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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, FERUARY 13, 1906

A FUTILE PROPOSAL.

If a man lives right, thinks Governo Johnson, of Minnesota, he does not need more than \$10,000 a year; and since that sum is all he needs, it is all he ought to have. So reasoned the Governor at Duluth before the Young Men's Christian Association. His remark may have en intended merely for one of those plous platitudes which some speakers think so appropriate to the ears of good young men, or it may mean a great deal. Let us pay Governor Johnson th high compliment of supposing that he meant what he said. He really deserves such a compliment, for he is reputed to be a man of ability and worth, near to the people of a great commonwealth and in close sympathy with the tides of popular feeling.

The Governor's mention of \$10,000 as the upper limit of a man's income need ot be taken very seriously. It was mentioned probably as a likely figure without much consideration, for some men need a great deal more than \$10,-000 a year, and must either have it o fail to perform adequately the duties of their station in life. The President of the United States, for example would find such an income far short of his rational needs, and so would our Ambassador to Germany. Without holding Mr. Johnson too strictly to his offhand guess at the proper figure, we may believe that he does hold that a limit ought to be set to the amount of property one person may own and control. Coming from a man in his posiis important. It is little short of revo lutionary, for our theory of wealth in America has hitherto been that a man may justly own and control all he can

We may imagine the Governor's reason for this startling opinion to be deduced from one or two facts which have been much exploited in the press of late. For example, some 5000 men in this country control a little more than 54 per cent of the nation's wealth. This eaves less than 46 per cent to satisfy the needs and ambitions of the remaining 80,000,000 of us. The 54 per cent, moreover, is likely to become 90 per cent within a few years, so that opportunity, for the mass of Americans, is a thing that is rapidly narrowing to a vanishing point, as the editor of Scribper's Magazine has indicated in the February number. A temperate restriction upon the opportunities of the excessively acquaitive would mean enlargement of the opportunities of the rest of the world and tend strongly toward the prevalence of the square deal. Perhaps this was Governor Johnson's thought.

Mr. Johnson believes that no man should be permitted to acquire more wealth than he needs. The converse of this proposition is that no man should be permitted to need more than he can acquire, or, to put it a little more clearly, that every man ought to have the opportunity to satisfy all his legitimate wants by the use of his physical and mental abilities. Whether the Governor of Minnesota includes this article in his nomic creed or not is not clear from his Duluth speech, but there are few men who would dispute it. Some hold that such opportunity actually exists.

though the facts are against them. It would be interesting to learn how practice to limit incomes to \$10,000, or any other figure. Possibly he has worked out a plan, but it is more likely that he has not, for every conceivable plan involves manifest absurdities. It s safe to say that the tendency of small number of men is irresistible. Laws may hasten the process, but carcely any thoughtful investigator believes they can hinder it. Through the mere investment of surplus incor the Rockefeller fortune alone would enguif the whole world in a comparatively short time. How can the law interfere? Short of confiscation, no interference would be effectual, and confiscation is only a euphemism for theft.

The past year has been one of phenomens! prosperity to those engaged in sheep husbandry in the great Middle Northwest. According to an article in a late number of the American Sheepeder, January 1 found some of the states of this section with woolgrowers in a more prosperous condition than have ever been before. Elements this prosperity are specified as follows: Sheep are in a splendid Winter condition, with little or no losses during the first two months of Winter: sheepmen are financially in excellent condition, having paid many debts that have been running for years; flocks are such orchards deserve a better fate

cleaner than ever before known, and, though a shortage of 20 per cent in the wool crop in some sections is foreshadowed, the prices promise to make up the deficit. In Montana alone the clip will be 7,000,000 pounds short, owing to the close selling of sheep on the ranges last Fall, and to the enormous demand for lambs for the early Summer market. Overproduction runs prices down short production maintains good prices. Hence, with fewer sheep on the ranges than for many years past, and a conse quent shortage in the wool clip, prices for mutton, breeding sheep and wool will be "awny up." At least this is what the sheepmen tell themselves and each other.

ASSAY OFFICE FOR PORTLAND.

