The Oregonian.

Effered at the Postofice at Portland, Oregon as second-class matter. TELEPHONES. Militariat Rooms....int | Business Office......

dly, per week delivered, Sundays excepted. the Dully, her work, delivered, Sundays included.20c News or discussion intended for publication in The Oreganian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising.

subscriptions or to any luminess matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." The Oregonian does not buy posme or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to re-turn any manuscripts sont to it without solicita-tion. We stamps should be inclosed for this purpose.

Puget Sound Bureau-Captain A. Thompson, See at IIII Pacific avenue, Tarocca. Box 955,

Towarn Business Office—The Tribune build-ing, New York city, "The Rooksry," Chicago; the E. C. Bentwith special agency, New York, For sais in San Francisco by J. K. Cooper, 746 Market street, near the Palace hotel, and ith Bros., 236 Hutter screet male in Chicago by the P. O. News Co.,

TODAY'S WEATHER.-Pair, much to west

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.

ANOTHER ANTI-TRUST CONVENTION. Speakers at the anti-trust convention, which began its sessions at Chicago on Monday, consure the national administration for not enforcing the law of the United States against trusts. Some of them say this law gives ample powers for suppression of all trusts, but it "receives no support from this trust-ridden and trust-owned admin-

This is partisan declamation. The law of the United States does, indeed, declare all combinations in restraint of trade unlawful. The exact language is; Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce ong the several states, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be This is followed with a section which declares that "Any propcontract or by any combination or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in section 1 of this act (section 1 refers to combinations in restraint of trade), and being in the to another or to a foreign country, shall be forfelted to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

By the supreme court of the United States this act has been held valid; but the decisions make clear the diffi-culties which the federal government must meet in any attempt to give the law practical enforcement. For the federal government can have no controi over the manufacture of products, and can deal with the matter only when the products become subjects of interstate commerce. The business of production is carried on under state law, and a law of the United States can deal only with interstate distribution. To meet this difficulty it has been proposed to amend the constitution of the United States, so as to give congress power. But this would be the most sweeping measure of "centraligation" yet conceived.

In the leading case before the suwas an agreement among the various to divide the country among themsolves, and to fix prices. A certain territory was allotted to each concern within which it was to be subjected to no competition in bidding for contracts, This arrangement was held to be an interference with interstate commerce The supreme court expressly said that its decision should be construed as apslying to interstate commerce only, in which the parties might be engaged Congress can make no regulations as to commerce within a state, nor can it tabiblt the purchase by the citizen of one state of trust-made goods in another state. The truth is that each wate now has more power over this subject than congress possesses; for each state may impose restrictions upon the corporations of another state, that may want to do business within

At the convention of the governors of the Western and Southwestern states, bett at St. Louis last September, to consider this subject of trust legis-lation, it was conceded that little power rests with congress. The main remedy suggested was the enactment by each state of laws that would prethe entrance of the corporations of other states into its own limits for any purpose other than interstate commerce, except on terms that would put such corporations on a basis of equaly with the corporations of that state; and that license be required for such straids corporations, placing them under the close supervision and regulation of the state. By that convention It was believed that the states, each icting for itself, could subject the trusts to closer control than congress ver can unless the constitution of the United States be so amended as to tensore this whole subject from the president of the states-a measure that would go far toward blotting the

states out of existence. it is useless for any set of politicians o donate this subject with a view to outlean advantage. The subject is ch too large for such treatment Partisan strife over it will contribute othing to its solution. These industrial and trade combinations are, at section, the results or tendencies of a great economic movement, not to be by hnaty legislation. mly yet has been able to say how wabject could be dealt with effect vely, and the theories of flippant poNblans who merely want to get votes or their party are sure to be the worst

The presentment by a citizen of Bar-Clarksmas county, the home of the lare Mrs. Quint, in regard to her treatment, so-called, by Christian Scititists, and her death in their hands, published in a communication yes day, is no doubt fair and just. The id long been a sufferer from a inful and incurable disease. Regular

was hopeless. At least one of them, according to Mr. Bratton's (the corre-Daily, with Bunday, per year. 1 20
The Weekly, 2 months. 50
To City Bubberibers. 50
Daily, per year. 1 20
The Weekly, 2 months. 50
To City Bubberibers. 50
Daily, per year. 1 20
The Weekly, 2 months. 50
To City Bubberibers. 50
Daily, per year. 1 20
The Weekly, 2 months. 50
Daily, per year. 1 20
The Weekly, 2 months. 50
The Weekly, 2 months. 50
To City Bubberibers. 50
Daily, per year. 1 20
The Weekly, 2 months. 50
To City Bubberibers. 50
Daily, per year. 50
Daily, per year. 1 20
The Weekly, 2 months. 50
To City Bubberibers. 50
Daily, per year. 50
Daily, per year. 50
Daily, per year. 1 20
Daily, per year. 1 20
The Weekly, 2 months. 50
To City Bubberibers. 50
Daily, per year. 50
Daily, per year. 50
Daily, per year. 1 20
Daily, per year. 1 20 nosis of a disease, or the honesty to preclaim what this diagnosis revealed. Just here is where Christian Scientists fail. To employ their own terms, they "claim" more than they can "demonstrate." Aliments, largely subjective, frequently yield to the simple magic never.

THE CANAL IN DANGER.

The Oregonian's Washington correthe Hay-Paurcefote treaty is reasonably certain to endanger or postpone the Nicaragua canal bill. There are, unfortunately, good grounds for that belief. The blame for this untoward situation is not to be attached to the treaty, but to the narrow views of certain advocates of the canal. We are shown in the opposition to a neutralized canal the same provincial, exclu-sive spirit that joins hands with antiimperialism to defeat expansion cause unwilling to see expansion effected, with its logical tariff policy.

The old idea of the canal has been that of an exclusive American waterway, owned and controlled by United States citizens and the United States ers, open only to ourselves in time of war, and even in peace open to outsiders only upon payment of discrimception of exclusion, isolation, protec-

can't fortify the canal because Nicaragua and Costa Rica will not consent to it. If they had sufficient idiocy to enter blindty into such an act of selfmmolation, there are nevertheless treaties in operation between them and European states which would prevent extensive fortifications and involve us n acrimonious disputes and strained velations with Continental Europe. The idea that the defense of the canal, that is, prevention of its use to our enemy in war time, depends on fortifications, is natural, but of very limited ships at sea, not from batteries at Greytown or Brito, and if self-preseration, which is the paramount law of all procedure, compelled us to block by sinking a vessel in its mouth or lowing up a lock, just as quickly as we should cut a cable.

A protective tariff in peace and exlusion in war must be pronounced not in policy. We come now upon the general view of the canal in its international bearings, and the first thing to remember is that Uncle Sam is no longer a hermit in his desert cabin, but a citizen of the world. Dewey did the business at Manila, and gratulations or regrets are alike ineffective now. We can no longer treat the nations as strangers, but we must treat them as neighbors. We want to do business with them all; we are a world empire preme court it was shown that there on which the sun never sets. A decent respect to the opinions of mankind recuires, therefore, that what we do on entral American soil shall be susceptible in some degree to considerations of the welfare of our neighbor Germany, our neighbor Australia, our neighbor China, our neighbor Russia, our friend Great Britain. The interests of commerce, of civilization, of art and literature, of humanity in every relation material, mental and moral, require the greatest possible use of the isthmian canal, consistent with its self-support or at least with its greatest earning

Trudging along on the weary road of dvancement, through heavy clogs and grievous ruts, with valleys of depression and occasional hills of widened horizon, we have come at last to a peak where we can see a noble prospect spread out before us. It is the creaion and maintenance of the great sthmian waterway fulfilling the visions of great navigators from Columbus to Mahan, and realizing the plans of our statesmen in all our history; a waterway to which no timid unarmed mer chantman of the humblest nower shall approach in doubt or fear, or with anything but cordial welcome; a waterway through which the craft of all nations in peace, and as far as possible in war, Chall ply their beneacent way in speed and safety. It is a conception worthy all that is best and noblest in American tradition and ideals. It is far above the paltry provincialism of many of our professed statesmen. That is why it is in danger.

A TRUST'S PROFITS.

The present capitalization of the tandard Oil Company is \$119,000,000. It has grown from an original capialization of \$10,000,000 by the absorption of minor companies and the usual scrip dividends, more than 150 of these ompanies having been taken in since the original organization, in 1874. first it was a trust, and was officially called such; but in 1890, in an attempt to avoid conflict with certain new laws in Ohio, it began a process of liquidaion and reorganization, which was kept up till 1899, when it finally came out as an ordinary New Jersey corporation, and now professes to feel seure against any anti-trust legislation. Its profits have been and still are abulous, beyond anything else known. In 1899 its dividends aggregated 33 per cent; In 1898, 30 per cent; in 1897, 32 er cent; in 1896, 31 per cent, and from 1881 to 1895 inclusive, 12 per cent annu-This last dividend of 20 per cent payable the 15th of next month, is the third that has been declared during a fiscal year that has still several months to run. The other two were mere trifles of 8 and 10 per cent, respectively; to gether they make dividends of 38 per cent in nine months. The stock has tremendously advanced. In 1896 it sold as low as 176; then It went up to 290 by leaps and bounds; then on "scare" rumore sent out during an accumulation

ago it rose to 547. In ten years this stock has paid \$227,000,000 in dividends, spondent) testimony, was honest besides more than quintupling its sell-enough to state this fact plainly to her ing value. It is a remarkable record. friends. As a last resort the Christian The stockholders are comparatively Science "healer" was called in. He, if few-less than 2000; and a few great be knew anything of the nature of the holders control the vast majority. It disease, knew also that her life was was one of the original trusts, and has nearing its close. That he was ignor-been the most successful of them all. surances, both to the patient and her the consumers of the country, and

TURNING MOVEMENTS IN WAR.

The report that Lord Roberts will soon make a strong movement, whose object will be the turning of the Boer position at Magersfontein and the relief of Kimberley, is probably well founded. The occupation of Kimberley would of their cheerfulness, dogmatism and hope; distinct or incurable disease— Inally only 2760 strong, but the planting affirmment." of a large force at Kimberley would effectively threaten Bloemfontein, from which Kimberley is not more than eighty miles distant. Kimberley is on the railway, and would furnish a pondent gives it as his opinion that splendid base of operations for the over-running and occupation of the Oringe Free State. For this reason the Boers have from the start most desper-ately resisted the British advance by way of the Modder river. The reported aggressive movements of the Boers against General Buller in Natal and against General French at Rensberg are doubtless designed to balk Lord Roberts' threatened advance on Kimberiev by forcing him to take care of his communications in Natal and Cape deemed their owners,

Lord Roberts has men enough by this time, and It would seem that the combined brains of Roberts and Kitchener ought to be equal to break the grasp of the Boers at some point along the government, surrounded by a United line of the Orange river. It does not States zone, fortified against all corpforces stretch from Kimberiey to Colenso, can keep their line intact against the force that Lord Roberts must have inating toils. In a word, we were to at his command. Estimating General extend to the canal our traditional con- Buller's total forces in Natal at 35,000, and allowing 40,600 for the protection of Lord Roberts' communications in There are two reasons why this old | Cape Colony, he must have at least 75,idea must now be abandoned. One is, 600 men that he could mass against the it can't be carried out, and the other Boer army for a turning movement Boer army for a turning movement s, it wouldn't be wise if it could. We and a direct attack. If, as we assume, Lord Roberts has a movable force of 75,000 to 100.000 men, he ought to be able, if he has 10,000 mounted men, to press his enemy stiffly in front while executing a flank movement. This is what either Wellington or Grant would

There is a false popular impression

that Wellington was a mere British bulldog in war. On the contrary, Welington was a great strategist and maneuverer. It was because of this quality that he was able to foil Napoleon's est marshal, Massena, in Spain in cope. We must destroy our enemy's 1810-11. Massena could not force Wellington into a field engagement; Wellington retreated within the fortified ines of Torres Vedras. Massena assaulted him at Busaco and was rethe passage of the canal, we should do pulsed, even as Methuen was at Magersfontein. If Roberts has any of the Wellington craft and science in his make-up, he ought to be equal to his opportunity. He ought to be able to use his superior numbers as Grant used nly impossible in fact, but inadvisable his superior numbers before Petersburg. Lee had 75,000 men behind his intrenched lines, ample to repulse any frontal attack that Grant might make, out not enough to hold his thirty miles of intrenchments from about Richmond to Hatcher's Run, beyond Petersburg, against a stiff pressure in front and a powerful turning movement of infantry and cavalry. To meet this turning evement, Lee had to detach so large a force of infantry and cavalry that he had not men enough left to hold his

attenuated lines. Grant sent Sheridan with 12,000 cav-Lee's right flank at Five Forks. This movement was successful, and then an assault in front on Lee's thin line the next morning forced the defenses of Petersburg and compelled Lee to re treat. Lord Roberts, with his superiority in numbers, ought to be able to practice these tactics against the Boer army, if he has taken pains to secure at least 10,000 to 15,000 mounted men, army composed of mounted men. Otherwise, the infantry movement will prize is embodied in the be so slow that they will always find a ew intrenched line facing them. Sherride around Lee's flank, seize a posttion and hold it until the infantry suport came up, but if Sheridan had uniertaken to turn Lee out of his posion with infantry alone, he would Roberts has from 12,000 to 15,000 fine ounted troops, he ought to turn the Boers out of position; but if he has only numerical superiority of infantry, we do not believe he will succeed

The peremptory halting, detention in uarantine, cleaning up and fumigating f the Japanese packet Nanayu Maru by the quarantine authorities at Port Cownsend probably prevented the inroduction of an Oriental filth disease into Puget sound ports that bears sufficient resemblance to the bubonic plague to cause the danger of contact with it to be shunned with horror. The vigilance that keeps diseases, germs of which are perpetuated and nultiplied in the flith of tropical cities, at bay is a part of the "white man's burden" in dealing with his new and ever-widening responsibilities. To shut out a fiith disease is much easier than to stamp it out. The people of the whole Northwest coast breathe easier in the assurance that this packet is still in quarantine, and will not be released until all danger of infection from er passengers or cargo has passed. A clean bill of health and a clean ship were never more rigidly demanded as preliminary to the docking of a vessel in any port of the United States than now-a fact which shows that the nation has risen promptly to meet its new or added responsibilities.

As The Oregonian has foreseen, the roposal to "protect" certain interests in the United States against the prodacts of Puerto Rico is alienating Cuba from the United States. A Washington correspondent writes:

The proposed imposition of the tariff against reserts bloo and the withdrawal of conscitu-tional antequards has suunded the death limell of the annetization movement in Cuba, and wellf the annexation increment it can always be cated officials there assers that nothing but adaptendence will satisfy the people now, and hat annexation at bost is probably a matter

Likewise, if we are to apply this rule of spollation to the Philippines, it will Physicians had prescribed for her withof stock by insiders it broke to 250; be a crime to hold them. Their conthinks that the Boer republics ought to be
nection with the United States will
swept from the face of the earth because
her distress, and had sufficient un156 to 656, and on the announcement of simply be one of bondage and servi-

resist as long as they are able to lift a The greed of protection, athand. tempted in the case of Puerto Rico, is the most potent of all arguments against expansion.

Judge O'Day, who got his title by running many thousands of votes behind a republican nominee for the supreme bench in Nebrasko, assures Chairman Jones, of the national committee, that when the democrats of Oregon meet in state convention, the 12th of April, "their platform will be a reaffirmment of the Chicago platform, together with an anti-imperialistic plank, and a declaration against trusts." The judge should not stop here. His letter is incomplete without assurance that, with free silver and anti-expansion in the platform, the 10,not be worth undertaking for the mere | 000 majority against his party two years ago will likewise receive "re-

When Senator Clark, from Montana, appeared to take the oath, he walked down the aisle on the arm of Mr. Carter, his colleague from the same state A few minutes later the latter filed a protest against Clark's title to a seat on the ground that the newcomer's seat had been procured by corrupt methods. Then the two went out to lunch. This is merely a sample of senatorial courtesy-a bud, or blosso it were, which reaches its ripe fruitage when the distinguished members of the American house of lords calmly squelch attempts to unseat gentlemen who have bought their seats and are therefore

The positive declaration of Governor Roosevelt that under no circumstances whatever will be accept the nomination for the vice-presidency will surprise no one who is fairly well informed upon the political events of the recent past. Governor Roosevelt is relatively a young man. All things come to him cho, being in line, waits. He is in line. He waits, courteously, and with at least outward show of loyalty to his chief. No vice-president's graveing or dead-for Roosevelt. In the course of nature he expects to live ome time, and he does not seek political sepulture in the interim.

Taylor of Kentucky, after boards mposed of his political opponents threw out thousands of votes, had 194,-202 remaining for governor, whereas Goebel had but 191,826. At the same time, Marshall had 183,871 votes to Beckham's 181,360 for Heutenant-governor. Goebel is dead, but bumptious young Beckham, with 12,842 less votes than Taylor received, thinks it would be a fair "compremise" for Taylor to yield to him an office to which he has no shadow of moral claim, and no color of legal claim that is not obscured by

The firemen's judgment against the ity for \$13,000 back pay does not materialize in the coin of the realm as rapidly as the attorney who worked it up could desire. The motto of City At-torney Long in the case is, "Let all things be done decently and in order," and, it may be added, it has the conviction both of age and wisdom. This claim upon the city is one of the fruits of the loose methods of doing business characteristic of the Pennoyer regime. If it annoys the ex-mayor, there is something like retribution in it.

The editor of a Yambill paper has taken the trouble to write to Colonel Bryan to inquire if he favors the initi-ative and referendum. In reply, the editor receives from Bryan's secretary a copy of the platform adopted by the silverites of Nebraska last August, when Bryan was chairman of the platform committee. Of course, it favors 'direct legislation." For at least eight years Bryan has been very much of a populist. There is nothing emotional and irrational that does not appeal to his type of mind.

The Boers, it is said, if they catch Cecil Rhodes, will demand \$10,000,000 as the price of his release. The lord of Rhodesia is what may be termed decidedly rich picking, in a field which which are indispensable to success in a he has picked industriously for some great turning movement against an years. The only thing between the Boors and the realization of this rich adage, "First catch your hare." Truth to say, they do seem to have the net idan, with 12,000 veteran cavalry, could very carefully spread for the game, Whether they make a live haul or not depends.

General O. O. Howard, at the dinner of the Pine Tree State Club, in Boston probably have been foiled. If Lord a few days ago, said: "If Dewey gave us a new world, my boy gave his blood to protect it, and we cannot afford to throw such a dearly-bought heritage AWRY."

> There are 200,000 British troops in South Africa today. If, as reported, General Buller has less than 40,000 in Natal, Lord Roberts must have at least 100.000 footloose for a movement against the Boers from Cape Colony.

> The best it is possible to say for the emocrats in the Kentucky legislature is that they propose to take advantage of a legal right to do a moral wrong.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Some men are actually mean enough to beserve the comic valentines that are sent sevelt appears to regard the vice

residency offer as a gaudy and glittering gold brick. It will take a very virulent epidemic of smallpox in Kentucky to cut much of a figure in the death rate.

Bryan is in the South, and yet he tells is that there is no South. Which connowhere.

If his wife ever cuts off his allowance, Count Bonl de Castellane can make a good I'ving by posing for designers of The Atlanta Constitution intimates that the mantle of Lincoln has fallen on the

Lord Wolesley now has a chance to use me of the criticisms he made on the enduct of our civil war in his instructions n his subordinates in South Africa.

oulders of W. J. Bryan. Oh, what a fall

Dr. Edward Everett Hale says he is nappy to say that 15 cats abide under his front porch. Any one else but Dr. Hale would be preparing to commit 125 mur-

Mrs. Lewis, the sister of Olive Schriene nd of Premier Schriener, of Cape Colony,

derstanding of the case to realize that the 20 per cent dividend a few days tude, and they will have a right to can tribes. One of Mrs. Lewis counts in her arraignment is the introduction spirituous liquors among the natives.

According to the annual treasury report, at the Beston custom-house it costs & mills to collect \$1, at Detroit 113 mills, at Chicago 34 mills, at San Francisco 35 mills, and at Tampa, Fla., 61 mills. These are the lowest. The cost at the other ports goes on increasing until it reaches uses where it costs \$100 collect a single dollar

On the gate of the cemetery in Ric Janeiro is a notice in Spanish. French and English, that no dogs are admitted unless led by the owner. This is how the announcement is made in "English". "Noble mesdames and gentlemen who may desire a dog to follow in this tombs-yard will not be permission unless him drawn by a cable round him throttle." When Cupid, with his deadly how.

Had set the mortals by the ears,
And made the region here below,
One dismal vale of sighs and tears,
The greater gods began to see
How high the ruthless urchin stood,
And all agreed forthwith that he
Was given too much latitude.

Whereon they delegated Mars Whereon they delegated Mars
To reason with the roguish sprite;
Until his eyes beheld more stars
Than ever shone on any night.
But Cupid by a friend was tipped
To their deep-laid and dread design,
And like a prudent boy he skipped,
And hid behind St. Valentine.

Since then he's blithely shattered hearts, hind the portly saint concealed, from the victims of his darts, Old Valentine has been his shield.

Evan P. Howell, of the Atlanta Constiition, says that some years ago a South ern man brought suit against the South Carolina regiroad for damages to his property. He lost the case in the superior purt, but insisted upon carrying it to the court, but insisted upon earrying it to the supreme court, where he represented his own cause. He began his argument by saying whimsically: "May it please the court, there is an old French adage which says, 'A man who is his own lawyer bath a fool for a client." The next week the supreme court pronounced its decision which was adverse to the Southerner. He was in Augusta at the time, but received the announcement of his second and final disappointment by means of a telegram sent to him by a prominent judge who was an intimate friend of his. The tele-gram read as follows: "Judgment for deendant in error. French adage affirmed by supreme court.

A DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Chief Demand Probably Springs From Needy Politicians. Baltimore Sun.

The success of the bureau of foreign ommerce of the department of state in tilizing consular reports for the benefit of the export trade of the country has sugested to some of the advocates of an exended foreign trade the project of creat ing a new "department" of "commerce and industries." and a new member of the cabinet to preside over it. Senator Frye ides, with the approval of certain manu-facturing and commercial interests. There is to be, according to the bill, a "secretary of commerce and industries," with ar assistant secretary and a large corps of chiefs of bureaus, clerks and clerical asistants. Something for the new officials to do will be provided by transferring to their care various bureaus and "depart-ments" that now exist under the control f other mumbers of the cabinet.

The several bureaus of the department of the treasury known as the lifesaving ervice, the lighthouse board, the marine hospital service, the bureau of steamboai inspection, the bureau of navigation and the United States shipping commissioners the bureau of immigration, the Unite States coast and geodetic survey, togethe rith the bureau of statistics, are to be hus transferred from the department of the treasury to the department of com-merce and industries, together with the department of labor and the bureau of statistics of the department of state.

The bureau of statistics of the department of state and of the treasury are to

be consolidated with the department of labor, and out of the three is to emerge a new bureau, to be called the "bureau of statistics of commerce and industries," with a chief, who shall be appointed by the president, and his appointment shall be subject to confirmation by the senate. The department of commerce and indushe foreign and internal commerce of the United States, except as relates to the col-lection of the revenue and the administraon of the customs and internal revenue laws; it is also to have jurisdiction over all matters relating to the manufacturing interests of the United States, including the extension of foreign markets, and the increase of trade facilities with for-eign countries. The secretary of com-merce and industries is to have all the Juties now incumbent upon the secretary of the treasury in relation to the trade and commerce of the United States, whether upon land or water. The consulare to have a divided allegiance, re ing under control of the department of state so far as their purely consular, or quasi-diplomatic, functions are concerned, but reporting on all trade matters to the new department. In one particular the bill is exceedingly defective, namely, that it does not provide for competitive exam-inations of persons appointed to the conular service. What the consular service needs is to be taken out of the domain of spoils and to be made to afford a career or men who will by study and hard work prepare themselves for the exacting du des of a modern consular officer. Ti this is done, the new department we for us its effect on our foreign commerce is concerned, will be worthless. It seems, indeed, to be uncalled for, except by hungry politicians, who aspire

salary that goes to the new secretary. The Puerto Rican Tariff.

Boston Herald.

"A satisfactory local tariff will never be devised at Washington for Puerto Rico or the Philippines," declares the repub-lican Chicago Times-Herald, "This is absolutely certain, because it will be passed not for the good of the natives or of the United States, but for the advantage of various interests in this country. As well protect California against Plorida because they both raise oranges, or Vir-ginia against North Carolina because they both raise and manufacture tobacco Perhaps our contemporary who says this has not noted the fact that one of the elaborate arguers for this Puerto Rican tariff takes the ground that it is in the power of the states now to put in force a ariff against the production of sister states which they may find it inconvenient to admit. There seems to be no limit to me constitutional interpretation. It will observed also that all these proposed duties upon Puerto Rican productions are based upon benefiting special American in terests. The great army of consumers who make up the mass of the nation are never once mentioned in this connection

The Matter in a Nutshell,

New York Press. Who will make the most use of the Nicaragua canal, if built? The United States of America. Then, who has the most interest in the guarantee of its neutrality? The United States of America. There is the whole question. That is why Great Britain neutralized the Suez after both buying the canal and taking possession of the country.

Boer Sympathizers at the Cape.

London Chronicle.

A wounded officer, at one of the hossital establishments near Cape Town, met in the grounds a little girl of about 6 years, with beautiful blue eyes, with whom he got into conversation. In the course of their talk, Miss Blue Eyes made the

"My papa says, you 6.—d English are killing the poor Boers!" "My papa says you English catch the Boers and cook and est them!" "My papa says, you English take the poor Boers on the ships and throw them into the sea and drown them."

THE SEATTLE MORNING PAPER. John L. Wilson Says It Is Controlled

by Himself.

Walla Walla Statesman.
During its existence the Scattle Post-Intelligencer has been owned and controlled by many men, and has been run in all sorts of inferests, chiefly those of the notorious "King county ring," which dominated the republican party of Washington with unscrupulous hands for many years, finally causing such a break in the ranks of that party that the fusion forces carried the state by a sarge majority in 1885.

After the election the paper passed from "the Seattle ring" to Senator Turner and other Spokane owners of the Le Roi, for a song. They put the Piper brothers in charge, and, with the luck that has fol-lowed Turner's investments for a few years, the Klondike rish made Scattle a great outfitting point; pages of the P.-I. were taken by steamship companies and dealers in minurs outfits and the business of the establishment increased so that big dividends were paid the own-ers. Last fall the paper was sold to a mysterious combination of capital, which changed the editorial and business man-

changed the editorial and business man-agement. Who were the purchasers was not announced, though it was reported the price paid was \$50,000. Now comes the Yakima Republic with a statement that ex-Senator John L. Wil-son, in an interview with a North Yakima friend, cleared up the mystery of the ownership of the paper. Senator Wilson is recorded as saving:

is reported as saying: I own a controlling interest in the Post-Intel-I own a controlling interest in the Post-intel-ligencer. I acquired this interest in such a way that neither any man nor corporation, nor any faction or element of any political party, our diotate to me what shall be done with the property or what shall be the policy of the newspaper. I acquired it for two reasons: First, as an investment for profit; second, that the republican party of the state might have the Post-intelligencer for a resulting newspaper. republican party or the state magar care. Post-intelligencer for a republican newspaper. It is not my intention to make a personal organ of the paper, nor so use it in any way for my personal advancement. I cannot afford to use a property so costily for such a purpose. The editor works under so instructions from The editor works under no instructions from me but these: To do all in his power through the paper to build up the republican party and the paper to hulld up the republican party and coment its various elements together; to leave my name out of bis columns, and to discharge any subordinate who refers to Congressman Cushman as the "Abraham Lincoln of the Northwest." My interest in the Post-Intelligencer has nothing to do with any political ambitions I may activately and in that connection. I may say that I am not a condicion for any I may say that I am not a candidate for any office, and if I ever become a candidate here-after I shall be willing to take my chances in a fair and open content with my opponenta,

Failure of an Income-Tax Law. Louisville Courier-Journal. The income-tax law, after two years

The income-tax law, after two years trial in South Carolina, has proved a failure, and has been repealed.

It levied a tax upon "the gross profit and income of every citizen of the state, whether derived from rests, interest, dividents or salaries, or from any profession or trade, or from any other source."

However, it exempted all incomes smaller than the comes and the comes and the comes are the comes of the comes and the comes are the comes are the comes are the comes are the comes and the comes are the comes a than \$2000, fixing the rate thus:

During the first year of its enfor r of its attempted enforcement, this law felded revenues in the magnificent sum of \$7000, in round numbers; but 19 coun-tles out of 40 in the state making any returns whatever. The people of South Carolina thus having

shown that they were in favor of an in come tax law, 'but agin its enforcement,'
and the pality returns from it being insufficient to pay for the trouble, irritation
and wholesale lying which it entailed, the
law was summarily repealed.

Trying to Dodge It. It is said that several senators who have remised to vote for the admission of Quay have reserved the right to vote against the question of consideration," and that it is hoped to defer the matter until the adjournment of congress. This is not the straightforward way of dealing with this subject, but it is as straightforward as the devious Quay has any right to ask.

He Knew. Philadelphia Press. Pastor—I suppose you know where the ad little boys go? Johnny (who has been told to stay in he house)-Yes, I do. They go skatin'

sleddin', and have a jolly good time. Woes of the Disobedient, Columbus (O.) State Journal. Ethel (to her younger brother, who had seen whipped)—Don't mind, brother, don't Brother (between sobs)-That's just what

I was licked for. The Emotions and Voting. Boston Woman's Journal. The woman suffrage associations may

now discuss the question, "Are the men of Kentucky too emotional to be allowed take part in politica?" Primitive Hardships. Indianapolis Journal.
Lillian-What awful, awful hardehips
our forefathers must have experienced.
Hanche-Yes, just think, they didn't have

lives. Particulars Destred. Harlem Life. -A dollar for pulling one tooth? Dentist-Yes; you took gas, Treetop-How much a thousand do you marge for that?

Progressional. (Dedicated to Mr. Mudyard Pipling.)
The full text of the parody of Kipling by Secretary Reits of the Transvani is as follows:
Gode of the Jingo-Brass and Gold.
Loris of the world by "Bight Divine," Under whose beneful swap they hold Dominion over "Mine and Thine." Such Lords as these have made them rotten, They have forgotten—they have forgotten.

The Nigger or the Chinee dies.
The Gladatones and the Pitts depart;
But "Bigger Englanders" arise
To teach the world the Raiders' art.
Such Lords as these have made them ro
They have forgother—they have forgotte They've "got the Gold, the Ehlps, the Men,"

And are the Masters of Tomorrow, And so mankind shall see again The days of Bodom and Genoresh. These are the Lords that made them rotte They have forgotten—they have forgotten. Drunken with last of Power and Pelf, They hold nor man nor God in But care for naught but only 8

And cent per cent's their only Law.
These are their Lords, for they are rotten,
They have forgotten—they have forgotten. Their vallant hearts have put their trust In Maxim guns and Merry To knock the Niggers into dust, And such-like "unconsidered trifles": For boustful bring and footish faite Th' Imperialist shall "take the cake."

At the War office. James Foley, Ir., in Bismarck Tribu A woman poor and a peeress proud, A dingy room and a crushing crowd. The gloom of death and grave and shrou A stifled ony and a sets aloud.

A heart has heard and an eye has read, A soul has writted and a lowered head is bowed, and a trembling torque has eald: "My God! My God! And he is dead!"

A wall, a sob, and a bitter cry, An angulabed tear in a woman's cry, A pervade face where agony Is carved, and a modely murmured "Wby?"

A woman starce and a poeress starts.

GOSSIP OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Feb. II .- Senator Simon WASHINGTON, