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TODAY'S WEATHER-Rain; brisk to high

TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, Feb. 8, 1903.

EQUAL RATES TO ALL.

The Portland Labor Press, in its current issue, asserts that the Associated Press and its individual members "have special privileges in this state"-lower rates from the Western Union Telegraph Company than others can obtain; and this, it declares, makes the Assoclated Press a "trust" or "monopoly," That there may be no mistake or quibble, we quote:

It is true that the Associated Press owns no telegraph lines, but it has secured an absolute service rate from the Western Union Telegraph Company, which forbids any other organization from competing. It may have been better to have incorporated the Western Union in the Telegraphic news service comes high to any one else than a member of the Associated Press, and since the membership is nce the memberson closed, it is almost im worth a few thousa tote a publishing company and main-Since the premise is wholly erroneous,

the conclusion as utterly falls. The Associated Press has NOT "secured an bsolute service rate from the Western Union, which forbids any other organifrom competing." The Western Union is carrying news all over the United States, for other press associations, at as low a rate as for the Associated Press; and it carries special reports for every newspaper, of whatever press association, at rates uniformly equal. So does the Postal Telegraph. The Associated Press and its individual members use the wires of these two wires of one and sometimes of the other. The rates of the two companies are the same-to the Associated Press and its nembers, and to all others. The two great telegraph companies are competitors, with uniform rates that stand on agreement between them; and neither ociated Press nor The Oregonian has any advantage or concession in rates from one or the other. For every line and word The Oregonian receives telegraph, through either company, The Oregonian pays the open rate; and the companies carry for the various press associations, or hire wires to them, for so many hours a day, at rates also lutely the same, for equal mileage. Any one who desires can satisfy himself as these facts, by easy inquiry. Statements made without knowledge come to nothing.

The charge, therefore, that the Asso ciated Press rests on "privilege." and hence is a "trust," or "monopoly," has no foundation. It cannot be a common carrier, for it has no means of carriage but has its messages transmitted by the elegraph companies, which are public mmon carriers. It is just what is ned for it, in the statement that "it is a plub of newspaper owners who have united in the pursuit of collecting and minating news to each other; bey own nothing but a few desks at the country, and that it is nothing but a sort of mutual news

There are no "franchises" in the Asclated Press; nothing but club memrships. The Associated Press has thing whatever from government, National, state or municipal; it has no favors from any quarter, no advantages whatever in telegraphic rates. Persons who wish to start newspapers have every possible opportunity to associate purpose and collect news to their hearts' content; and the telegraph companies will carry for their association on the same terms as they carry for the clated Press; and for separate newspapers, independent or members of other associations, on the same terms as for papers of the Associated Press. The ph companies are doing this now, in all the states of the United States, d have uniformly done it. This is said from experience and knowledge,

There can be no monopoly of new there the telegraphs are open on equal terms to all; for the sources of news are open, everywhere, to all alike. No newspaper, no association, makes news, hich is a record merely of events, that any one may write who desires to do so; and they who write and collect news have a right of property in it. Its value to those who collect it is the right to print and sell it. The right is the same as that of the man who grows apples for the market. It would be different were there "privilege" anywhere; but there isn't the smallest.

It is true, as stated by the Labo Press, that "It is impossible for an inient company worth a few thousand dollars to promote a publishing company and maintain it." In other ords, a great newspaper cannot be arted, equipped, maintained and put a paying basis for a small sum of have found this true, at a cost which has absorbed all the efforts, energies

years. However, this is not the matter we are dealing with at present. Just now the subject for statement and Associated Press nor any member of it has the slightest advantage over others in telegraphic rates. It is surprising that an assertion so unfounded should be made and persisted in, when the truth, to the contrary, can be so easily ascertained.

DIRECT PRIMARIES.

The close vote in the State Senate on the direct primary bill lends hope that some measure may yet be passed this ession amending the statute at present applying solely to Multnomah County and extending its operation to other countles. Apparently the bill as drawn contained non-essential features that were objectionable to some Senators who are not at heart averse to direct cominations. The fees of \$30 to \$50, for example, are, in Mr. Ed Bingham's opinion, unconstitutional. Perhaps there s something also in the assertion of Senator Marsters that the bill as drawn would lend itself readily to the machinations of "the political rounder and sharp politician." The treatment accorded to political parties, conventions, etc., is far from convincing in attitude

or specifications. This does not militate against the simple fact that the present law in force in Multnomah County should be amended, or the further fact that it should be extended over the state. The law has given us the first fair primaries that Multnomah County has ever known. It puts them under official instead of ring administration. The party rank and file has a chance to record its will, instead of being helplessly manipulated by the party machine. It makes the County Court select the judges and clerks fairly, and it makes the County Clerk enroll all nominees fairly on the ballot. It puts the booths and ballots in the hands of the regular election judges and clerks, and practically eliminates all opportunity for fraud. There is no county, however small, and no voting precinct, however remote. where these ends are not worth the little time and expense necessary to gain them. The law should be extended. The boss is the same everywhere. Climate does not impair his resourcefulness or scant population dampen his ambition.