The arguments presented by Senator Fulton in favor of an Assay Office for Portland are unanswerable. The incontrovertible facts presented by him are more than sufficient to warrant immediate action on the part of the Government in providing this city with this most necessary institution. Senator Fulton quite graciously omitted one of the most potent of all reasons why an Assay Office should be established at me other point than Seattle. At the risk of incurring the displeasure of our Scattle friends, it might again be stated that the manner in which the Assay Office in that city has been conducted has destroyed all confidence of the Alaska miners in that institution, and it will require years of exemplary administration to replace what has been

Distressing as it may seem. Scattle is onfronted with a situation which demands establishment of an Assay Office at Portland or diversion of a large amount of the Alaskan gold traffic to San Francisco. Commercial rivalry has never yet become so strenuous that Portland would extend any favors to San Francisco in preference to Scattle or Tacoma, and now we do not feel that we are asking anything unreasonable in requesting Scattle to give us what support she can lend to prevent the business going any farther south than Portland. In geographical location and through Oregon's supremacy over Washington as a producer of precious metals, Portland is more entitled to an Assay Office than Scattle. Giving this fact due consideration, and with full knowledge that the stream of Alaska gold will no longer flow to Seattle in the proportions attained before the public was enlightened regarding the methods by which the Seattle office was conducted, there appears to be no valid reason wify opposition should de

velop to Senator Fulton's measure. Out here on the Pacific Coast, where the eliuation is fully understood, there is no disposition to criticise the presen management of the Seattle office, which is undoubtedly conducted in an honest, business-like manner, but-

You may brulse, you may batter the cur But the smell of the cat will cling to him

The Alaska miners will be somewhat slow to forgive and forget. They will remember that for a number of years they were systematically robbed at the Government Assay Office in Seattle, and henceforth their treasure will to a considerable extent seek other Assay Offices. The matter is of exceptional importance to Portland at this time, while we are making an effort to get a foothold in the Alaska trade. We have overlooked and underestimated value of that trade for so long that I will be more difficult to break into it than would have been the case had we steadfastly cultivated it while it was in

its infancy. We can get a portion of the trade without the Assay Office, for Alaska will never again be an exclusive field tion, such an opinion, boldly expressed, for exploitation by Seattle. The Assay Office, however, will be a magnet whose drawing powers should not be over-If there is any Pacific Coast opposition to Senator Fulton's bill, it should be confined to California, for San Francisco will be the only point the Coast that will profit by Portland's failure to get an Assay Office.

The campaign for the extermination of fruit pests is on in earnest in several ounties of the Willamette Valley, This is a matter that cannot be left to the option of the individual. A farmer who does not raise fruit, or care to raise it. for market, and is content with the product, for his own use, of an old, pest-ridden orchard, cannot be allowed to maintain this menace to the orchard of his neighbor who is striving intelligently and industriously to produc good fruits. Lecturers from the State Agricultural College now in the field in the interest of clean orchards and good emphasize this point. The law provides that, where owners fail to spray or destroy their infested trees the work may be done by the state or county, by men duly delegated for that purpose, and the cost charged up against the delinquent farmers or orchardists. While many farmers act promptly in this matter, after having been properly advised as to ways and means, experience has often proved that there others who will act in the premises only under compulsion. It is the purpose of the state and county horticultural societies to furnish this compulsion when milder means fail to produce the desired result.

An old apple orchard, messgrown gravelly and unproductive, is of no use whatever, except possibly for fuel, and it should be converted to this use with-Governor Johnson would proceed in out further delay. There is one of these old relics of the past, a ploneer orchard, from which the man planted it (now long deceased) sold many thousand dollars' worth of fine apples forty years or more ago, just south of the Clacakaman, where wealth to accumulate in the hands of a trolley-cars cross that turbulent stream. Perhaps not ten bushels of clean, marketable apples have been produced by this orchard in twice ten years. Moss grown, unpruned, unsprayed, it makes brave showing of beauty and promise of fruitfulness in blossoming time each year, but that is all. Trees that years ago produced the finest Baldwins and Spitzenbergs and yellow Newtown Pip pins now bear fruit scarcely larger than crabappies, some of it clinging, as if in desperation, to the bare be all Winter, and some dejectedly dropping to the ground in the Fall to give further sustenance to the worms that infest it. This is but a single instance of many that might be cited, showing the uselessness of appealing to the owners of many old orchards to do their

> the state from the pests that menace it. This old orchard has had its day. It is a type of many others that still cumber good ground and form a safe harbor for the codlin moth, the woolly aphis and the dreaded San Jose scale. Even from a sentimental point of view

part in protecting the fruit industry of

than to be allowed to stand as monuments to unthrift or neglect after their long day of usefulness and beauty has

