washington Star.

Washington Star. The West is playing in great luck. She is to enjoy the honor of a visit this Spring from both President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland. The latter's plans are not complete, but in all prob-ability he will follow in some of the former's footsteps. It would be aarrilege to suggest within the circle of Mr. Cleve-land's admirers that he may have in view amone other things testing Western sentisection as "the enemy's country." Will Mr. Cleveland be made to feel while in the West that he is in "the enemy's coun-try"? Probably not. For whatever the West may think of his financial views

and record, she will treat her distin-guished guest, we may be sure, with due courtesy. The Presidential campaign is on. And why not?

bers would be a novelty of the first-class. aunnesota Not Doubtful, Either. St. Paul Pioneer Press. Just think of it! The Portland Orego-nian, in an article on the prospects of "Roosevelt in 1904," classes Minnesota among the states whose support for Roosevelt is doubtful! This impression our contemporary probably gained from the isniency with which, in consideration of previous good behavior. Minnesota last Fail treated some of its Congressmen who had joined in the boxer insurrection against the President's Cuban policy. But nobody more quickly realized than did those Congressmen when they came home how strong, how nearly unanimous, were their constituents in their devoident to St. Paul Pioneer Press, of the whole world, and it would advertise the forest resource of Oregon more effectively than anything I can think of, The suggestion is an inspiration-by all means carry it out, and don't fall to inform the newspapers in advance to the

their constituents in their devotion to Theodore Roosevelt. Not a Senator or Representative from this state will in

1996 dure to life a word against the popu-lar choice. The moment he does so, his political grave will yawn for him. No other vote in the nominating convention is quite so sure for Roosevelt as that from the North Star State.

When Kipling Writes.

Chirago Tribune. When Kipling takes his pen in hard He may turn out a screed That will be seen in every land And mighty Kings will beet. He may produce a vagrom rhyme, Whit every grace bedight, But what he writes at any time Will please the Kiplingite.

It may be something which will ring With bugie and with drum. Where dusty soldiers hearsely sing Their chorus as they come: It may be something sonnet-like, All fanciful and light-Whatever theme his pen may strike Will suit the Kiplingite.

When Kipling takes his pen in hand He looks across the world. And when the broad expanse is scanned The ink is switchy buried. Kings on their thrones or wifey's hin Are squal in his sight: He may he sage or harlequin And please the Kiplingite,

"In The Place of Rest." Twnnyson, "In Memoriam." When on my bed the mocellight falls, I know that in thy place of rest, By that broad water of the west, There comes a glory on the walls.

The marble bright in dark appears, As slowly steals a silver fame Along the letters of thy name, And o'er the number of thy years

The mystic glory swims away: From off my bed the moonlight dies And, closing saves of wearled syms, I sleep till dusk is dipped in gray. alight dies

And then I know the mist is drawn A lucid well from coast to coast, And in the dark church, like a ghost, Thy tablet glimmers in the dawn. -Tennyson, "In Memorian

How Negro Problem May Be Solved.

How Negro Problem May Be Solved. New York Timos. We may think what we will as to the relative capacities of the two races, or as to the proper political status of the ne-groes, but no one can deny that a negro taught how to support himself and his family honestly and in deconcy, gradual-ly acquiring the ownership of land and improving it, is infinitely a more desira-ble citizen than one idle, shiftless, with a strong tendency toward violouaness. The evidence that such a class can be built up among the negroes, slowly, perbuilt up among the negroes, slowly, per-haps, but surely, is incontestable,

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Is Ethel a great charity worker" "Dear me, yest At that last charity ball she danced every dance and ate three suppers."-Judge. Hero-Villain! I shall force you to eat your own words! Villain-Thank beaven! I thought he was going to make me cat breakfast fo -Brooklyn Life.

A Floodtime Incident.-Teacher-Can you tell where the Mississippi River rises, Johnnie? Johnnie-Along its entire length, ma'am.-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She-But I shouldn't read your book if I pur chased it. He-Oh, that's all right, lady. On company does not insist upon putting that in the contract.-Chicago Daily News. First Gitl-He promised ter meet me here at t'ree o'clock an' treat me ter hot soda. Second

Girl-Well, he's probably givin' yer de absent treatment at dis very minnit .- Judge.

Fritilia-Was your dinner a social success? Clorinda-Yes, indeed. You see, I was careful to invite only people who have the same of nervous prostration .- Brooklyn Life.

While our leading novellat was grubbing stumps last Wednesday, some person who is undoubtedly a friend to the reading public stole the manuscript of his latest novel.-Atlants ett ution.

Constitution. "What are you doing in my yard?" de-manded the suburban citizen in the wee bours. "Trying to steal your wife's pet dog," hissed the man with the dark-lantern. "Buy a word and Fil shoot." "All Fil say is, thanks. I've been wanting to get rid of that dog for months."-Chicago Dally News.

the mind. After all, an exposition is a show. Whether you would have it so or not there must be something of the circus spirit in it. You must not be content to be sufficient and instructive and wholesome. People do not go thousands of miles to see how pottery is made; they are interested in such things to be sure when they are put before their eyes, but

The Congress of Religions is, in one re-spect, like the convention of the W. C. T. U. It does not reach anybody who

they are far more easily interested by the unique, the striking and the spectacular.

We Mention No Names. New York Mail and Express. To of the oddest features of Americany the self of the self of the self of the self the self of the self of the self of the self the self of the self of the self of the self the self of the self the self of the self of the self of the self of the part of the self of the self of the self of the the self of the self of the self of the self of the verture, the thing that moves rule, the self of the self of the self of the self of the verture, the thing that moves rule, the self of the self of the self of the self of the verture of the self of the self of the self of the verture of the self of the self of the self of the verture of the self of the self of the self of the self of the verture of the self of the self of the self of the self of the verture of the self of the self of the self of the self of the verture of the self of the self of the self of the self of the verture of the self of the self of the self of the self of the verture of the self of the self of the self of the self of the verture of the self of t

end that you may get their interest in a great novelty, the widest possible advertisement. In general, Mr. Mills continued, you will wish naturally to set forth what is most novel and most significant in your situation, your resources and your develop-ment. Try to do it in forms which will strike the imagination as well as inform

details. I am not able, without more thought than I can give to the matter offhand, to make suggestions, but you will not need them. You have some famous Indian men still left in your country; there are the Applegate brothers and others who ought to know the real thing in Indian life and how to make the most of the raw material at hand. I simply offer you the suggestion that you organize an Indian attraction that will interest the whole country even in prospect and get it to talking and writing about your fair. Mr. Mills was told of Judge Mallery's mered to the East, referred to that we here the suggestion the strong will afford such an opportunity. Shall we hear of him at Lincoln? Mr. Bryan on one occasion, while visiting the East, referred to that dian life and how to make the most of suggestion to erect upon the exposition grounds a monster log cabin-a structure

of the ploneer pattern, but made of logs 300 feet long. A splendid idea, he said:

there has never been anything like it at

any exposition, or, for that matter, any-

where since the world began. A cabin

300 feet square made of single-length tim-

It would unfailingly attract the attention

We Mention No Names.