The law should be amended. At was not enacted for the purpose of providing direct nominations, but for the purpose of giving the rank and file of the party a chance to be heard in the selection of delegates. From this it is an easy step to the choice of candidates themselves at primaries. The primary becomes an election under all the forms and eafeguards of law and the candidate strongest before the people gets his name on the balfot on general election day as the party nominee. In this way the power of the machine to force its favorites on the ticket and to kill off those who may have incurred its enmity is destroyed, except as its purposes appeal successfully to the judgment of the voters themselves,

The law should also be amended so as to provide the Australian ballot, instead of the present separate party ballots, Voters resent the necessity of calling for a certain party ticket. This is the complaint everywhere, e. g. in Minne-sota, where the St. Paul Pioneer Press

The point that has kept a considerable per centage of voters from the polls is the necessity of making their inclinations known in selecting one or the other ballot. Secrecy is as import-ant in the primary election to secure an honest and fair selection of candidates as it is at the later his choice for candidates for nominat without fear and without restraint should be guarded as carefully as his right to register his choice between nominees. All officials are the servants of the voters, not of any clique or ring, and the voters should have the selecting their servants at every step of the process without being subjected to the gurveil-lance of any one. No one should be kept away process without being subjected to the gurv-lance of any one. No one should be kept as for fear of offending some one who may pur him for expressing his honest choice.

It would not be creditable to the Legislature to leave the present primary situation unchanged. The act in force in Multnomah County is imperfect as it is, and should be amended; and the extension of the Australian ballot and official oversight over the general primaries of the state is a natural and necessary step in ballot reform, following upon the Australian ballot and the registry

TWO DOWAGERS.

When the Empress Dowager of Germany died, a few years ago, her life was declared by certain biographers to have been at once a tragedy and a romance; a tragedy in its relation to the imperial house of Hohenzollern, to which in her early girlhood she became attached by marriage, and a romance in that she maintained through all of her trials and the manifold persecutions of Bismarck her place in the affection and confidence of her husband. Born to the purple; living all of her more than sixty years in palaces, it is yet true that the life of this woman-first-born of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consortwas one of deep humiliation and disappointment, and a sympathetic world stood reverently by her bler.

A few days or weeks ago another Dowager Emprese passed on and out. Closely secluded in the very heart of the "Forbidden City," possessed of a power that no one questioned, ruling absolutely and arbitrarily, many millions of people, Tet An, Dowager Empress of China, lived and died. Born in the lowly but of a Chinese laborer, sold in her childhood to a mandarin, she was as a little slave girl introduced at court and through the process of selection distinctly Chinese she became the wife of the Emperor, mother of a weakling son, and thereafter a power in the vast empire of China, Her life, looking at it from a superficial standpoint, was all romance. It was, however, in fact a most strenuous life, given over to political scheming and dominated by a sort of feline cruelty that first tortured and then removed from her path all who in any manner stood or might come to stand in the way of her imperial power. Li Hung Chang, easily the first statesman of her empire, was at one time degraded by her order, but was restored again to favor, at least partially, for the sole reason that she needed him. shrewd politician of the outdated school of Chinese politics, she refused to learn, even when Li, then in her full confidence, gave it out, the lesson of growth as opposed to the policy of exclusiveness. Implacable in her hatreds of im perious will, determined to rule while life remained, she sacrificed without compunction those who falled to carry out her wishes, regardless of the impos of so doing, made a puppet of

and accumulations of more than forty Catharine of Russia rose from lowly birth to'a throne, arrogating to herself all power, even that of life and death, has her counterpart in audacity, in deelucidation is the fact that neither the | termination and in power taken on the form of woman and ruled a nation.

> The death of Tst An will no doubt open the way for modernizing, to a certain extent, the commercial, industrial, political and military policy of China, Grooved in the prejudices and customs of antiquity, the Chinese will still continue to worship their ancestors regardless of their posterity, but to a certain extent their exclusiveness must give way before the challenge of progress and their learned ignorance to lightenment. A dead nation China cannot always remain. The death of the Empress Dowager may signal the dawning of a new political and commercial era for the empire. But whether it does or not, the wise policy for the nations of the world to pursue is to let the Chinese, under compulsion of commercialism work out the destiny of China.

BRIGHTER DAYS FOR IRELAND.