These old orchard trees were selected. planted and cultivated with care forty. fifty or sixty years ago. They came early into bearing, and their fruit was perfect in form, color and flavor. And it brought marvelous prices, too. Many a cargo of apples has gone out on the old Oriflamme, Ajax and John L. Stephens to the San Francisco market, for which the farmers received \$15 a bushel after hauling to the nearest shipping point in their wagon beds. sed with hay. The old orchards that now deface the landscape, except for a brief period of May bloom ing, were then in their glory-straightlimbed, clean and productive. times have changed; conditions have changed; the old orchard has sadly changed. Its bounty has been turned to bane, its productiveness to sterility. its beauty to unsightliness. Sentiment joins utility in demanding that it pass.

THE KENYON COLLEGE MYSTERY.

The public may need to be reminded that on the 28th day of last October a peculiarly shocking accident occurred at Gambier, O., the seat of Kenyon College. Between 9 and 10 o'clock on the night of the 28th a student of the college named Stuart Pierson came to a frightful death upon the railroad bridge about half a mile west of the college. An engine and tender passed over his body, severing the head completely and so crushing the skull that the brains exuded and the teeth were ground from their sockets and scattered by the rail. The flesh of the back was mutilated and his overcoat, coat and underclothing rent in a manner which proved that when Pierson was struck by the locomotive he was lying on his back upon the bridge ties between the rails, with his head toward the east. Marks were found upon the wrists and ankles which seemed plainly made by ropes, and the right hand had been torn away at the wrist joint, as might well have happened had it been made fast by a rope to one of the bridge ties.

It may also be recalled that on the night of October 28 Pierson was undergoing initiation into one of the Greekletter fraternities which flourish at Kenyon College. His father was present to participate in the festivities, and, after the accident, showed much apparent engerness to smother investigation and suppress the facts. The president of Kenyon College also displayed something more than the customary zeal in averring that none of the students could be guilty of young Pierson's death. These facts, together with the discovery of bloody ropes near a culvert at some distance from the bridge, excited an almost universal belief that the unfortunate youth had been bound to the ties of the bridge upon his back between the ralls by his comrades as part of the initiatory ceremonies. Their intention was to release him before the regular train should pass, but the special took them unawares, and when they arrived upon the spot they found young Pierson dead.

This was the common belief, based upon such fragmentary evidence as the press could obtain. The entire testimony taken at the Coroner's inquest has now been published, and a copy has been sent to The Oregonian. It has been perused with diligence and care. The Coroner's verdict was that Pierson 'was bound and tied" upon the bridge "in such a manner that he could not extricate himself, and was run over by an engine and tender, which struck him while he lay flat on his back between the rails," and thus caused his death This verdict corroborates the opinion which almost every unprejudiced man in the country drew from the facts, but the executive committee of Kenyon Colfinding of the Coroner was without warrant" and that the evidence shows that "no student of Kenyon College nor any one else was responsible for the death of young Plerson." President Pierce adds in a letter to The Oregonian that the printed evidence "contains a refutation of all the rumors upon which the comment of the press was based at the time of the accident.

The evidence is very far from refut ing the rumors. It confirms them. It and upon which, be shows that Pierson left his room at 9 rapher was silent. o'clock on the night of October 28 to carry out certain written instruction which he had learned by heart and then burned. What those instructions were will never be known except by the fraternity men who gave them. what Pierson did or what hannened to him between 9 o'clock and 9:41, when the engine mangled his body out of all semblance to humanity, the Coroner could learn nothing from his witnesses. How he came to be lying back down on the ties nobody offers to explain, and yet the fact is too well established to admit of doubt. His wounds and the state of his garments are conclusive upon the matter. Engineer Vannatta who drove the fatal locomotive, explains with absolute clearness that the boy could not have been standing or sitting. Vannatta and the conductor were both watching the track with the trainman's keen and trained eyes, and they swear that they must have noticed Pierson if he had not been prone on the ties. He must also have been fastened and without power to move for they are positive that a moving ject could not have escaped their sight, whereas they saw nothing of the youth and only learned of the accident later

by fragments of clothing and spots of blood upon the brakebeam. Did Pierson tie himself back down upon the bridge? The theory that he lay down in that position and fell asleep is too silly for consideration. But there is another mystery. The three students who found Pierson's body testify that his overcoat had been torn off by the engine and was discovered outspread on the ties. Of course this is incredible Those students were alone with the remains nobody knows how long before they reported the accident, and nobody but themselves knows what measure they took to avert suspicion. They must have removed the overcoat. Did they also make away with the incriminating cords which had bound the young man helpless to the bridge while his horrible death rushed upon him? Did they remove the overcoat to reach the cords and then shrink from the ghastly task of replacing it upon the torn and head-

less corpse? The testimony fills some 200 pages and offers a most interesting exhibit of duplicity, folly and cowardice. The elder Pierson fairly luxuriates in the public display of his feelings. He is an extraordinary compound of Mrs. Gamp and Mr. Micawber. One can hardly believe that he knew anything about his son's death which he did not tell, but the conclusion is irresistibly driven home that if the students of Kenyon College, and possibly also its

president, had revealed those secrets which they glide over so smoothly the cause of young Pierson's death would not have remained the profound mystery which they so zealously pro-

Mr. Cleveland has contrived to dis pose of his post-Presidential leisure with satisfaction to himself and advantage to his countrymen. His years have lacked neither occupation no dignity. An opinion seems to prevai that Mr. Roosevelt, as an ex-President, will be harder to lodge in stately and ornamental repose. The Nation keeps busy imagining what will be best to do with him. Shall he be made president of Harvard? Of Chicago? Shall he be sent to Africa to hunt elephants? Many citizens of shady diligence are charmed with the hunting idea, but nothing of the sort contents Mr. Jacob Rils. To please him entirely, Roosevelt must have a third term. Nothing stands in the way of this but a promise solemnly made, which is not a great deal; but if it cannot be, then Mr. Rile would die happy to see his friend either Mayor of York or a member of Congress. Mr. Roosevelt showed fair ability to take care of himself before he became President; what reason is there to be lieve that he has lost it?

It is well to remember in discussing the matter of private car lines that several great raffroads furnish their own refrigerator cars, which are iced quite as well as the private ones and much more cheaply. Among these roads are Santa Fe, the Illinois Central and the Pennsylvania. The icing charge on the private lines is often several hundred per cent in excess of the corresponding charge when the railroad provides the refrigerator cars. The Illinois Central has created an enormous fruit industry along its route by furnishing proper transportation to the producers at reasonable rates. The principal evil in the Armour methods has been the exclusive contracts which he forces upon the railroads and which place the producers at his mercy.

Eight farmers' institutes will be held in the Rogue River Valley this month. Every candidate for office is a particular friend of the farmers and, of course, will be there. If the horny-handed agriculturists do not learn how to double the yield of fruit they will at least be told how to vote in order to relieve themselves of the burden of taxation. Candidates for Congress will promise to give Rogue River a ship and aspirants for the Governorship will tell how to make the Legislature fix the corporations good and plenty. All the candidates will be against the railroads against the trusts, against political bosses, against taxation and entirely devoted to the welfare of the comm

Twenty-two managers of New York theaters combined to exclude from the houses under their control Mr. J. S. Metcalfe, dramatic critic of Life, in retallation for some strictures upon their performances. Mr. Metcalfe sued them for combining to deprive him of his means of livelihood, and has won his Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, of the Supreme Court, in making the decision, intimates that a single manager may exclude an undestrable person, but it is unlawful for several of them to combine for that purpose. "It is a conspiracy to agree to do lawful acts by un lawful means," the court asserts. This is legal victory for reputable journalism comparable in importance to Mr. Hapgood's over the unspeakable Colonel Mann.

An irrigation project the chief factor lege say of it in a preface that "the of which is a ditch eighty miles long will be begun in Ravalli County, Mor tana, as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the Spring. As at present 000 cubic feet of water, permitting the irrigation of 70,000 acres of now unproductive land. This is but one of the inoldents in the dream of empire that centered in the Rocky Mountain region while yet it was designated upon the maps as the "Great American Desert," and upon which, beyond this, the geog-

> We are very fond of our millionaires Next Wednesday the Senate will vote to present them with some \$10,000,000 of the people's money under the pleasant fiction of encouraging American shipping. The French commercial marine has been nearly ruined by the subsidy system, but the millionaires continue to tuck their annual stipend snugly away so that the real purpose of the grant is accomplished. After all, the essential object of a nation's life is to fatten millionaires, and a ship subsidy is as good a way to do it as any other.

On one historic spot on the Pacific Coast the United States should erect a memorial. That spot is the site of old Fort Clatsop, occupied by Lewis and Clark, in the Winter of 1895-6. It was the first spot on the Pacific Coast of America made sacred by the pressure of American feet. Senator Fulton is making an effort to have the Govern ment erect a monument there, in com memoration of the establishment of American sovereignty on the shores of the Pacific. Everybody should help,

A Salem dispatch says 250 covers will be laid at the Lincoln day banquet in that city, and adds that every Republican candidate for state office has been invited. Just the Marion County candidates, we presume.

The mind of one of the Valencia survivors who testified at the Seattle in outry is said to be in a mase. Probably he has been attempting to reconcile the facts with the testimony of the Master Mariners' Union.

Slowly the glamor of poetry fades from the world. Rat traps are henceforth to be baited with sweet-scented roses. The Bride and Nephritos varieties are recommended for the purpose

ing Hood River orchardists how to eradicate anthragnose. Sounds like it might be the Boston equivalent for Everybody will be glad that Mr.

Longworth is getting better. It will be

really quite necessary that he be there.

Fruit Inspector Castner has been tell-

But it isn't his affair. Abraham Lincoln did not live to old age. But that life is long which an swers life's great end.

ant Lobbyist Hamilton.

THE PESSIMIST.

The wonder is that they knew that it

was free lunch.
So long as J. Ogden Armour and the hippers like the private car system and do not object to the "icing charges," why should the consumer make a roar?

They say that the French courts will not allow the Countess de Castellane to take her eldest son away from France, because he is Count Boni's heir. What will poor Bont and his little heir do after Mamma goes away with the money? Uncle George is a good fellow. Perhaps he will lend Boni a thousand or so, taking his nephew, Boni's son and heir, for se curity.

Klamath Falls Lodge No. 77, A. F. and A. M., if a plan now under consideration a carried to a successful conclusion, will have one of the most unique lodgerooms of any Masonic body in the world. Instead of erecting a building the lodge intends to build a floating lodgeroom, to have its some on Lake Ewauna. It is proposed to have the craft move out from abore at a certain hour and be unapproachable except by boat during the session. If the candidate who is being raised to the sublime degree of a master boatman objects to the proceeding they can souse him in the lake. After that the ceremonies will seem good to him.

There couldn't be anything worse than When the captain remarked to the boatewa

"Suppose your Creator had choatswain
To create you a cow. sir?"
Merely hitching his trouser,
The boatswain replied: "Wul, a'poatswain?"

Unless it happened to be this: A carpenter, who was named Cholmondele Was stupid and did his work bolmondeley, When reproved by his boss He was quite at loss

This is the way they do things in New

For words, so just looked around delmondeles

Orleans: table at the Charity Hospital yesterday undergo an operation which was supposed to mean life or death to him. Joseph Donahus broke away from the surgeons and nurses, sprang from the table, climbed a ladder to a skylight, which be smashed, and was chased about the roof of the building for ten min-utes before he was confired. It was his vermiform appendix they

were after. In the same town, and about the same lime, Professor Byer, while inoculating a

live rabbit with the germs of a deadly disease accidentally inoculated himself. They will probably both die. Somehow or other I cannot help feeling sorry for the rabbit.

If the Standard Oll Company buys the Portland General Electric, and the present gas rates remain the same, where will the poor man get off? He can use lightning bugs and illuminated paint.

The starving unemployed of England probably take great pride in their country's new \$7,500,000 battleship.

A gentleman in Spray, Or., calls attention to the magnitude of Seattle's bank clearings. Seattle is credited with \$10,-600,000, while the amount set opposite the names of such places as Buffalo, Washington. D. C., Portland, Or., are small and insignificant by comparison, is it? He wants to know.

"Is it another manifestation of the much-vaunted Seattle spirit?" he asks "It seems strange that the Seattle bankers should lend their aid to such a silly

The problem is quite simple. Scattle wishes to be a large city. First it pretends to be a large city; then a few people who have never been there will think that it is a large city; and finally, in its own estimation and in the estimation of those who do not know any better, it is a, large city. Then Scattle can get people with money to go there; and Seattle can sell its municipal bonds and things.

"First families" and persons in "society" are created in the same way. First, they wish to get into society; then they pretend that they are already in society after a while a few simple people will think that they are; then the "first familles" and "persons" in society can get trusted for groceries and things. M. B. WELLS.

Hubby Had His Revenge.

Toronto Mall and Empire. William had not exactly married his wife for her money. At the same time she had helped to stock the farm to s very considerable extent. And when William, in his sudden affluence of circumstances, spoke of "my cart" and "my pigs," she was a little burt. But when persisted in this method of speech she berself bound to remonstrate. "Realfelt herself bound to remonstrate. "Really, William," she said, "considering all things, I think it would sound much bet-ter to say "Our cows." Three days later he had his revenge. They were going to a friend's house for the evening, and she was ready first. Tired of waiting, she called upstairs. "What's delaying you, William?"? "My dear." he replied in a friend's ho William?"? "My dear," he replied, in a distressed voice, "I'm looking for our

From a Gambling Standpoint. First Faro Dealer-Those quarter-in-theslot gas meters are 'most as strong as a regular nickel-in-the-slot machine ain't they? Second Faro Dealer-Worse. The best you can get against 'em is a

first F. D.-How's that? Second P. D.-You lose your money and rou're all-fired lucky if you save your

Harper's Weekly. The following advertisement appeared cently in a prominent London newspa

Wanted-Experienced business woman as manageress, floor walker, supervisor. Not necessarily experienced in hairdress-ing, but must be tactful, reliable and born about September 22."

> The Sheep Look Up. John Finley in the Outlook. sheep look up and are not fed."

Beating the air with threat'ning hands, The Demagogue deflant stands. Shouling beside the busy street, While round him hundreds hungry bleat— "The sheep look up and are not fed."

With eyes on manuscript attent, On theologic dectrine hent, The Freacher often scowls his views, Nor knows the starving in his pews— "The sheep look up and are not fed."

And oft in academic halls. Hid from the world by cloist'ring walls, The Teacher, in his learning's pride. Forgets the pupil at his side— "The sheep look up and are not fed."

wers life's great end.

O men of Christ, sent forth to preach
The Better Way, the Truth to teach.
Still is He asking, "Lov'st thou me?"
Still is our proof of loyalty
That these who hunger shall be fed.

HOW TO HOLD A FEDERAL JOB

W. E. Curtis in Chicago Record-Herald.

Since the publication of an interview with Postmaster-General Cortelyou upon the application of the merit system to the postal service, I have received many letters from postmasters who are anxious to know just what is meant by "activity in politica." The Postmaster-General said that the official record of a postmaster of the first, second, third and fourth class, would be the basis upon which the department would decide whether to continue him in office after the expiration of his term. He said also that the only question hereafter is to be whether a man has been a good postmaster and is satisfactory to the patrons of his office and the department, Political activity, one way or the other, will have no influ-cace and. Mr. Cortelyou intimated, would be counted rather against than in favor of reappointment. Now post-masters who are on the "anxious seat" inquire what the words "political actvity" mean. They want to know how far postmasters may go in politics; what part they may take in the party organization without impairing their official records. One postmaster writes: "If my reappointment

wholly upon merit, I shall only be too glad not to participate in the party or ganization, but this happens to be Democratic district, and somebody would be sure to take advantage of my inactivity to secure an organization that would indorse him and commend him to the Republican Senators. What would happen to me then?" Another asks: "To what extent can I

mix in party organization for the pur-pose of securing an organization that pose of securing an organization that will recommend me and obtain for me the indorsement of my Congressman and Senators. In the circular dated May 10, and published in the June 1905 the Postmaster-General says that we can participate in politic so long as we do not use our offices to control political movements; do not neglect our offices or cause scandal by our activity; but in his address to the Postmasters' Association, published on page 17 of his last annual report, he says we 'are barred from participating in factional differences. A strict con-struction of this would absolutely bar us from taking part in our party ganization or in any contest for delegates or committeemen, no matter now honorably conducted, within the party If we are to be barred absolutely from using our personal influence in party affairs, and if reappointment depends upon the consent of our two Senators. I might as well prepare to move, because it is well known that, as a rule, the Senators will not indorse anybody who does not have their local party or-ganization behind them. This does not concera me alone, but every postmaster is interested personally in very large part of the public

A very high authority who need not be mertioned, to whom these question were submitted, says that:

 The reappointment of a post master will not depend, in the future upon the indorsement of a Senator of even of a local party organization, but upon his record as an efficient officer and his reputation among the patrons of the office, without regard to party. He is the servant of the ple carrying out the instructions of the department, and will be judged by the satisfaction he gives in that capacity rather than by his popularity with Sen ators, Representatives or political

in primaries, write for the newspapers, make speeches in campaigns and exercise the ordinary privileges of citizens, but they should not be members of political committees nor delegates to political conventions.
3. Postmasters should abstain from

taking part in personal and political controversies. They should not give their adherence to either side of any factional quarrel; they have a right to express their opinions or vote for to express their opinions or vote for the candidates they prefer, and to give their reasons for doing so, but any ivity either for or against a candidate or in a factional quarrel will impair their usefulness as the business repreentatives of the Governm

4. Postmasters should remember that they are not the representatives of a party or a faction, but they are to servants of the entire public withou regard to political divisions. It is their business to promote the convenience and interests of the community and not the success of any party or faction,

5. There is no reason why a post-master should not belong to a political club, but he cannot perform the duties required of an officer of a club and at the same time fulfill the obligations of a postmaster to the public, 6. Hereafter the opinion of the pub-

ifc, that is, the patrons of the office-and not the opinion of a Senator or a Representative or that of a political organization-will degree of weight. -will have the greatest

Patterson's Pluck. Chicago Chronicle

Senator Patterson's determination to fight it out with his Democratic colleagues over his right to vote as he pleases of the Santo Domingo treaty does not sur prise anybody who knows anything about his record. The Colorado Senator owns a morning and an evening newspaper printed in Denver, and some years ago he had a quarrel with the un resulted in a general strike. The union succeeded in inducing every big advertiser in the town to take his patronage away from Mr. Patterson's newspaper. Mr. Patterson thereupon bought a controlling interest in one of the largest department stores in the town. He established an era of cut rates the like of which Denver had never seen before. He ran the entire range of department store offerings from needles to planes and took two or thre pages in his newspapers every day to advertise the bargains. A delegation of advertisers waited on him and proposed a return to the former cordial relations Patterson, of course, accepted the propo sition.

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

"Alice told me she was beginning to study painting." "She needs to. Her con was perfectly startling today."-Judge will you wash your face and hands? Poor Hobo-Youse misunderstood me, lady. I said I wus hungry-I didn't say I was starvin' an' desperate,—Cleveland Leader. Kind Lady-If I give you something to eat Merchant-Your nephew has applied for

job in my store. Can you recommend him? He mays he had bad no experience, but he is full of days work. The Unous Well, I guess he is. Nobody has ever got any of 'em out of him yet.—Thicago Tribune. Three Germans were sitting at luncheon recently, and were overheard discussing ac-

ond marriage of a mutual friend, when one of them remarked: "I'll tell you what. A man what marries de second time, don't deserve to have lost his first vife."—Life. "Funny thing," began Stingiman, trying to get some medical advice free. "I know a man who gets neuralgia so bad at times he simply yells with the pain. What would you do in a case like that" "Way," replied Dr. Wise, "I'm afraid I'd yell with pain, too."

-Philadelphia Press. "How is John doin' in his studies?" asked

Farmer Corntossel. "Not very well." answered the professor. "He is regular in attendance, but he never answers any of my questions." "Well, mebbe it's a good sign. He may turn out to be one of these high-Benevolent Gentleman-My little boy, hav

you no better way to spend this beautiful afternoon than by standing in front of the gate, idling away your time? Boy-I aint idling away my time. Theres a chump inside with my sister, who is paying me sixpence an about to watch for pa,-Pick-Me-Up,

TWO VIEWS OF PINE ISLAND,

Majority Supports Treaty, Minority

Approves Americans' Claim. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-The Senate, in xecutive session today, made public the majority and minority reports from the committee on foreign relations of the treaty giving Cuba the title of the Isle of Pines. The majority views, substantially as given in the majority report, have already been published. The minority report, which is signed by Morgan and W. A. Clark, upholds the contentions of Americans who have invested on the island, that they were warranted in ing so by the language of the Platt ndment and the Cuban constituti as well as early announcements made by Assistant Secretary of War Melkeljohn, that the title was vested in the United States by the treaty of Paris. The minority report adds that, if the island is turned over to Cuba, it will be

they were maltreated, this Go would be compelled to protect them. It is stated that from the hour this Govern ment again sent soldiers to Cuba the destiny of that republic would be thaf of Ireland or Egypt, and the republic would ilsappear. Morgan, who drafted the report, contends that the adjustment of title in fact

unsafe to leave Americans there, for, if

amounts to a sale, which Congress alone is empowered to make. In that respect, the report says:

The treaty now under consideration has become a proceeding against our own people in a more pronounced sense than it can be regarded as a means of doing justice to Cuba, and in the changed conditions that have so rapidly occurred and to meet new conditions that are difficult and embarrassing. If not dangerous to all concerned, it is safer, wiser and more just to submit our present difference with Cuba to arbitration. It is still better that Congress should settle the question of title by law and make provision for taking proper care of the people and interests of both governments, whether we retain the title or concede it to Cuba. The Platt amendment is not broad enough to cover the political situation, and the treaty-making power cannot make it broader without the action of Congress. The treaty now under consideration has

TURKEY WILL EAT HUMBLE PIE

Dismiss Officials Who Insulted Americans and Apologize.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-Representative Ryan, of New York, was advised today by Secretary Root that the Turkish nment has assured United States Minister Leishmann, at Constantinople, that everything possible was done to wipe out the insult recently offered to the United States in the arrest of Miss N. C. Stern. of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss Anna Snyder of Cedar Rapids, Ia. These women were taken into custody by Turkish officials and held at a Constantinople police station for four hours, regardless of the fact that they were provided with the necessary passports, vised by the Turkish Cor

sul at New York. Mr. Leishmann demanded the dismissa of the officer who made the arrest and the Chief of Police. He also demanded that the Governor of Para come personally to the American Legation and apologize. The Turkish officials have agreed to comply with all these demands.

ASKS FOR PLATT'S EXPULSION

Post Renews Charge Before Senate

of Running Express Trust. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12-(Special.)-A petition asking for the expulsion of Sen-ator T. C. Platt, of New York, from the Senate, which had been filed with Vice-President, was jaid before the Senate today. The document is signed by C. W. Post, of Washington, and is simi-

lar to one filed by him near the close of the last Congress, Mr. Post alleges that Mr. Platt should be deprived of his seat because, as president of the United States Express Company, he is an officer of a combination consisting of all the principal express companies of the country who co-operate to keep up rates and thus restrict trace

and commerce. The petition was referred to the comittes on privileges and elections

RAILROADS ON THE ISLANDS

Bids Accepted for Lines on Negros, Cebu and Panay. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-The bid of lomon & Co., Cornellus Vanderbilt, J. White & Co., all of New York; Thomas F. Swift. Detroit, with whom is associated e International Banking Corporation; H. Wilson and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. has been accepted by the Philippin-

government for the concessionary contracts or grants for the construction maintenance and operation of railroads in the Islands of Negros, Panay and Cebu Their bid provides for full Government guarantee authorized by Congress on 4 per cent bonds for a period of 30 years on 35 per cent of the cost of construction. There were no other bids for the grants for these islands. The lines on Negros and Panay will aggregate 190 miles each,

New Resolution About Jewbaiting.

and on Cebu 25 miles.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 .- Representative Towne (N. Y.) introduced a resolution today providing that the House shall denounce the outrages on Jews in Russia and express its sympathy with the sufferers and also that the House shall declare a failure of Rus-sia to better the conditions to be either an evidence of the weakness of the empire or the lack of desire upon the part of the officials to afford relief to the persecuted masses

Increased Postal Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 .- A statement issued by the Postoffice Depart-ment today shows that the gross re-celpts of the 50 largest postoffices in the United States for January. were \$7,166,890 as against \$6,263,360 for January, 1905, nearly 14 per cent increase. The only decrease was at Peoria. Ili., 1.6 per cent; Atlanta, Ga., showed the largest gain, nearly 27 per cent. New York's receipts were \$1,490 .-227, and Chicago's \$1,096,415

Bill to Exclude Japanese Fishermen. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-Japanese fish-

the Cushman bill to prevent allons from fishing in Alaskan waters is aimed. Cushman (Rep., Wash.) appeared before the House committee on territories today in support of this bill, and stated frankly that the Japanese are so near to Alaskan waters and so extensively engaged in fishing that some law to check their activity is required.

Investigate Female Labor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-Secretary Shaw submitted to Congress today a recommendation of Secretary Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, that \$200,300 additional be included in the estimate for miscella-neous expenses in the Bureau of Labor to make a comprehensive investigation into the condition of women wageearners in the United States.

Baldwin Will Command in Dakota, WASHINGTON, Feb. 12,-Orders have seen issued at the War Department asing General Baldwin to the command of the Department of Dakota. Baldwin is now temporarily in command of the southwestern division, and will be relieved there by General Greeley. The changes will take effect about March 1.