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REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

To City Subscribers— Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted lbe Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included 20c News or discussion intended for gubiloution in the Oregenian should be addressed invariably "Editor Tot Oregenian," not to the name of any individual. Letters reining to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian."

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turn any manuscripts sent to it without solicits tion. No stamps should be inclosed for this pur nd Bureau-Captain A. Thompson

lor at IIII Pacific avenue, Tacoma. Box 955.

Eastern Bushines Office—The Tribune building.
New York city: "The Bookery," Chicago; the
S. C. Beckwith special agency, New York:
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Market street, near the Palace botel, and at
Geldsmith Broz., 256 Suiter street.
For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co.,
217 Dearborn street.

TODAY'S WEATHER .- Occasional rain, with

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10

SENATOR BEVERIDGE'S SPEECH.

An open, manly, noble and patriotic speech was delivered yesterday in the senate by Mr. Beveridge, the new senator from Indiana. It was bused on a resolution on the Philippine islands, so drawn as to defeat ambiguity and sub-He spoke to the resolution, "That the Philippine islands are territory belonging to the United States; that it is the intention of the United States to retain them as such, and to establish and maintain such governmental control throughout the archipelago as the situation may demand." In these days of equivocation and po-

litical cowardice, it is as refreshing as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land to find a man who lays down a plain proposition on a great matter and talks about it in language that has no double meaning. ers, we owe it to the world, to adopt a purpose, one way or another, as to these islands, and then to act promptly and in strict accord with our declaration. Senator Beveridge has visited the islands; he has seen the conditions; he is not retailing second-hand information. Though this is his first appearthis effort the most important speech delivered in congress within these domen years The appeal to the senate for the reso-

lution was most eloquent and impres-"Adopt the resolution," said the senator, "that peace may quickly come, and that we may begin our saving, regenerating and uplifting work. Adopt it, and this bloodshed will cease when these deluded children of our islands learn that this is the final action of in congress assembled. Reject it, and the world, history and the American awful responsibility for the consequences that Will surely follow such fallure to do our manifest duty. How dare we delay when our soldiers' blood is flowing?"

We did not "make war upon allies" in and, while the terms of peace were pending, the insurgents, who had long been maintaining a threatening attitude, attacked our troops. It was nothing that the first shot was fired by one of our sentiness. It was his duty to fire, when he could not halt men who were trying to push through the lines. Immediately the fire began along the whole insurgent front, showing that the attack was fully planned and prepared. It was treacherous dealing, vile ingratitude; and the attack was made when we were under the obligations of a truce with Spain. Yet, of course, we must expect there will be men in the congress of the United States to take the part of the public enemy. Sentimental perverts like Senator Hoar, and scurvy politicians like Senator Pettigrew, find their opportunity on such occasions. But the men who standfortheir country have always triumphed over those who have declared against H. Gladstone's "magnanimity" in 1881 entailed upon his country its present terrible undertaking. Hoar's benevolence" now would bring similar consequences upon our country, in future years. Such is the sure result of sentimental, namby-pumby statesmanship. As to the Philippine islands, there is one of two things for us to do, and no third. Either we must have submission to our national authority, or we must quit the islands. Everything outside these two propositions is babble, whether uttered by one man or another,

A STUDY IN MUNICIPAL MORALS.

With the announcement that a \$25,000 campaign fund has been raised by the Houor interests of Spokune to defeat the present mayer for re-election, the municipal fight in that city assumes an Interesting phase. The size of the purse raised does not argue great popular support of the saloun position, nor does It leave much need of imagination to the side of the mayor and his supporters in the council all who are opposed to those methods.

Spokane has never been charged with prudery. It being the seat of a large mining trade, and much frequented by rough and bluff men from the mining camps, customs were tolerated there that would have brought trouble to most other communities. But the city has grown apace, and has from time to time cast off features of primitive rudeness and kept the standards of civfligation as set in hustling Western towns. At times the submerged tenth. or that part of the city life that ought to be submerged, has risen ominously to power. At no time has it been subjected to oppressive regulation. For some months the city authorities have been struggling with the question of placing limits on liquor selling and gambling, in the interest of good order and economy. The town had been "wide open" beyond the safety limit.

administration, representing the conscience of the community, made a radical move at the beginning, and refused to license variety halls. This was too great a step, and subsequently it was found advisable to license these houses under regulations insuring their con-Then the evil of all-night saloons was taken up, and an ordinance was passed requiring liquor houses to be closed between the hours of midnight and 5:30 A. M. Great difficulty has been experienced in enforcing this law; in fact, the opposition is so great that s modification of the ordinance has been agreed upon, requiring closing of saloons at 2 A. M. instead of midnight The liquor interests combined to fight the enforcement of the midnight closing ordinance, and one result of that combination is the \$15,000 campaign fund to defeat the present administra-

It may be doubted that Spokane is ripe for severely moral regulation, but most communities recognize the justness and necessity of such measures as are now objected to there for the control of the Houor business and the haunts of vice. So far as has been made known, protest against the new regulations come from the saloon-keepers and gamblers; the other elements of society, barring the usual extremists, appear satisfied with the course of the authorities. The threat of the Hquor interests to put sufficient money into the next campaign to defeat the administration that has incurred their displeasure is, however, of too long range to be effective now. The mayor will hold office for a year and a half yet, and five councilmen that will support him have already been chosen, but are yet to take their seats. The "wide open" interests have much the worst of this contention, because they are opposing what is generally regarded as wholesome regulation and because they also appear to be in hopeless minority

DEMOCRACY AND GREENBACKS.

The democratic party seems resolved to follow its populist ailles in support of the demand that there shall be no bank notes, but that all paper currency shall be issued directly from the treasury. Bank notes, of course, are not legal tender, but perform the function of money without question so We owe it to our country, we owe it to long as it is known that they will be our soldiers, we owe it to the island- redeemed on demand. Treasury notes are, however, legal tender, and by plain statement of our intention and many are miscalled money. The demopopulist orators declare that "all money should be issued by the government"-forgetting that neither treasury notes nor bank notes nor paper in any form can ever be money, or anything more than a promise to pay money. The democratic party once ance before the country, we have in held clearer and sounder views. Till It became corrupted with the virus of populism, it held that issue and circulation of treasury paper, as legal tender on debts and contracts, was without warrant in the constitution. Of this, as a historical fact, there can be no

Prior to the adoption of the federal constitution there was a general rage among large classes for "paper money." Several of the states authorized its issue. The wiser men and great leadrepresentatives of the American people ers of the day, however, greatly deprecated such action. There can be no question that the founders believed people will look here to forever fix the they had drafted a federal constitution that made the evils of flat paper Impossible; for, after expressly prohibiting the states from emitting bills of debts, they proceeded to strike out further expense in connection with the the Philippine islands. The insurgents, from the first draft of the constitution waterway beyond the necessity for con-In arms against Spain, turned their a clause that gave congress the power sideration by the present generation. strike out this clause was carried by a vote of nine states to two, the states voting in the negative being New Jersey and Maryland. Mr. Madison appended to the record he made of the proceedings the following note:

This vote in the affirmative by Virginia was occasioned by the acquiescence of Mr. Madison, who became satisfied that striking out the words would not disable the government from the time of carbles. the use of public notes, as far as they could be safe and proper; and would only cut off the pretest for a paper currency, and particularly for making the bills a legal tender, either for nubits or universe debut. public or private debia

When in the stress of the civil war, the government, then under the direction of the republican party, issued public notes and made them legal tender, the act was resisted by the whole democratic party, on both constitutional and economic grounds. In 1868 the question of the constitutionality of the act came before the supreme court of the United States, in the celebrated case of Hepburn vs. Griswold. There were then but eight judges upon the bench, four of whom had been appointed as democrate and four as republicans. The decision of the court in that, case, which declared the act unconstitutional, was rendered by five judges, with three dissenting. Chief Justice Chase, who, as secretary of the treasury during the civil war, had executed the law, joined with his four democratic brethren-Nelson of New York, who had been appointed by President Tyler; Grier of Pennsylvania, who had been appointed by Polk; Clifford of Maine, who had been appointed by Buchanan, and Field of California, who had been appointed by Lincoln. The democratic party hailed this decision as

sound and good; and such it was. But in 1870 the minority on the supreme bench was reinforced by two new judges, appointed by President Grant-Justice Strong of Pennsylvania being appointed in the place of Justice Grier, who retired, and Justice Bradley picture the methods to be employed in of New Jersey. The question decided overturning the present policy. It in Hepburn vs. Griswold was ordered ought to have the effect of arraying on by the court thus composed to be reargued in what are known as the "legal tender cases," and the result was the decision in those cases overrated or reversed the former decision. The former majority of five was reduced to a minority of four by the substitution of Justice Strong for Justice Grier and the

appointment of Justice Bradley. The democratic lawyers of every state declared that the first decision was in accord with the constitution, and democratic party men everywhere denounced the second decision as an outrageous result obtained by packing the supreme court. By many persons of either political party, indeed, President Grant was severely censured; for it was believed that in the new appointments undue means had been employed to procure a reversal of the most important case that ever came before our highest tribunal. Leaving that matter out of view, however, it is none the less true that the democratic party latterly has drifted into a position of di-

of many practices hitherto counte- on this question, just as it also has direction of congress, is the proper given us an example of stand to the asked him how she was to exorcise the completely reversed itself on the sub ject of national expansion

> THE LESSON FROM CHICAGO. In the construction of the enormous drainage canal which was completed at Chicago last week the people of that wonderful city have laid broad plans for the future. The advantages to life and health given by this canal in replacing the allmy, polluted waters of the Chicago river with the clear, healthful waters of the lake are of inestimable value. This was the end sought by the Chicago drainage beard, but in achieving it they incidentally made a preliminary opening to commerce of what is undoubtedly destined to be one of the greatest artificial

waterways on the planet. In the early days of the metropolis of the prairies, the matter of obtaining supply of pure water was not difficult. Nature had placed at Chleago's doors an inexhaustible reservoir of perfect purity. The city in its infant stages was so small that the pollution of the take water by sewage was not great, and danger to health from this cause was averted by tunneling out into the lake beyond the area polluted by the sewage going out of the Chicago river. As the city increased in populaion, it was necessary to increase the length of the tunnels, until it finally was securing, at enormous expense, a water supply from a point nearly four miles out in the lake. Even at this dis-tance the sewage began making its presence felt, and as a last resort the enormous undertaking which has just been completed was commenced, solely for the purpose of giving the city a supply of pure water.

The remarkable possibilities of the future were recognized, and regulations were provided by law, requiring the construction to be on lines of sufficient magnitude to meet the demands of a century hence, and for this reason the Chicago canal project developed from a mere drainage ditch into what is destined to be one of the great marine highways of the country. By the construction of this canal the natural course of the Chicago river is reversed. The canal proper starts at the south branch of this river, near Roby street, and thence in a purely artificial channel hows for a distance of forty miles to Lockport, where it enters the Desplaines river, and from that stream to the Illinois river, and on to the Mississippl.

By this route a highway is opened from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of sufficient capacity to carry the commerce of a nation. The Chicago drainage board, of course, have achieved the object for which they were striving, and the matter of improving the river connections of the canal will be left to the government. The width of the canal for the entire forty miles of its length is 198 feet for the earth sections, and 160 feet for the rock sections, with a depth of 38 feet. These dimensions will carry such an enormous volume of water that, when it is joined with that which is already carried seaward by the rivers into which it empties, but little difficulty will be encountered in maintaining a channel which will float vessels of more than ten times the size and carrying capacity of those now in use on the Eric canal. Excavation for the canal included 12,910,000 cubic yards of rock and 28,500,000 cubic yards of earth, indicating that nearly one-third of the canal is of such a nature that there is no possibility of any further expense in the way of repairs. This feature, together with the almost credit or making anything but gold and anticipating the demands of the future, prodigal generosity of the builders in silver coin a legal tender in payment of has practically placed the matter of

In this respect there may be a lesson for the builders of a thirty-foot channel from Portland to Astoria. The permanent character of this work should not be subordinated to a temporary economy in construction. Sand and mud should not be pumped out of one part of the channel and dumped on the shores unconfined, so that it will seep back into the river to form another shoal farther down stream. The commerce that floats seaward on the Columbia and Willamette rivers at the present time is insignificant compared with that which will be handled in the future. Chicago's big canal anticipated the needs of the future by 100 years and the improvements to Portland's waterway to the sea should be of a character more lasting than from season to season.

Yesterday's mail accounts of General Buller's repulse at the fords of the Tugela river confirm the anticipations of The Oregonian that he failed through lack of thorough scouting and reconnoitering, a work that can only be efficiently done by cavalry. The London press correspondents say that General Hart's brigade missed its way, an impossible thing if he and his staff had ordered the line of march examined and traversed before moving to the front. Lord Dundonald appears to have been incompetent for his work. General Barton put his brigade "in a hole," while General Long, through his arder, outpaced the escort of his guns and lost them at the first fire. The whole story is proof that a man with 22,000 infantry and 3000 cavalry is no match for 20,000 mounted infantry, intrenched, as well armed as to small arms and cannon as their assailants. The lack of a very large force of wellarmed mounted men has been the dreary want of the British campaign. Without such a force, General Buller cannot hope to do more than hold his own, because without a large force of mounted men he cannot mask his own operations, scout thoroughly or equal the enemy in mobility

According to recent returns, the population of the Hawaiian islands is made up as follows:

Japanese Chinese Hawaiian aborigines art Hawaiian and part foreign blood ... American 3,000
British 2,200
German 1,400
French and Norwegian 479
All other nationalities 1,055

It is not likely that the American people will ever decide that a state can be made on the basis of such a population as this. It would be too small a population for a state, if all the inhabitants were fit for the exercise of political duties; and the population, small as it is, is not likely to be much larger. But the great objection is that such a population, nine-tenths of it unfit for the responsibilities of self-government, could not be trusted with state func-

thing for the Hawailan islands. with the Philippines. The Boston Herald is clearly right in its emphatic statement that "it is useless to think the idea and realized it, in the form before of Americanizing these distant islands in a sense that shall make them a component governing part of the United States.

At a recent session of the American Historical Association in Boston, Charles Francis Adams read an address, in which he asserted that the British conduct of the battle of New Orleans was "the direct result, the logical sequence, of the battle of Bladensburg. At Bladensburg the British had simply walked over the ill-defended American lines, and they had concluded that there was an excellent chance of their being able to repeat the operation at New Orleans. They got themselves slaughtered in consequence. In the meanwhile, had they pursued a correct system of strategy and tactics, controlling, as they did, the Mississippi, they could have easily outflanked Jackson and compelled him to retreat, capturing the city of New Orleans without oss of life." In the same address Mr. Adams from recent personal examination pronounced the ascent from the river to the heights of Abraham at Quebec a by no means difficult operation under the circumstances, while the subsequent battle, in which both Wolfe and Montosim were killed, he declared a most serious and fatal strategic blunder on the part of the latter, a blunder which probably saved Wolfe's army from destruction. Mr. Adams also cited the battles of Bunker Hill and Long Island as marked by very grave strategic and tactical errors.

The vigorous attempt to legislate oleomargarine out of existence, as shown by prohibitive laws in thirtythree states of the Union, can scarcely be said to have scored a success. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, a total of 85,141,800 pounds, an increase of 25,634,445 pounds, of a product the very name of which is supposed to nauseate the well-regulated American stomach was manufactured in the United States. Either the public has not a very discriminating taste when it comes to buttering its rolls, or it does not object to "bull butter." It is reasonably plain that the dairy interest, rather than a squeamish people, is the protestant in this instance. In other words, the controversy is between two manufacturing enterprises, one of which accuses the other of fraud to its detriment. To the extent that this contention is true, the grievance of the dairymen is a real one, but it seems that they have thus far been unable to secure redress through legislation.

Hawaiian health authorities are exemplifying the doctrine of purification by fire in dealing with the plague at Honolulu. A portion of the infected district was condemned and burned to the ground on New Year's day, indicating the future policy of stamping out the scourge. Much individual loss and hardship will doubtless be entailed by this plan, but with the experience of Asiatic ports as a warning, the most radical measures will be pursued, in order to prevent this most persistent of all filth diseases from becoming fastened upon any city under American jurisdiction.

The largest cargo of breadstuffs ever cleared for the Orient starts seaward from Portland this morning. The vessel carrying it is nearly 400 feet long, and goes down the river drawing over twenty-four feet of water, with nearly 6090 tons dead weight on board. The incident makes recent hesitancy of the feet of water seem all the more indefensible.

Pension reform in the senate to date consists in throwing down the bars to widows, regardless of their needs. This is strictly in line with the prevailing doctrine as to pensions, which is that they are not aid to the deserving needy, but plunder for those who can reach it. The effect of this influence upon the civic ideals of the people is not difficult to determine.

With the assistance of plague and famine, self-government would destroy the native population of India in two years. Russia would fare little better. The native Hawaiians would die of leprosy, just as the Algonquins were dying of disease and starvation. Pleas for self-government for such peoples are motions for annihilation.

Pettigrew rises in the senate to remark that his country has gone farther in dishonor than any other nation ever went. This is a good deal to say, but He does this to reform his country. Besides, his term is about out, and he must not appear inactive.

The use of self-government is not to enjoy its blessings, but to do its work. And capacity to do that work is its indispensable condition:

Not enfoyment and not sorrow Is our destined end or way; But to act.

It is difficult to see any sound objection to the Dalzell resolution. If the president has been appointing polygamists to office, the country has the right to know it.

California Recognition.

Sacramento Record-Union, The Portland Oregonian, on the 1st inst., issued a holiday number of 38 pages of its usual form, with 24 pages of half royal quarto, in the form of a supplement. on heavy and surfaced paper, given up wholly to superb half-tone engravings of scenery, towns, cities, rivers, mountains, harbers, places of business, manufactories, falls, woods, shipping, stock, proguets, institutions of Portland and vicinity and of Salem and of some other places. The whole makes a superb number of one of the most valuable journals of the country. The 36 reading pages are given up, after presentation of the usual news and local features, to matter expository of the industries, productions, ma factures, educational interests and business of the state of Oregon. There is in all this no garish pictorial effort, no bewildering array of statistical tables, no single effort looking to sensationalism or exaggeration. It is a calm, clear, concise and incisive review of industrial, busfness and other interests of our sister state, in what is said to have been the most presperous year of her history-1889. The facts are admirably marshaled, the treatment is conservative but strong, the The scutlment in favor of a reform rect antagonism to its historic position tions. Territorial government, under bie. Such papers as The Oregonian has thus conclusions reached sound and brefuts-

credit of the state, for the pride of its citizenship, and the enterprise and public spirit of the publishers who conceived us. It is a pleasure to commend such fine journalistic work.

IS OUR TIME NOW! If England Loses Her Primacy Shall It Fall to Un or Russin?

Chicago Inter-Ocean. Events in South Africa are slowly weakoning England's prestige among the world sowers. The stake of battle when the powers. war began was simply the control of South Africa. Bix weeks after the opening of the conflict Englishmen say that the whole empire is at hazard. England's troops and her ablest generals have been beaten and baffled by the Dutch farmers. The disastrous facts cannot be concealed, and from Cape Town to St. Petersburg, from Paris to Peking, the name of Eng-

land cannot but lose in weight.

The campaign in South Africa has failed at every important point. The losses of the Boers in battle have been more than raplaced by recruits from the disaffected Dutch residents of the British colonies. The British generals know that they must wait for weeks until fresh troops can be sent, and then must begin the war all over again. England may win. She probably will. But her reverses in the field mean-time cannot but curtail her power through-

out the semi-civalised world. Every nation of continental Europe looks with greedy eyes upon the dazed colossus and hungers for a share of the spoils and hungers for a share of the spoils in case the colosus weakens. The voice of Russia has been for five years more potent in China than that of England. Today Russia is not idle. Not an effort a spared on the Neva just now to realize that situation where the czar's little finger will have more weight in Poking than England's fist. If the Boers keep England in check for but a few months more land in check for but a few months her hold upon China is likely to be broken forever. England may conquer the Boers, but while she is conquering them the continental powers of Europe will be busy rooting out her influence from the whole rooting out her inquence from the whole continent of Asia, except in India. The mantle of primacy which England has wern for more than a century will then begin to fail from her shoulders, to be striven for by Russia and the United

Even if England conquers the Boers in six months it is doubtful if she will no quick enough to save China. When she ceases to be paramount in Asia she will occase to be paramount elsewhere.

The British empire will not go to pieces all at once, for the fabric is too vast, but fallure to crush the Boers speedily will destroy the prestige among the semi-barbarous races upon which England has so long relied for her empire's extension.

America has the power to seize eventually and to hold the primary of the world, Even if England conquers the Boers in

ally and to hold the primacy of the world, which even today may be slipping from England's grasp. If England's day me passing, if England can no longer hold the first place in the world, if that place is to be taken by any other power, whose shall the inheritance be? Russia's or America's? The alternative is not yet America's? The alternative is not yet in sight, but it is possible that six months or a year may open it to full view.

That will be America's opportunity.

NO MEDIATION PROBABLE. Brief Statement of Some of the Reasons Why.

Kansas City Star. The alleged position of the United States government, that it cannot intervene as a mediator in the difficulty between Great Britain and the Transvaal Republic until both parties join in the suggestion, seems reasonable and proper. To offer, when two men are fighting, to intervene in be half or at the request of one of them might justly be deemed by the other a queer sort of impartiality. When both parties are so thred of fighting that each looks about for some decent way to quit it is time for a third party to step in and offer to arrange matters.