The official revocation of the official proclamation issued last year placing thirteen districts in Ireland under the crimes act and maintaining summary jurisdiction by the Magistrates is interpreted to mean a more liberal govern-ment policy for the future. The imprisoned members of Parliament have been released. The Redmondites have helped the Ministerialists in rejecting an amendment made by the House of Lords to the educational bill. The government is reported to favor the compulsory purchase of Irish estates on the lines of the scheme of T. W. Russell, M. P. The wholesale purchase of the arable and grazing land would mean simply the issue of some \$500,000,000 in guaranteed landed stock, similar to that which the Salisbury government authorized by the act of 1891. The whole issue would be repaid in forty-nine years, or such term as might be fixed, and the interest would be paid by the Irish purchasers. The state today finds no difficulty in obtaining the interest on 62,000 mortgages, but if collateral security was wanted there is no County Council in Ireland that would refuse to pledge the county rate for its farmers.

The return of the Redmondites to Parliament to support the educational bill was doubtless due to the Irish hierarchy, which is deeply interested in placing the support of their denominational schools upon the rates. The Irish priesthood in all critical emergencies controls the Irish party in the British Parliament, The fall of Parnell began when he lost the support of the Irish clergy. The explanation of this change in the attitude of the Unionist government toward the Irish Nationalists, a change attested by Secretary Wyndham's promise to introduce a land purchase bill and by Lord Lieutenant Dudley's admiresion of grave defects in the existing system of Irish administration, is believed to be due to the personal influence of Edward VII. who favors conciliating the Irish people by granting them a large measure of

control over distinctively Irish affairs, The prospect of radical reform of the present political situation in Ireland is welcome news to intelligent Americans of all parties. America had the sympathy of Ireland in our struggle for colonial independence; Irishmen were conspicuous among our gallant military and naval commanders. There is no walk of American life in which Irishmen have not risen to distinction. The Irish rebellion of 1798 cast upon our shores Thomas Addis Emmet, William Sampson, Dr. MacNevin and other exiles of fine talents and scholarship. As an indispensable industrial force at a critical of our pub Irish peasantry did a work that no other workingmen on earth could have performed in the same time, for in muscular power and endurance there is no people on earth equal to the farm-born and bred Irishman. In peace or in war the Irish are the most superbly endowed athletes on earth. O'Connell was the first great Irishman to win something for his countrymen through constitutional agitation. Catholic emancipation and the destruction of the tithe system

were the chief work of O'Connell. After O'Connell, who died in 1847, nothing of importance was wrought for Ireland until Parnell rose to his first distinction, in 1870. At that time evictions were resisted with firearms in Tipperary with fatal results. None of the firing party was ever brought to justice, although every member of it was well known; but the authorities were unable to obtain evidence that would convict. This affray first forced the English government to deal with the Irish land question, and Mr. Gladstone, introducing the land act of 1870, referred to this affair of Ballywhey as proof of the urgency of the measure. At a considerable later date Lord Leitrim, a very brutal Irish landlord, was sh dead from ambush in broad daylight and his three murderers all escaped. These facts are worth reciting, as they mark the steady progress of Irieh land reform since 1876. Parnell and Gladstone accomplished the passage of landtenure legislation that was revolutionary in its beneficent influence. The befriend of Ireland today is T. W. Russell; he is not a home ruler, for he thinks the enactment of his land purchase bill a far greater boon than the enactmen

The versatile intellectual gifts, the manifold social graces, of the Irish people make their leaders men of mark in every land. The Irish scholar is the only man who can brilliantly blend wit with scholarship. Burke, Francis Mahoney (Father Prout), Goldsmith, Dr. Magian, Lever, Lover, Moore, Sheridan, are illustrations in point. A very brilliant people, they lack nothing but selfrestraint to win a desirable degree

The Sultan of Turkey has ordered the mmediate mobilization of 240,000 troops for a military demonstration in Macdonia. This action is likely to involve complications between Turkey and Russia and Austria. Russia and Austria will demand of the Sultan the approval of administrative and official reforms in Macedonia. The Turkish government, if pushed to it, can put 800,000 robust well-armed soldiers in the field, and half of this number are as good troops as there are in Europe. The rank and file of the Turkish army fought with great gallantry in 1877 against the Russians but they were imperfectly armed and deficient in tactical discipline and instruction. In the Turkish-Greek war of 1897, however, the Turkish troops were equal in drill, arms, discipline and tacties to the best in Europe. Their artilery was of German manufacture and nstruction, and the Turke fairly wiped the ground with the Greeks. The Turkish infantry are robust men, who do no use alcohol, and, man for man, are equal oldiers in Europe. If the Otto-

ing strength in the field, it would be difficult to conquer. Sir Charles Dilke considers the Turkish infantry soldier the best military material in Europe,

White Calf, the aged chief of the Blackfoot Nation, in Northern Montana, died in Washington, D. C., a few days ago of pneumonia—a disease unknown to his people in the days wherein they slept on the ground in the open air, spent their days on horseback and lived on buffalo meat. With a delegation of his people White Calf went to Washington early in January to protest against the leasing of the Montana reservation by the Government agent. He secured a hearing before the President and Commissioner Jones, and received the assurance that the reservation lands would not be leased. Having accomplished his mission and being anywhere between 80 and 100 years old, the Blackfoot chief was, we may well suppose ready to depart for the happy hunting grounds, to which, according to the Indian's hope and belief, the white man has not obtained admission. There is pathos in the Indian's story, whether it pertains to his life or his death, but over against it is the stern logic of the survival of the fittest, and to this he must succumb.

Coleman Younger, the last of the three notorious outlaws who terrorized a wide section of the Northwest a few years ago, has been pardoned. The two older brothers are dead, one from consumption and the other committed suicide. The State of Minnesota had these outlaws in hand, and is only too glad to be rid of the last of them. Cole's pardon was corningent upon his leaving that state, never to return. Minnesota probably feels that she has done her share in restraining and punishing this notorious trio of criminals, hence bids Cole depart to some other locality without compunction of conscience or apprehension of results to a new and strange community. An order of this kind represents a violation of the golden rule in dealing with criminals which is very generally indulged. The criminal of special characteristics is shoved on. though the more brave and honest way would be to deal with him according to his deserts in the community to which he belongs.

If music is not a proper equipment of public parks, it would be difficult to see what is. It must be more from unfamiliarity with the proposal than from any well-considered objections that some of the Park Commissioners hesitate to apply \$1000 to \$1500 of their appropriation to the promotion of band concerts. It has been too much the fash ion with us to give public undertakings our moral support and pass on the financial end of them to others. If it were nothing else than to arouse public interest in the parks, probably few attractions would accomplish more in that direction than music of a high order, which would be certain to bring the parks under the direct notice of thousands who might otherwise never see them. The Oregonian thinks the taxpayers who contribute to the support of the parks would not begrudge a small proportion of the fund for band con-

certa. And now the Crown Princess of Saxony has gone whimpering back to Austria, leaving her paramour, the French music teacher, to so his way. Mother love was the magnet that drew her disgraced, humiliated and deprived of all rank. It is strange that this most potent force did not serve as an anchor to hold her back from degradation and folly. While feeling scant shockingly recreant to her obligations as was this weak and unhappy woman, it is hard to suppress a feeling of contempt for her father, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who, in utter disregard of his own wild youth and licentious manhood, refuses with pompous self-rightcousness to permit his daughter to return to the shelter of his home. Truly the sub-royalties of the Old World have a curious way of squaring moral delir

In the northern provinces of Italy nanufactures flourish and the people are active, prosperous and progressive. The south of Italy is almost exclusively agricultural; its inhabitants are back ward, indolent and very poor and ignorant. The proportion of illiterates among the recruits in the Province of Naples was at a recent date 51.37 per cent, and in Sicily 55.05 per cent, while in Pledmont it was only 14.98 per cent. In criminal statistics, also, the south had a bad pre-eminence. In 1896 and 1897 the number of murders committed in Sicily per 100,000 inhabitants was 27.90, and in the Province of Naples 24.53; whereas in Lombardy it was only 2.92. The same disproportion is observed in other crimes.

The great highways of Europe are none of them built by the farming regions through which they pass. The central government in Europe pays half or more of the expense of roadbuilding. In France the broad roads which cross every department are paid from the national treasury. The de partment builds roads across every The commune builds only narrower branch roads. It is now pro posed that Pennsylvania appropriate 6,000,000-\$1,000,000 for each of the six years and that a quarter of the cost of new roads come from the country and a quarter from the township.

Charles Francis Adams will be hardly gratified with the following statement f his opinions, printed by the Rich-

mond Times-Dispatch: The truth is out at last, and it is recognized Charles Francis Adams, one of the foremos-nen of New England, has declared that secession was constitutional, that the men of the Bouth decided right when they decided to cast their lot with their own states, that they are honored all the more because they chose this course, and that Robert E. Lee stands forth in the estimation of the country and of the world as the peer of George Washington. This is in deed a grand triumph for truth, and it is the most notable triumph of the new century.

In the death recently at the Patton Home of Mrs. Margaret Hale, a gentle woman of the old school closed her earthly record. Cheerful, industrious hopeful, she "wrested happiness from fate's hard hand" and at the age of nearly 92 years folded her long-busy hands and passed on, leaving tender memories and the record of a kindly life behind her.

Mary MacLane is living in a seques tered nook near Boston, engaged, it is said in writing a drams. It we are to judge of this effort by the book that ontained her "impressions," published a year ago, we may well believe that the Montana authoress will find it difficult to secure a manager bold enough

A PROBLEM IN FINANCE. In 1893 a fire occurred in the vault of the

of his accounts, and the Government brought suit against him and his bonds-men to recover the money. Last Monday the United States Supreme Court, to which the case had been appealed, decided in favor of the Government. Many interesting points were involved in this case. In the first place counsel for the defend-ant argued with no little force and plausibility that the Government had not sustained an actual loss. A Treasury note is merely a promise to pay. The United States piedges itself to pay the face value of this note on demand to the bearer. When \$25,000 of promises to pay were destroyed in the New Orleans fire evidence of the Government's indebtedness to that arrows the state of the contract of the contrac to that amount disappeared, and the Treasury could not be called upon to pay hat sum. The Government, said Justice Shiras and Peckham, in their dissenting opinion, did not suffer loss beyond the actual cost of printing and transporting the notes to New Orleans. That seems to be a reasonable proposition. This may not be a parallel case, but suppose the paper money burned at New Orleans had been \$1 and \$5 silver certificates. "This certifles," states the inscription on these no "that there has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States one silver dollar" (for five silver dollars, as the cas may be) "payable to the bearer on de-mand." These notes are signed by the Treasurer and the Register of the Treas-Treasurer and the Register of the Treas-ury. When the \$25,000 in certificates were burned, the Treasury did not lose the 25,-000 silver dollars. They remained in the Government vaults in Washington. It is difficult to understand why the superintendent of the New Orleans nd his bondsmen should be called on to reimburse Uncle Sam for a loss which he had not sustained coffers were depleted of promises to pay. These promises have been wiped out by the flames and cannot be presented to the Treasurer for redemption. It is very puzzling to the unsophisticated layman is for the Government, guided by the islation of Congress." he says in his de cision, "to determine when it shall may issue new Treasury notes. It cannot be compelled to issue them in order to recompense itself for the loss of those in the hands of an officer required by the terms of his bond to deliver them to the Treasury." That is the law of the case and it is conclusive. Still, the untutored layman finds it no easy matter to com-prehend the transaction. Uncle Sam may prehend the transaction. Uncle Sam may have the \$25,000 in coin, which he promised to pay, but which he is now relieved from saying, and he may recover in addition \$25,000 from the former superintendent of the New Orleans Mint or his bondsmen. That doesn't seem to be exactly fair, but t must be a perfectly regular financial transaction, otherwise the Supreme Court would not have stamped it with its ap-proval. But it is all very bewildering to

superintendent of the mint was with this amount in the final settlem

SUICIDE AT HOME AND ABROAD

In Vienna last year 453 persons comm ted suicide. This is at the rate of cides to every 100,000 inhabitants. We cides to every 100,000 inhabitants. We this proportion is formidable it is me this proportion is formidable it is me this proportion in the maximum in While ate compared with the maximum in Europe-51 to the 100,000 in Dresden. Lattms to have comparatively little effect on the number of suicides in European cities. The minimum rate is Lisbon, where it is 2 to the 100,000. Madrid it is 3, in Rome 8, in Constantin ple 12. All these cities are near the 40th parallel. While the figures generally increase to the North, the progress is by means regular or uninterrupted. Mosco means regular or uninterrupted. Moscow St. Petersburg, Stockholm and Christiani are in approximately the same latitude, but the rate, varies from 11 to 7 in the first two to 27 and 25 in the last two cit-

The highest suicide rate in Europ cities appears in those grouped about the 50th parallel. But even among these there wide variations north of Paris, where the rate is 42, and in about the same latitude with London, where it is 2; Berlin, where it is 36, and of the countries as a whole frequently does not correspond to that of the chief cities. In France, for instance, it is only 15.7, while in Austria it is 21.2, and in Norway 7.5. In general the city rate is far above that of the country. Similar con-ditions exist in the United States, where the general suicide rate is given in World Almanac as 3.5 per 100,000. But ten years the average cate in St. Louis was 25.7, in Chicago 23.2, in Oakland, Caf., 11.5, in New York 20.9, in Milwaukee n Brooklyn 15.7 and in New Orleans 15.9. Apparently the temperament of the peo-ole and various local conditions are the determining factors in suicide. The cause of 100 cases of self-destruction in Europe were found to be: Acute madness or defrium, 18; alcoholism, 11; vice and crim 22; moral suffering, 6; poverty, 4; family troubles, 4; loss of intellect, 44; disease, 2; unknown reasons, 19. All of these cause

of religious sentiment. An Undeveloped Empire.

are magnified in the extreme social ditions of the city. Whether they

strong enough to impel men to death de

pends largely on the National tempera-ment and, possibly, too, on the strength

Denver Weekly. There is an empire in the Northwest of which the people of the country will hears more within the next three years. Portland, the metropolis of Oregon, has girded her armor and is rapidly maturing preliminary plans for the Lewis and Clark commemorating the centenary of the acquisition in 1805 of a territory greater than the whole of that portion of the United the whole of that portion of the United States lying east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio.

