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TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair; winds northwest

PORTLAND, MONDAY, FEBRUARY &

THE PRETEXT IN KENTUCKY. It is alleged that there was just ground for the determination of the Cloabelites in Kentucky to oust Taylor That ground was declared to be the intimidation of voters at Louisville by troops at the polis. The plea is but a pretext. If that one had not been ready, some other would have been in-

At Louisville on election day, fear ing riot, the governor had some com panies of militia in readinees, but they did not interfere in the election, in any way. They did not appear at the polls, but remained at their quarters. For proof that democratic voters were not cept away from the polls by intimidation, it is only necessary to point to the fact that Taylor's majority in the city over Goebel was less than that of Bradley, his republican predecessor, over Hardin, the democratic candidate, and far below the majority for McKin-

Louisville is in Jefferson county, and the city holds about the same relation or proportion to the county of Jefferson that Portland holds to the county of Multnomah. Here is the vote of Jefferion county at the state election of 1895; Bradley, rep., 19,529; Hardin, dem., 15,-768; Petitt, pop., 251. Total vote, 25,504. In 1899 the vote of the county stood thus: Taylor, rep., 18,445; Goebel, dem., 35.023; Brown, anti-Goebel dem., 2672; Biair, pop., 40. Total vote, 26,189. It will be seen that notwithstanding all this talk of intimidation by the milltary in 1899, the vote of the city and preceding general election, and, though Goebel's vote fell a little short (637, to be exact) of that cast for the democratic candidate at the preceding elecflon, yet the vote for Brown, the anti-Goebel democratic candidate, far more than accounts for this loss. In 1896 Mc-Einley's majority in the city and county reached the great total of 12,400due to the fact that Louisville is an important commercial and industrial city, and therefore greatly interested in

maintenance of the gold standard.

Examination and comparison of the figures, particularly of those of the ast two state elections, completely dissipate the Goebel precense that there was "military intimidation" at Louisville, and that "thousands were pre- give Puerto Rico free trade, though the vented from voting." Yet this is the basis on which the democrats, led by Goebel, have proceeded to set aside the votes of protected interests like fruit, election. Every one sees that it is a mere pretext, pretense, invention, sub- directly those of iron, copper and manterfuge. Yet the laws give the legislature the authority and power; and any party that chances to get a majority in the legislature may, on any pretext that ingenuity can invent, set Goebelites have not intended that there shall be any elections in Kentucky hereafter. They have fixed up the laws so as to have all the machinery in their own hands; and whatever miss may chance to be made by the election boards or returning boards they fix up through the legislature and through the courts-the latter also wholly in their own hands. All this is the work chiefly of William Goebel; and the condition of anarchy, bordering on civil war, in which he has left the state of Kentucky, is his title to fame.

Yet from the first The Gregorian has not been able to see how this usurpation could be successfully resisted. In all its successive steps the usurnation has followed the forms of law; it still boasts of its adherence to perfectly lawful proceedings, smiles cynically at protest, and denounces resistance as revolutionary. Yet as it has seemed to certain that opposition must fall, we have thought it better that the republicans should yield to the usurpa tion rather than attempt to resist it. The key of the situation is the posses sion of the legislature by the usurpers. From the first it has been manifest that this is an advantage that could not be

The Southern Pacific Company have two exhibits at Paris during the exposition of the present year, one at No. 29 Boulevard des Italiens, the other at Trocadero Palace grounds in a separate pavilion, erected by itself. At the former place the company will maintain a bureau of information, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Mills. The exhibits will be generally representative of the resources and industries of our Pacific states. It is the desire of the Southern Pacific Company to make the places of its exhibit at Paris the headquarters of all persons from the Pacific states and territories. All letters of inquiry addressed to W. H. Mills, No. 29 Houlevard des Italiens. Paris, will be promptly answered,

A reduction of 75 per cent in custom dues on imports from Puerto Rico is certainly on its face a very material advantage to the producers of that island in their competition with other West Indian and Central and South American communities, It will not satisfy the interests there or the American politicians who have been demanding free trade, and it is considerable enough to alarm sincere protec-How the scheme will work there is, unfortunately, no means of may, and it is only fair to give them | ically called "the good, the true, and

knowing except through experiment because all the testimony so far sub-mitted is interested and ex parte.

AN EPOCHAL COMPROMISM.

The legal relation of Puerto Rico to the United States appears to be settled so far as congress is concerned and there is no reason to suppose the inevitable appeal to the supreme court will reverse the action of congress. This adjudication may be regarded as final, so far as a principle of action relative to the new dependencies is concerned, and any changes subsequently determined upon will be in the nature of amendment and adjustment to new nditions or new surroundings of old conditions, and not in the nature of correction or retreat. An epochal stage in constitutional history has been passed and the arbiter is that momen tous author of nearly the whole body of American law, whose name is written across every great period of our history-COMPROMISE.

Puerto Rico, congress decides, is not a part of the United States. Neither are the Philippines. Whatever is to be done in them is to be decided on its merits, without regard to the mandates or inhibitions of the constitution.

This decision is partly right and part

ly wrong. It is worth a good deal to have the truth recognized that the constitution is a living, adaptable instru ment, and not a cast-iron code to be taken only for its letter. We see here the same lesson we had to learn when the antis said there is no warrant in the constitution for conquest or purchase of foreign soil. The constitution we learned then cannot successfully be invoked against the exercise of neces sary functions of sovereignty. We learned the same lesson, again, when Roberts was excluded from congress. There is no provision in the constitution for exclusion of members duly elected. But this action became necessary in the Roberts case in obedience to the higher law of self-preservation Against what is right and necessary to be done, the constitution will be invoked in vain. Perhaps one other illustration may safely be added, and that is the decision in the Corbett case in the senate, Mr. Corbett was excluded, not on constitutional grounds but on grounds of public policy; and on that ground Quay will probably be excluded also. So in this present case congress sees that the thing to do is what is expedient and best; and along with this discovery goes the realization that the constitution was not devised for such cases as Puerto Rico and the Philippines. It was framed for the original Union, and great and sagaclous though its framers were, they had no more than human prescience They did not foresee the extension of our domain to new and distant territory, and they did not provide for that

The iniquity of the decision is in th purposes that have dictated it. The compromise in the practical details regarding tariff is reached through conflict of unworthy self-seeking de signs. The democrats have insisted of free trade with Puerto Rico and the county was greater than in the next Philippines, not in the interests of justice, but in order to make expansion as odious as possible. "Take the Philippines and Puerto Rico, will you?" they say, "then you shall be compelled to make every savage warrior of thes mountain tribes a full-fledged Ameri can citizen. Then you shall admit them to congress, give their laborers untram meled access to this country, let their products in free of duty, and close the door of trade at Manila." This is the sort of expansion the antis sought to foist upon the republicans, who de clined to permit the antis to form their course for them. On the other hand, the republicans have yielded in their decision to the clamor of certain private interests. They were afraid to president recommended it and Secretawool, sugar and hides, and perhaps in-

ufactures generally. It was in the power of congress to say: We have the right to give Puerto Rico and the Philippines either tariff or free trade; but we choose to give aside the result of an election. The them free trade. It has not done this, but instead has compromised the welfare of the islands, and injured the great trade prospective between Atlantic ports and Puerto Rico and between our Pacific ports and the Philippines. in order to placate protectionist sentiment on the eve of a presidential election, Such a compromise will, course, thoroughly please neither wide But it may serve its ends. Compro mises are frequently as practicable in operation as they are unworthy in pur-

PORTLAND A MINING CENTER.

This year's development in the East ern Oregon gold belt, Bohemia, Ochoco Santiam and Blue river districts, and in the Southern, Southwestern and Southeastern sections, will establish Oregon's position as a great mineral state. Every place where gold is found is throbbing with new life. Permanence and value of ore have been definitely established in every camp. The pocket formation theory of the Southern Oregon ledges, so long adhered to has been proved a myth, and experiment has demonstrated that the Eastern Oregon ores gain and not lose value with depth. Capitalists are eagerly taking hold of all properties that have been shown to be worthy of investment, . Machinery is being set up as fast as the work can be done. years ago the Eastern Oregon gold belt had but 100 stamps. Before summer it will have between 230 and 350 stamps and perhaps more. Last year Oregon's gold output was \$1,285,000. This year, with the present indications of enormous development, the yield will pass \$5,000,000,

As the mining center of a great mining state, Portland is justly entitled to an assay office. The forced objection of the mint officials to Portland, on the ground that there are already too many assay offices in the Northwest. falls flat in the face of the facts that the offices at Boise, Helena and Seattle now have all the work they can handle, that if one were located at Portland it would be busy from the pool in New York city in the stock of start, and that the Portland office a Western railroad which Wharton would not interfere with the offices at Helena, Bolse or Seattle. With prospects for tremendous gold production In the Northwest, there is more than

snough business in sight for all the of-Without an assay office at Portland Oregon cannot hope to have its gold yield reported at anything near the correct figure. Try as the mint officials ignored socially by men whom he cyn-

seem unable to get at the right figures. Last year they estimated Oregon's yleid at \$1,550,287, about one-half the actual total. Washington was put lown for \$806,002. Oregon's gold yield last year was fully three times that Washington Last year's estimate for Oregon was made up by the Seattle office. This is an injustice to Oregon. as Scattle is not the mining center Oregon or Washington. It has not the lirect rail lines to the mines of Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Idaho that Portland has. It is receiving only a small percentage of the Washington yield, and practically nothing from Oregon and Idaho. It was established to accommodate the returning Klon-dikers, but is no accommodation to the mining interests of the Northwest proper.

Portland does not like to be put in the position of opposing Baker City's effort to get an assay office, but it is only justice to say in behalf of Portland that an office at Baker City would be a local office, while one at Portland yould serve the entire Northwest, Baker City's office would be of no service to the miners of Western and South ern Oregon, nor to those returning from Alaska and the British possessions Again, it is quite probable that Portland will soon have more direct railroad connection with the rich mines west of Baker City. Another point favorable to Portland is that there is an assay office at Boise, only 149 miles from Baker City. Portland will soon have an abundance of cheap coal for smelting operations. Near proximity to the mines, direct rail connection and ow rates make Portland the logical and natural location of the smelter, the assay office and the mint, if one should

be established. Sconer or later Portland will be the great mining city of the Northwest and the headquarters of all mining interests. To Portland the miner will come to close his deals, to educate his children, to seek capital. Here will be lo cated the mining exchange, and here should be established the assay office It is a down-grade haul to Portland from every mining camp in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and here the ores will be treated. Portland is as truly the mining center of the Northwest as San Francisco is of California and as Denver is of Colorado. No matter in what part of California the mines are, north or south, near or far, San Francisco is the hub; so it is with Denver in Colorado; so it will be in the Northwest with Portland. And of the mining industry it may be said without exaggeration that the period of great development is here, and that they who are now in their teens will not live to see the end of it.

THE POLITICAL CARD-SHARP.

William Allen White, in the current number of Scribner's Magazine, draws powerful picture of what may be called, for lack of a better name, a "political card-sharp," Under the name of Senator Wharton we have the repulsive portrait of a creature that stands for the type of the "meat-ax" colltician in the United States; that is man who is not attracted to the field of national politics because he has any talent for the transaction of public usiness, because he is possessed of political learning or historical knowledge because he has exceptional powers f legitimate public speech either as eloquent orator or incisive debater, The average "meat-ax" politician is drawn into politics purely through th nunger and thirst of sordid unright ousness, joined to the vulgar vanity which enjoys being regarded and treat

d as a man of "inflooence." Senator Wharton reveals his salien itellectual quality when he tells the eporter sent to interview him after his election that "a boy from Harvard sniffs at his country and tolerates his universe;" that "if I had a boy come home with that Harvard pickle on him 'd put him into the chamberwork de partment of a livery-stable till he got so he could say his prayers and take off his hat to the American flag." The enator-elect does not wish this bit of obust satire printed in the paper, as 'there's a little bunch of Harvard in the senate, and I may need it in my business." The new senator holds civil service reform in contempt; thinks it will only increase political anathy "to take away all the offices from the party workers and put them in cold storage, and adds:

Tell 'em it's all right to holler about a pub office being a private snap, but ask how the registration is going to be kept up in the ward f mansions in the skies are to be the only re-

vard for the fellows who drive the back Wharton comes to the senate afte welve years' service in the house, which he entered with a good record made in the state legislature. Before he completes his third term in congress he accepts deals and jobs and sly legalized official steals as matters of act. Later he takes Indian supply contracts. His strong hold as a congressman was in pensions; he framed a pension law that made his name sacred at the G. A. R. campfires and annual encampments at the West. In his last congressional fight he was obliged to spend \$2500 in buying some refractory delegations in the nominating con vention. When Wharton reaches the senate after his career in the house he continues to forage in pensions. kept four clerks besides his private secretary busy answering letters from those who could, would or should b pensioners. He attended campfires and pefore he had been a year in the senate "the senate payroll became almost a copy of Tom Wharton's company roster." He edged into the committee of the District of Columbia, and through this was able sometimes to make propitious investments in real estate and electric railway stock. He voted for expansive currency and denounced what he called "the money power," and one day after denouncing the railroads he returned all his pass and told one of his visiting constituents that "Tom Wharton was rich enough to afford the luxury of being honest."

Then he began to employ a broker If a circuit judge in his state was ap pointed receiver for a railroad Senator Wharton indirectly furnished the rewith supplies. His bought Sugar felicitously and sold Silver with unusual luck. He formed a said ran "from hell to breakfast, over two streaks of rust, through a fouracre mortgage," and sold out the pool and asked them if they "saw any hay-seed in his hair." Unfortunately Tom Wharton was a warm-blooded man, although a cold-blooded scoundrel, and his dissolute habits began to undermine his mental and bodily health. He was

the beautiful." His speeches, however, continued to demand a tariff on butter and hides or sounded an aiarm against the trusts. He became so notorious as a lobby senator that he was satirically described as "a thrifty fellow who had saved from a salary of \$5000 a year a fortune reaching into the millions, who united to the strength of a mastodon the manners of a cave man and the morals of a hyena." Suddenly one day his home political machine begins to give signs through all its works that all is lost. To no purpose did Wharton hammer away at the money power and scorch the trusts. As a last resort he started to pound the people into plumb by the promise of a service pension law. Then Senator Wharton began to dabble in wheat, when he was sixty years of age, and dropped his fortune in that bottomless pit. He goes to the treasurer's office of his own state, who shuts his eyes long enough for Whar ton to steal a vallee full of school bonds. He gambles away the proceeds of this swag, makes a desperate effort to blackmail money enough out of an electric rallway company to redeem the stolen bonds he had hypothecated; falls into a trap laid by his enemies, and finally dies at the card table in an

apoplectic fit. Of course, the story has little more realistic accuracy in details or founda-tion of fact than Edward E. Hale's beautiful parable of "A Man Without a Country," and yet Senator Tom Wharton is in his salient moral characteris ties and political practice a typical senatorial tool of the lobby. They do not all end as tragically, but their ultimate drink is the gall of humiliation; their ultimate food is the "Dead Sea apples" of injquity.

Should Bryan be the democratic candidate the populists of Oregon will certainly stay with him and vote for him, This cannot be said of any other man who could receive the democratic nomination. Bryan occupies a unique position. He can get the democratic vote and the populist vote of the West and South, and no other man can. The difficulty of the situation for the republicans lies in the apparent probability that many of the multitude of democrats who voted for McKinley in 1898 may vote for Bryan this year. The causes are numerous and somewhat complex. They lie partly in the events of the time and partly in the general estimate of the character of McKinley and of his administration. But there is no man who can unite the democrats and populists of this state and of the West as Bryan can, and it may prove to be as hard a task to keep him from carrying Oregon as it was four years

The people of Tillamook want rallway connection with the outside world. Practically and they "want it bad." shut off from the rest of the world dur-ing the winter months; served by a very limited coastwise commerce et at the best, and shut off from market by a mountain range that in the winter is impassable except to sturdy mail carriers, the people of that otherwise favored section chafe at their isolation, It is not too much to say that, for its area, Tillamook county is not surpassed in natural resources by any other county of the state. Of course, it is only a question of time when a railroad will tap a section rich in mineral deposits, in timber and in grazing facilities. The people, however, blde their time Ill content.

There are those who believe that the ecommendation by the Philippine comnission of government for the Philip pine islands substantially on the basis of our territorial governments in the United States implies or requires in the Filipinos a greater degree of civic advancement or present capacity for participation in government than they be found to possess. Yet perhaps it is deemed necessary to make this recom mendation and to follow it with trial of the method it suggests, as a concession to those in our own country who preach "consent of the governed." without reflection that the doctrine requires high capacity of self-government.

Persons owning summer cottages at Newport have been taking their turn with predatory prowlers, who visit summer resorts in the winter-seeking Cottagers at Seaside suffered from this cause for several years, but their trouoles were at length ended in the death of the depredator, though at the cost of two other lives, one being that of the sheriff of Clatsop county. Officers of the law were more fortunate in the arrest of the thief at Newport, this being accomplished without serious effort, H. awaits in jail the deliberate processes of justice, which will, towards midsummer, land him in the penitentiary

General Ludlow, in a recent letter to the New York Times, defends his action in suppressing certain Havana newspapers as justified both by the letter of the Spanish law then in force in Cuba and by the peculiar exigencies of the situation. Of the temperament of the Cubans General Ludlow says: The average citizen is excitable and amenable to transfory influences. He reads his newspaper and for the moment believes what he reads. He is not, like the American, accustomed to open vilification of authority, and nfers weakness rather than strength from an

The movements of General Buller indicate that he now has forces enough to push a vigorous flank attack and at the same time to make a heavy attack in front. At the critical moment, should there be any opportunity, the garrison of Ladysmith may be expected to attack the Boer positions between itself and General Buller. The work that will decide the fate of Ladysmith the faculty. may be expected within a few days.

The protectionists seem to have in timidated the president and beaten him out of his scheme of free trade with the "colonies," Nevertheless, there are many, very many, people, who do not think that cheaper sugar, cheaper coffee, cheaper tobacco, cheaper rice, cheaper tropical fruits to consumers would be the very worst consequence in the world.

If you haven't yet registered you would better do it at once. The pressure will be great pretty soon. Not more than ope-fifth of the voters of Multnomah county are yet registered. If you would be ahead of the rush, register now.

The decision in the Puerto Rico case is bad for the Pacific coast. Those who control legislation at Washington have

on the Atlantic; they have none as regards the Pacific. The same influences that have hitherto defeated everything that promised aid to this Pacific coast will rally to make the tariff on imports from the Philippines as burdensome as possible. The far Western members will doubtless divide on the question and complete the mischief.

It is hard on McBride, who really vants, through a "fellow feeling," to vote for Quay, that he is shut out from voting for Quay, by his vote against Corbett. These little time-servers and devotees of personal politics have their

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Governors seem to be almost as plenty

wakened. Now let the congregations follow sult.

Love will find a way, perhaps, but not into congress, as B. H. Roberts can tes-

The Spanish government ought to be able to make the most accurate appraisal of the value of Dewey's captures. A woman has been elected president of a Massachusetts bank. She probably was promoted on account of her efficiency as

A rich man may not be able to get into the kingdom of heaven, but think what a splendid chance he has to get into the United States senate,

To be esseccesful on the crump, Employ this simple ruse: Whatever you may think yourself, Express your heavers' views.

Emperor William is writing poetry again Perhaps if he will promise to devote a self to that branch of his universal kno edge, his grandmother will give him Aus tin's job.

The following comes from far-off Vir-

"I have personally and collectively about 130,000 to \$25,000 worth of accounts due by some of the good citizens of this city. In order to settle these matters up without forcing them into the expense of bankruptcy, I offer to take 5 per cent in full settlement and donate it to the church to which they belong, and if they do not be-long to any church, donate it to the pubic charities of this city. Good for 30 days.

WALTER POCAHONTAS HUFF. "Roanoke, Va."

Seafaring men report the weather along the coast of Oregon worse this winter than has been known for many years. It has not been that the storms were more severe than usual, but continuous heavy southwest winds have caused shoaling in the mouths of most of the harbors. At Coos buy the bur has shoaled considerably, and the same condition prevails at Tillamook, at Nehalem and other places. A good blow from the northwest will probably effect a change for the bet-ter in most of these places, and the natural wash of the current will tend to remove a large part of the sand dep as soon as the southwest storms are over.

Persons thinking of taking part in the Boer war would do well to take a course of training in shooting at a local gallery where many kinds of movable targets are furnished. The student is furnished with a repeating rifle, and an extensive menagerie is provided for slaughtering. A hare leaping over a rock is closely pursued by a hound, and follow each other so rapidly that there appears to be a whole flock of hares and hounds. Pigeons and crows wing their way across the field of vision a flock of ducks swim across, a fine fat buck meanders across slowly, as if anx-lous to be shot, two men on a donkey and a picnic party on an elephant offer tempting abots. A man, however unskillful in the use of a rifle, can scarcely fall to bit something, however wild his shooting. If he missed a pigeon, he would hit a crow, and if he failed to knock over an ele-phant, he might kill a donkey. This would give him confidence, and after a while he could select his victims and bring them down at will. Comes now the rumor that the razor

clam must go. He is hauled by the m sands of Clatsop beach, and sold at a price so ridiculously low that his ancestors would have blushed for shame to be bar-tered for it. Two companies, it appears, are digging for clams, and each being determined to freeze out the other by whu ting the market, clams are as plentiful in Portland as footpads. The duck has his wings, the fish his fins and the deer his legs to enape, but the claim has nothing but his "boot," and stands no chance for his white alley when pursued by relent-less pot-hunters. If the Portland public desires to continue to delight their palates with clam chowder, and it is reasonable to suppose that they do, some kind of pro ective legislation must be provided for carcasses. Perhaps, Representative Young, of Clatsop, was not so erratic as the measures he advocated lead his scoffing olleagues to suppose him.

The practice now in vogue at the high school of not allowing the sweet girl (and other) graduates, to speak upon the public stage on the occasion of their long farewell to all their schooldays, is, no doubt, a good one; but it robs the graduating exercises of all their old-time inter True, the maiden who is leaving the classic halls, for others perhaps, or more likely for the cold, hard world, takes more stock by several large blocks in her gown than in her essay, but, nevertheless, the parents who have been watching her edu-cation with eagerness all these years, feel. and, of right ought to feel, that on on and, of right ought to feel, that on one occasion at least they are entitled to have their girl show off before the other parents. And she cannot show off to the very best advantage by sitting still and locking pretty. Seldom, indeed, has a graduate anything to say that will prostrate the hearers with astonishment, but most of them can say a few things, and say them well, and their doing so affords those who are interested in them no end of pleasure. Classes are not much larger than the used to be, and while all cannot be heard from, a graduation would be of greater interest if it consisted more of efforts of some kind by members of the class that as at present, the parading thereof, and a fine view in the background of the august forms of school directors and members of

Trusts of Farmers and Laborers. New York Evening Post.

New York Evaning Post.
The decision rendered in the United States circuit court at Chicago, declaring the "anti-monopoly" act of Illinois unconstitutional, appears to rest on solid grounds. That act, which was passed in 1883, declared in terms that its provisions at the extend to a stricultural products or did not extend to agricultural products o livestock in the hands of the producer raiser. In other words, it assumed that monopoly was wrong in the case of some goods and some persons, and right in the ase of others. It seems pretty clear that such an act is properly des Judge Kohlsnat says, as both sunge Romssat says, as both than as special legislation, and therefore in contravention of both the state and federal constitutions. It was speciously urged that the exception might be held vold, and the remainder of the act constitutional. To this it was replied that such a decision by the courts would make the act binding on the very classes which the legislature had deliberately excluded. That is bad for the Pacific coast. Those who control legislation at Washington have flagrant character. The truth is gradually some little interest in fostering trade emerging that, if anti-monopoly laws are

apply to farmers and to labovers as well as other classes—a truth which makes the task of the legislator a very heavy one. No class in the community is more disposed to form combinations for indus-trial purposes than the farmers, and these combinations are frequently necessary for their protection against extremes in prices. Many of the laborers are also firmly con-

THE OCEAN OF THE FUTURE. Pacific Development the Next Great Drama of Civilisation.

New York Journal of Commerce. It is no new thought that the great deelopment of our commerce will be upon and beyond the Pacific. Some statesmen have recognized this. Not a few men of husiness have laid the foundations for this development. Our retention of the Philippines finds in this fact its main, if not its only, reason. And yet it is doubtful if any large part of the nation realizes it, for the majority of population is much nearer the Atlantic than the Pacific. and the general attention is more closely fixed on the present than on the future. The Pacific ocean is to the Atlantic very much what our Western prairies are to our Eastern states, or even to Europe. It is the new field; it is the place where new commercial forces can grow without crowding others out. It is preeminently our field. On its Eastern shore our own country is the only one that offers any probability of developing it. British Columbia can hardly hope to rival our Pacific states; its natural resources are too meager, and there is too little promise in the country back of it, valuable as much of it may be for wheat-raising. South of us there is no country hat shows any disposition to enter the ommercial arena with us. On the other side, Japan is the only competitor, and hough she is rapidly developing into an important manufacturing and commercial nation, her population and resources are far behind ours. Situated as she is, she promises to be rather a partner than a

rival

tively without competition. On the Atantic and on the shores east of it we must encounter very sharp competition at every point, and always. With us it is a matter of expanding our business; with the people of Europe it is the question of existence. Whether in the carrying trade or in the selling of our goods, we must encounter powerful competition, with necessity and ample resources pressing it on and sustaining it. But on the Pacific the highways of the deep are our own; they ead to our ports; they are remute from all maritime nations except Japan, and we may safely say that there will be room on the Pacific for Japan and the United States when they have driven their competitors to other seas. It is on the Pacific that our maritime development promise to come. It is on the Pacific because we have the leading ports on this side of that ocean, and because there is only one maritime nation on the other side. Japan's future upon the sea is still somewhat uncertain, and it will be so long before Aus tralla is a great state that we need not reckon with her. It is on the Pacific be cause the way stations of Honoiulu and Guam and Manila are ours, and as a distributing point for Eastern Asia, Manila has points of superiority over Hong Kong. No matter what we do, the Atlantic must always be dominated by Europe for Europe is already there, and can go nowhere else. No matter what we do, the Pacific will be dominated by us be cause we have both position and resources.

On the Pacific, then, we are compara

The commerce of the world is in its m fancy. The commercial value of the western shore of the American continent has hardly been indicated yet, while Asia will not always remain Asiatic, and persons who have observed the conquests of civilization do not fear to arm Oriental labor with Occidental implements. Asia may produce far more than she does now, but it is equally certain that she will consume far more. This trade all the world will share in, but we shall secure the llon's share, not by using the llon's methods, but by utilizing our own incomparable opportunities.

So we shall complete the circuit of the world by the great stream of trade flowing from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof. Beginning in the far East and moving westward, it now lies across the Atlantic and our own country. Unde the American flag, and with American capital and enterprise, that main stream of commerce will cross the Pacific and reach its own source.

Too Little for the Husband,

Detroit Journal.
"She desires to be unhappy! She is a solish girl! Her papa allowed her \$100,000 for her wedding expenses, and what did she do but spend \$60,000 for a trot and only \$40,000 for a husband! An alble girl would have got along with a an coating \$10,000 or less, and spent at least \$90,000 for a husband! If she is unhappy, I have no sympathy for her! She should have known better!" Constance would be just with her old schoolgirl friend, even at the risk of seem-

In Modern Times.

Lover (dining with his betrothed in the restaurant)—Oh, these dinners in restaurants are horrible! How happy I shall e when we are married!"
His Betrothed—Ah, then you know how to cook?"

ing something harsh.

A Narrative Poem. James Foloy, jr., in Hamarck Tribuse. He wrote home: "Mother, dear, I have A place that cannot fall. Fras working for the commonwealth." (He was be was in jall.) "I board and lodge at my employer's

House," ('twee true, you see),
"I have a private room that has
Been set apart for me. I do each Didden task. My food" Ctwas bread and water lone), "Is all that I can ask.

"I'm held above my fellow And my companions here. (He was the only prisoner Kept in the upper tier.)

"I do not think that I can come To see you Christmas day. I hoped to, but I do not see How I can get away.

"I am to make a journey soon."
(He was condemned, you know,
For murder), "but I cannot say
Yet, just where I will go," The shariff wrote after 'twas done: "Your am died suddenly. Twas just this morning be dropped off," (The gallews, don't you sen.)

Your son stood high among us here." (The gallows was quite tail). And hundreds gathered at the last," (They did—to see him fail.)

The dear old lady heaved a sob, And said, drying her sys: "Ah, well! Since he must be cut down, I'm glad he stood so high!"

to stand the constitutional tests, they must GOSSIP OF THE AATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Fox 6-There seems to he no doubt of the intention of the ad-ministration to take care of John Barrett, ex-ministra to Stam. If he shall not be a member of the next philippine commiscombinations are assessed as a first continuous continuous commission is authoritied that combination is necessary for their prosperity, and yet the combinations which they form savor of monopoly. On the whole it seems that if there are to be anti-monopoly laws they must be important to a continuous continu

oint Barrett.

There is a great deal of activity behind the bill for a commercial commission to visit the Orient, and the representatives of the Asiatic governments have favor the plan. The Chinese amistre, in an interview favoring it, indicates that such a commission would accomplish much more good if the prescribent would resemd the order of General Otis excluding Chinese from the Philippines.

To Reimburse Three States.

Representative Kahn, of California, has introduced a bill which was backed by his predeceasor. Representative Maguire, intended to reimburse the states of Oregon, California and Nevada for moneys expended by them in the suppression of the rebellion: The bill appropriates ESA. Its for Oregon, R.Sh.105 for California, and \$405,000 for Nevada, which are represented as the amounts, principal and interest, paid by the respective states for the purpose indicated. The bill provides that the money shall be paid in four installments, the first to be made upon the passage of the bill, and the other three annually, beginning July 1, 1900. This bill anally, beginning July 1, 1900. This bill musity, beginning July 1 has Ing one carries a good-sleed appropriation, and there seems to be a more or less de-termined opposition to it, so that its chances of final passage are not very bright. It has the further fact against It that it has been pending for a good many years, and been continually turned down.

Alaska Coast Survey.

A special report of the director of the coast and geodetic survey. Just submitted to the senate committee on coast and insular surveys, and by Senator Foster, chairman of that committee, transmitted to the senate, takes up briefly the work of the rorrey along the Pacifly and Alaskan coasts during the past year, and touches very lightly on the tive work in those regions, besides out-lining the work to be done in the Philip-pines and the other laisnds.

pines and the other laiands.

The report touches very lightly upon the work that was done on the Pacific coast, that coast having been surveyed previously. It is said that additional work will be required on the Columbia river, in the strate of Fuce, and on the sastern shore of Puget sound.

With regard to Alaska, a more extended statement is made. The Alaska shore lies.

statement is made. The Alnaka shore line, 25,000 miles in extent, it is said, is marked by upwards of 100 lainads. The conti-eastern waters have already been charted. with sufficient accuracy for the purpose of present commerce, with the exception erchipelago between Dixon entrance and cy straits.
To the westward and northward of this

region no shore lines have been surveyed, except around Yakitat bay. The mouth of Copper river has been developed, and a beginning has been made on Prince William sound. The survey of the delta of the Yukon, one of the greatest rivers in the world, has just been completed. The hydrographic development has been made extending from this delta up to Cape Nome.

Great Gold Developments.

This last-named action is now attract-ng widespread attention on account of the extraordinary gold developments. Gold ing widespread attention on account of the extraordinary gold developments. Gold appears to have been found along a region extending for 200 miles from Cape Prince of Wales eastward to Norton sound. It is evident that a population of not less than 20,000 people will be gathered there in the coming spring, and that they will look anxiously for a means of communication with the outer world. It seems desirable, therefore, to investigate at once the possibilities of some harbor along the

the possibilities of some harbor along the southern limits of this region, which will remain open all the year round. With the exception of the points enum-erated, and a few local surveys, the charts of the survey are but reproductions of early Russian and British surveys, which are uncertain and inaccurate. of the passages of the Aleutian islands is urgently needed, and surveys of harbors of refuge and of all harbors through which true also of the region of Cook inlet, and wherever accessible coal beds have been

The discovery of an accessible pathway nto the interior of Alaska by way of Valdes amphasizes the necessity for ac-parate surveys in the region of Prince William sound.

The work of the survey in this region is being pushed with all possible dispatch, the past season five of the survey's vessels were at work in Alashan survey's vessels were at work in Alashan waters, and a large amount of valuable charting was completed. This work will be continued as rapidly as the resources of the survey will admit. Those charis which have been made are now in progress of reproduction, and will be published at an early day.

an early day. One of the gentlemen now in Washington in the interest of the Cape Nome miners is Dr. J. S. McCue, of Dawson City, Alaska, and who, while here, is also looking to the general interests of that territory. In speaking of conditions up-there, he said:

Conditions at Cape Nome. "The miners of Alaska, and especially tops of Caps Nome, believe that they those of Cape Nome, believe that they should have the power to regulate the size of a cisim and to say how much of it shall be worked in order to hold it, as they had the power in California in the early Wm. They have been impelled to take this step on account of the attempts of the big corporations to take possession of the entire Cape Nome district for themselves and a few friends, to the exclusion of the actual working miners of the district. There will be fully 50,000 miners in that region this year, and 100 feet of space on the beach and creeks is all that any one man should possess. Resently the miners took things into their own hands and secured possession of the own hands and secured possession of the own hands and secured possession of the diggings. About 300 of them were arrest-ed, but the marshal was powerless to do anything, and called upon the captain of the revenue cutter Bear for aid, but the latter decided that he could not in-terfere, as the beach was not under the control of the mining laws of the United States, immediately some 1990 men went to work, and they realized some 200 to 2300 a day. It is the richest district in the world. I believe it is within the power of any man who is sober and industrious to go there and make from ED to E00 a day by simply working a claim for him-self. The climate is, of course, cold in

winter, but in the summer it is the fin want the secretary of the interior to take action which will prevent the transportation companies from charging such exorbitant passunger and freight rates. These matters are within his jurisdiction. We further believe that there should also be established for Canadian goods a free port of entry, and I shall advocate it while I am here. I know it will cause a sensation and a protests yet it would nevertheless by the right thing to do. Within the next two years Alaska people—at present we have one-third of that number—and why should they not have a territorial legislature and a dele-gate in congress?"

Why He Laughs,

Harlem Life. "What swill not Funsmith's jokes are."
"Well, I cannot say that I am able to detect any merit in them, but I notice that you laugh heartly at every one." "Lought I've got to laught Owe him