It is difficult to see how Great Britain,

which at present is the attacked party, whose territory has been invaded and is still held by the enemy and which has got the worst of the fighting so far, can talk of arbitration without confessing herself the weaker and defeated party. Great Britain, however, under such eircumstances, join with the victorious Boers government about sending to Portland in asking the United States to suggest a 300-foot transports drawing twenty-one plan of peaceful settlement, there could be no objection to compliance with the

joint request. It is not at all certain, however, that, taking the original controversy into consideration, the United States could be entirely impartial arbiter on behalf of the Boers. The original ground of trouble was a request or demand by Great Britain that certain privileges should be granted the Ultlanders. Would the United States be in a condition to deny the justice of these demands in aid of the Uitlanders, many of whom are Americans? If the United States takes the part of the Ultlanders, it sides against the Boers. United States can hardly appear in the role of peacemaker in the absence of ar understanding all around to that effect, and there is no present probability of any such agreement.

The Boers have the honors in the game of war as it has been so far played. The British have been beaten and humiliated. Any withdrawal from the conflict without at least one substantial victory as an offset would be the depth of degradation. The contest for the control of South Africa has begun and it must be fought out. The Boers began the fight, after the best preparation they could make with the confident purpose of driving the British from the southern point of Africa. They must went. This is a good deal to say, but achieve that purpose or fafi in it. There Pettigrew is a very conscientious man. will be no arbitration which will leave the parties in a condition to fight again.

> Britain's Military Strength. England's military strength is not quite

exhausted by the armies she has now in the field. In 1809, according to the German Die Heere und Flotten Gegenwart her actual war strength was as follows the population at that time being 15,000, Infantry, cavalry and regular mili-Local militia. 285,328

Local militia. 195,534

Artillery and pioneers. 14,261

European troops of the East India

Company. 455

Company 4,051
Volunteers, Great Britain. 114,080
75,344 Volunteers, Ireland
Marines
Taes 98,600 Actual war strength, 1809 831,650 Today, with a population of 49,000,000, her war strength is approximately as follows: Army at home and abroad Militia reserves..... Militia Veomanry Volunteers Militia elsewhere.
Imperial service troops.
Canadian militia
Canadian militia
Canadian militia
Canedian volunteers, mounted
rines, etc. rifies, etc.
South Australian forces.
New South Wales forces
Victorian forces
Forces of other Australian colonies
New Zealand forces.
Other colonies, etc.

Actual war strength of empire....1,168,170 Fairies Still in Europe.

London Globe. It is curious how the belief in fairles

exists even now in the out-of-the-way corners of Europe. In spite of the advance of free thought and all the rest of it, the primitive idea of small supernat-ural beings who pass their lives in playing practical jokes on mankind still survives. A Berlin paper publishes a story of a farmer's wife in Silesia, whose cow was tormented by a fairy. She therefore went to the wise man of the district and

spirit. The wise man told her to hang a spreat bowl of fresh milk high up in the chimney, as then the fairy would come to drink the milk, and would be so disgusted at finding itself all over soot that it would never return again. The farmer's wife did so, and kept watch on the chim-ney. Shortly afterward she heard a great ever the fireplace, to her great cor tent, but she nearly died of terror suddently an awful figure as hig as a man came down the chimney. It was jet black all over, except its head and shouders, which were white. It turned out to be the sweep, who had been told by the husband to sweep the chimney, and had knocked the bowl of milk all ever his knocked the bowl of mik all over his head. But the spell was broken, for the wise man said that the fairy had been so appalled at the appearance of the sweep that it had left the farm and would not return to torment the cow. In the Weish mountains the Wise Woman still gives advice on cows possessed by fairles the spells used are less eccentric, if not less afficacious. They, however, equally end to prove that fairles must be very simple-minded and easily taken in.

Cecil Rhodes' Hymn. "Georgie," in Chicago Times-Herald.
"Who is Cecil Rhedes and what did he

Them was the words maw Hurled at paw when he was Easin Breckfust yistady

mornen.
"Well," paw says, 'T'll tell You. I alwais Like to incurridge people what ast about it when they Don't no things. That's the trubble with so menny Folks. They set around and Don't ast becon they are afrade they mite Git Looked Down on,

and so they Go thru life without Findin out Lots they wisht they new and that they ot to no." "Did you ever ast ennybuddy enny-thing?" little albert says.

Paw looked over the Top of his glasses at him fer about a minit, but little albert give the give the best immuttashen of a ninne-

sunt lam I ever seen and Bit off anuther Link of sossidge, so paw went on: "What was that you ast me about? Ob, yes, Cecil Rhodes. He's the richest man in South Africky; but he wouldn't be if it wasn't fer one thing." "What's that?" maw ast.

"He can't git out," paw says. "They got Him surrounded. They say he owns a Bushel of diamonds, and when the naber's chickens git to scratchen in His garden he throws gold nuggets at them if they ain't ennything Else handy. Peeple offen wunder why a Purson with all His munny want to Live away over there around the corner frum the world's back door, when He could Return to his native Land and mingle with the Ritchest brew-ers in England if he wanted to. But you see if he would do that him and J. Peer-pont Morgan would be on the same side of the erth, and they wouldn't be ennything to keep it from tippin up."

"I read somewhere the other day," maw says, "that he is a preacher's son."
"Yes," paw anserd, "and that only goes s Sho they are a good deal of truth about the eld sayin that preachers has the worst Boys on erth. I offen think I was cut out for a preacher if my fambly are enny sine. Cell pretends to be offul ple us, and has a Faverite him, but mebby that's only becox all the grate men like Lincoln and Gladstone had faverite hims. So every Sunday after he gets a clean shave and Explanes to the visaters that the rite way to pronounce his frunt name is Sessel, he sings:

Rock of Ages, cleft for me. If there's enny gold about I must look around and see How to crowd the others out. Let the water and the blood Flow in rivers if they must; England fites the battles while I keep heapin' up the dust. Extent of Our New Obligation.

New York Commercial Advertiser. We have not to deal alone with a situ-ation that has arisen since the insurrec-tion, the treaty of peace, the capture of Manila bay or the early insurrection against Spain; we have to deal with a sit-uation that is older than history. The The Spanlards never undertook to civilize the islands, and the natives know nothing of orderly and honest rule. They were held by garrisons in the larger towns and feu-dal monasteries in the fertile districts, and for the rest were left to themselves. Corruption reeked in these towns and anarchy ruled in the interior. The robber bands our troops are contending with in variou only no one heard of them in Spain's time. Many of these joined Aguinaldo's army and will return to their origins trade now that it is broken up. With out the insurrection it would be the work of many years to reduce the disorder Spain fostered and left in the islands. That worsened the case by giving the turbulent classes arms and sharpening their appetite for loot. Aguinaldo and his war apart, we have to reduce to order and train for civilization millions that have lived in unchecked anarchy and untaught barbarism as their ancestors had lived before them for centuries. We have to teach the common decencies of honest administration to a town population sat-urated with the corruption of Spain, and to carry on the ordinary fiscal operations of government among a people that never has learned to see in them anything but invitation to bribery and opportunity for

dishenest gain. Alert to Prevent It. Washington Star. "The great danger," said the grave citiien, "is that we will drift into a pater-"Tes," answered Mr. Meekton, with a sigh; "Henriette seems worried about that every time I speak to the children."

Explains His Position. Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Mr. Dukane-William Jennings Bryan declares that he stands where he stoo Mr. Gaswell-1 always maintained that he was whipped to a standstill in that

Footlight Paradex. Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Actor Sol Smith Russell is such a paradox " "How so?"
"His homely awkwardness is his chief

campaign.

The Corkserew Boat. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A so-called corkserew boat running 50 miles an hour is a recent invention. It will naturally put an end to the bottling-

up process in navy work. A Slippery Hold. Chicago Record.

If Portugal can afford to let go of Delagoa bay for a minute, this would be a good time for her to rub a little powdered resin on her hunds.

Wind and Sea. Bayard Taylor. The sea is a jovial comrade; He laughs wherever he goes; His merriment shines in the dimpling lines

That wrinkle his hale repose; He lays himself down at the feet of the sun, And shakes all over with gies, And the broad-backed billows fall faint on the In the mirth of the mighty sen!

But the wind is sad and restless And cursed with an inward pain; You may hark at will, by valley or hill, But you hear him still complain. He walls on the barren mountains And shricks on the wintry sea; He sobs in the cedar and means in the pine, And shudders all over the aspen tree

Welcome are both their voices And I know not which is best-The laughter that silps from ocean's lips Or the comfortless wind's unrest. There's a pang in all rejoiding. A joy in the heart of pain. And the wind that suddens, the

Are einging the self-same strain.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Another coming champion. George Dixon also fought.

The motto of the Asterian ought to be:

"You're another." With the assistance of the calendars we

know that this is wenter. Considering his opportunities, General

White is deing nicely, thank you. Of the samples of weather furnished yesterday, the choice of the public is undoubtedly the first.

Just what a burglar expected to get in the Fairview depot is not clear, unless he hoped to take a train.

It is not surprising that the gracers refuse to pay that liquor license. Grocers are never lacking in sand.

Couldn't this man Brown be given back to the Filipinos? Civilized methods of

punishment seem inadequate for his case. He who fights and quits the ring. Among the sports may be a king; But he who keeps it up too long es up against it, good and strong.

When Aguinaldo shall learn that he is ot a success as a general, what a success he will be in the rapid-transit business. There is nothing small about Chicago.

A city which requires the Mississippi for a sewer can make good on its pretensions to be a sizeable town. -Possibly the local democrats refrained from calling themselves the Jackson club

to save the relatives of the dead president the expense of digging him up and surning him back again. A woman 63 years old has got a judg-

ment for breach of promise in a San Francisco court. After waiting that long and then missing an opportunity, she ought to be entitled to something. --

The passing of the bicycle as a vehicle for pleasure only will likely be an accomplished fact before the beginning of the 10th century. Although the bicycle has come to stay, as a rad it is rapidly going out. Those who buy bicycles now buy them because they need them for convenience or exercise, not because their neighbors have them. There is no longer the yearning to ride only the '00 wheel, discarding the '29 although it may be practically as good as new. In fact, wheels made years ago are purchased by sensible people and ridden without a blush. There may be no decrease in the sale of bicycles, for more and more are people learning that they are a great convenience, but they are out of fashion as a plaything, and will probably never come in again. --

Prize-fighters are like the American revolutionists. They never know when to quit. Such tawdry glory as is won in the ring always turns the heads of those upon whom it falls. They fight one too many battles, and go into the "also-ran" class. There is a good deal of poetic justice in this. Your ring baron is an oppressor of his associates, a swaggering, intolerant, valinglorious tyrant, who delights to lord it over his humble worshipers, make things unpleasant for all those so unfortunate as to come into contact with him, and bully and browbeat his wife, if he has one. Once whipped, he is a cringing supplicant for toleration, which he doesn't get. He suffers as much as such a creature can suffer to see the homage that once was his go to his conqueror. And he goes rapidly down the line, a has-been, a thing of the past, an object of contempt, till he begins to realize what fire and brimstone preachers mean when they talk

> Another Recruit. Sunset (Tex.) Signal (Dem.)

The republicans will pass a currency bill declaring the satablishment of the gold standard. The Signal was a firm believer in the double standard, and it was with a fear that a policy detrimental to the people of the country had been inau-gurated that it saw silver set aside as a standard money metal. Today we are not so sure about the matter. Perhaps it has been from a happy combination of causes, but under the gold standard the business of the country has wonderfully increased, and, taking the whole country over, it is probably true that never were the people so prosperous. As the gold standard is the policy of our government and cannot be changed within another administration, even should Mr. Bryan be elect-ed, doubtless it is the part of wisdom to enact the law proposed by the republicans.

The "More Cautious" Simon. New York Evening Post.

In response to the complaint of the Portland, Or., Chamber of Commerce, that the reduction of the tariff on prun contemplated in the reciprocity trea with France would ruin an Oregon industry, Senator McBride of that stats wrote that he would endeavor "to have the treaty so amended as to leave the present tariff on prunes in full effect." The ent tariff on prunes in full effect." The more cautious Senator Simon said that he would give the matter "careful consid-

The Farmer's Lot.

E. B. Smith in Minneapolis Journal. The farmer is a happy man—or should be, don't you know, He doesn't have a thing to do but plow and reap and sow, He sleeps till 4 o'clock each morn, then goes about his tastes. Gets three square meals each working day, and that is all he asks.

He hires a man to do his work, when he can raise the price,
Feeds him on pork and johnnyeaks, potatoes,
much and rice. When autumn glids the towering hills, he comes to town and voces.

And settles up his winters bills by issuing his

He always has one suit of clothes, and often he For footwear he profers a boot, and never wears

a shoe; And when summer comes he sheds his dude to scape the heat, And doesn't have to don his coat when he sits down to est.

He keeps a wagon and a span with which to His wife was never known to be without a

gingham gown;
His children, too, are fat and stout-they're not brought up on cake, And never cry all night because their little stomachs ache.

He needs no money in his parse, his credit's al-Ways good: He takes the weekly paper and he pays for it in The merchants furnish him dry goods, and gro-

ceries as well.

Because they know some day he'll have some pork or wheat to sell. Ah, happy is the man who dwells upon the farm, apart

farm, apart

From noisy cities, crowded towns and commerce's busy mart.

Serond he lives, nor gives one thought to heardins piles of pelf.

My dearest hope is that some day FU have a
farm myself.