Too brief's the scope of a newspaper column to give more than a faint notion of the latent resources, partial though marvelous development, and opportunities presented to the homeseeker in the State Oregon. The Lewis and Clark Expo sition will reveal to the world at large unrealized possibilities of the region embraced in Washington, Idaho, Western Montana and British Columbia. Indeed. the mere preliminary announcements of plans has turned a tide of immigration in that direction which it has been estimated by conservative officials of commercial bodies will add 200,000 people to the plation of Oregon alone during the three years. At first the claim that are state may increase by 50 per cent of its present population in so short a time seems almost preposterous. But when one comprehends something of what the ter-ritory has to offer, the claim subsides into the realm of things reasonable

Ethics of Murder.

New Tork Evening Post.
"Disinterested homicide" is the name
which a French jurist has given to murder committed for other than mercenar motives. Under such a motive an old acquaintance, the crime passionnel, has almost the look of a virtue. If you kill a man who has insulted you, your act is lisinterested; if a husband slays a wife who has betrayed him, he, too, smites it a spirit of disinterestedness. The French courts have always been so lenient to wards crimes of passion that one must regret that they have this new word to gild murder withal. It will be small o fort to the shades of those who have been the victims of political assassina-tion, for example, to learn belatedly that they have, after all, only been the object of a disinterested desire to kill.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

are calling on President Baer to fulfill his promise to open retail coal yards if coal was cold at high prices evidently overtool the fact that since Providence moves in inscrutable ways its representatives in the coal business are entitled to do the FIVE-MINUTE BOOK TALKS.

No. 20-Burton's "The Anatomy of United States Mint at New Orleans and Melancholy destroyed \$25,000 in Treasury notes. The superintendent of the mint was charged Prominent among admirers of "The Anatomy of Melancholy: What it is, with all the Kinds, Causes, Symptoms, Prognostications and Several Cures of It," etc.-titles in the 17th century were apt to be long and descriptive-was Dr. Samuel Johnson. He though it "perhaps overloaded with quotation. But," he added, "there is great spirit and great power in what Burton says when he writes from his own mind." Boswell relates that his eminent friend said this

work was the only one that took him out

of bed two hours sooner than he wished

to rise. Similar testimony to the interest of this bookish man's book is abundant-that of Charles Lamb, for example. The plan of the work is regular, and to read it through is to appreciate its symmetrical system. On the other hand, to consult the synopses of its three "partitions" is to please one's self with a bill of fare of the most diverse and appetizing character, any item of which may be selected with gratifying results. Such is the prodigal wealth of learning embodied in the book, that recognition of the author's erudition and industry leads naturally to wonder that one mind could compass and utilize, with happy results of illustration and argumentative support, such a vast array of reference, anecdote and opinion. The author's sub ject is a strange one, but it was apt: he himself was strange. A writer whom I have consulted says there is a flavor of thorough-going ill humor about Anatomy of Melancholy," as if it were written by a man who regarded the world as a dreary farce and life as something to be laughed at, My own impression scarcely would bear such strong terms of description. Perhaps I should be disposed to characterize the work as the heir of the nvention of a scholar and bachelor recluse whom Melancholy had marked for her own. The dates which limit Robert Burton's

well advanced into the glorious reign of Elizabeth and one almost immediately preceding the war between King and Pariament. He wrought when the English language had reached perfection for literary use, and when solld attainments in the learned languages were the badge of a cholarship restricted as to subjects but thorough and deep. Born of gentle parents he was sent to Oxford for his education, and after one academic preparation was ordained to the ministry of the Church of England. His living was in Leicestershire, but he spent a great part of his life in the university city, where his varied and wide reading was largely assisted by his access to the Bodlelan Library. The eighth edition of his book appeared in 1676, only 55 years after the publication of the first, which is evidence of the great appreciation it received. I have before me a reprint of the fifth edition, produced 1651-2, and containing corrections and additions made by the author shortly before his death. The publishers-A. C. Armetrong & Son, New York, 1893-announce the work, which is in three volumes octavo, as "a new edition, corrected and enriched by translations of the numerous classical extracts." An interesting fact in the history of Burton's great work is its extended reputation due to the publication in 1798, of a book by Dr. Ferriar, of Manchester, England, who pointed out numerous place larisms from its pages by the author of Tristram Shandy.

life are significant-1576 and 1640-a year

I light on an interesting passage in the elaborate introduction, entitled "Democritus to the Reader"; Burton published as

Democritue Junior." He eavs: Princes, there all things thrive and prosper, peace and happiness is in that land; where it is otherwise, all things are ugly to behold, incult, barbarous, unclvil, a paradise is turned to a wilderness. This island, amongst the rest, our wilderness. This island, amongst the rest, our next neighbors, the French and Germans, may be a sufficient witness, that in a short time, by that prudent policy of the Romans, was brought from barbarism; see but what Caesar reports of us, and Tacitus of those old Germans, they were once as uncivil as they in Virginia, yet by planting of colonies and good laws, they became from barbarous authors to the following the contract of the colonies and good laws. came from barbarous outlaws, to be full o rich and populous cities, as now they are, and most flourishing kingdoms. Even so might Virginia, and those wild Irish have been civilized long since, if that order had been heretofore taken, which now begins, of planting colories taken, which now begins, or planting colories taken, which now begins, or planting colories taken. nies, etc.

Speaking of Idleness as a cause of Melancholy, Burton observes:

Our too zealous innovators were not so well advised in that general subversion of abbeys and religious houses, promiscuously to fin down all; they might have taken away thos gross abuses crept in amongst them, rectified such inconveniences, and not so far to have raved and raged against those fair buildings and everlasting monuments of our forefathers devotion, consecrated to plous uses; some mon asteries and collegate cells might have been well spared, and their revenues otherwise em ployed, here and there one, in good towns cities at least for men and women of all sorts and conditions to live in, to sequester them-selves from the cares and tumuits of the world, that were not desirous, or fit to marry; or otherwise willing to be troubled with co fairs, and know not well where to bestow themselves, to live apart in for more con-veniency, good education, better company sake, to follow their studies (I say), to the perf. of arts and sciences, common good, and as some truly devoted monks of old had done, freely

and truly to serve God.

He describes as mental symptoms of felancholy: Suspicion and jealousy are general symptthey are commonly distrustful, apt to mistake and amplify, facile irascibles, testy, pettish, peevish and ready to snari upon every small occasion. . . If they speak in jest, he takes it in good earnest. If they be not saluted, inconsuited with, called to counsel, etc vited, consulted with, called to coursel, etc., or that any respect, small compliment or ceremony be omitted, they think themselves neglected, and contemned; for a time that tortures them. If two talk together, discourse, whisper, jest or tell a tale in general, he thinks presently they mean him, applies all to himself. Or if they talk with him, he is ready to misconstrue every word they speak, and interpret it to the worst. it to the worst; he cannot endure any man t ook steadily on him, speak to him almost, laugh, jest or be familiar, or hem, or point; cough, or spit, or make a noise sometimes, etc.

"Lone-Melancholy" is a very entertaining part of the book. There is no need that I should say this. But little space is left, and as Burton asks: "Who can reck on upon the dotage, madness, servitude and blindness, the foolish phantasms and vanities of lovers, their torments, wishes, idle attempts?"

When Burton wrote tobacco was becom ing well known on both sides of the At lantic. I am not astonished, therefore, to find a passage which is regarded by friends of the weed as recommendatory of its moderate use. 'Tis curious to read what was said of the herb as long ago as 1621, by a wiser and more accomplished man than James I, who before that date had fulminated against the emoker'e luxury: Tobacco, divine, rare, super-excellent tobacco which goes far beyond all the panaceas, potable gold, and philosopher's stones, is a sovereign remody in all diseases. A good vomit, I confess virtuous herb if it he well qualified, oppo unely taken, and medicinally used; but, as is commonly abused by most men, who take i as tinkers do ale, 'tis a plague, a mischief, violent purge of goods, lands, health-hellish devilish and damned tobacco, the ruin an

NOTE AND COMMENT

The dollar seems a whole lot mightier than the sword in Morocco.

One newspaper is too small to print all that Binger Hermann isn't saying.

into the United States Senate by the back It begins to look as though Professor

Mr. Addicks seems quite willing to get

Giron would have to go to work for a living, after all. The next thing Germany will demand

will be reimbursement for all the ammunition that was wasted on San Carlos. The only people to whom Hobson's re-

tirement is a severe blow are the newspaper paragraphers. He has gone, and we shall miss him,

Speaking lightly of that lonesome little old anti-trust bill that got through Congress, it looks as though Mr. Morgan had one on the House. Your Uncle Sam continues to prosper.

During January he paid off \$3,222,116 of his indebtedness. He now owes, less cash in his pocket to meet possible demands for money, \$343,943,933. Of this total he pays interest on \$314,541,330. The old gentleman has given his notes of hand, payable on demand, without interest, to the amount of \$395,166,186. As no one appears to want either the principal or interest on these notes. Uncle Sam does not walk the floor. Neither do the people he owes. They know he can pay at any time.

The Paris Temps publishes a series of documents selected by the sister-in-law of the late M. Thiers from his papers and resented to the French Academy, which throw a new light on the negotiations carried on between the great French patriot and General Menteuff sl, commanderin-chief of the German Army during the Paris occupation of 1871-3. The document shows that Thiers' patience was often tried by the attitude of subordinate officlais, who persisted in insulting the Germans.

Pedro Alvarado, the Mexican silver milionaire, was a peon miner, working for 50 cents a day, when he discovered the rich ledge which has given him a fortune of \$50,000,000. It is believed that the Palmillo mine, which he owns, will double this fortune in a few years. A week or so ago his wife decided that she needed the service of a dentist, so the Alvaredo family traveled from Parral, their home, to Chihuahua, in a special train, some 30 persons in all. They and their belongings took up a dozen cars

According to Professor Baidwin Spencer, of Melbourne University, the blacks of Central Australia are free from one white man's burden." He spent several years making ethnological investigations among them, and one of his discoveries was that a mother-in-law was not allowed to come within a mile of the "mia-mia" (hut) of her married daughter. If she did so, the husband was authorized by the tribal law to use his club. The professor expresses admiration of this drastic method of preserving domestic peace and tranquillity.

Mr. R. H. Eillott, in the Peking and Tien Tsin Times, urges the value of smoking opium as a preventive against seasickness. "A correspondent informs me," he says, "that three out of a party of four who inhaled opium vapor on going on beard and then lay down for some hours, as directed by me, were not seasick. 'The result,' my correspondent adds, was miraculous. We were none of us in the least sick, and, most wonderful of all, meuls heartily and well.' The fourth, who did not smoke opium, was seasick."

John Jerome Kelly, son of the late John Kelly, who was leader of Tammany Hall next before Croker, became a member of the New York Stock Exchange a few days ago and was initiated with a degree of violence which bore testimony to his popularity. The members daubed his face with paint and made him dance as Indians dance in geography pictures. The reason they hazed him that way was because his father was a political Indian and because Mr. Kelly expects to do whatever brokerage business there is to be done for the Tammany Indians of this

A short time ago the New York Tribunt reprinted from the Princeton Tiger these

Who kept all his cash in a bucket; But his daughter, named Nan. Ran away with a man. And as for his bucket, Nantucket, A correspondent retorted with theme-This roused the old man from Nantucket, Who chased them as far as Pawtucket: Where he scolded Miss Nan, Thrashed soundly the man, And still another paraded his geographical knowledge:

The pair followed pa to Manha he still held the cash as an asset; But Nan and the man Stole the money and ran, And as for the bucket, Manh

They have been having some fun in Washington with two new Congressmen from Chicago. Martin Emerich visited the Capitol and was being shown around by Jim McAndrews. The two were sitting in the House when Jim arose and said: "I'm going out to the lobby. There's an oil painting there that I want to ship homeone of the little perquisites we have, Martin." "Say," said Emerich, "what's the matter with me getting mine and sending it to Chicago at the same time?" Congressman Mann had W. W. Wilson in tow. They were also sitting in the House when a page came and laid a number of blue slips in front of Wilson. "Sign them," said Mann, and the new Congressman did so. Then he asked what they were. "Receipts for your pay from March to December 1 next," said Mann. "Great Scott!" yelled Wilson. "I didn't get the money." It took the combined Illinois delegation to convince him that this was the usual thing.

Souvenir Gold Dollars for St. Louis. Philadelphia North American. Under the supervision of Assistant Coiner Robert Clark, the coinage of onefourth million gold dollars to be used as ouvenirs of the St. Louis Exposition was egun at the mint last week. The first shipment of 50,000 to Chicago the following day. The new dollar, in size and weight, is similar to the old American dollar, being 25.8 fine. On the obverse side of 125,000 will appear a medailion of Thomas Jefferson. A likeness of President McKinley will be on the or Fresident Mckinley will be on the obverse side of the other 125,000. The reverse side of the new coin has the following inscription in the form of a circle: "Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louia" In the center are the dates "1803 and "1903." Of special historic value to coin collectors and connoisseurs is the numbering of the first 109 as proof coins. To the purchasers of the first five pieces will be given a certificate signed by the chief coiner as a guarantee that they were the first five of the new souvenir dollars struck off. The price of each coin is \$1.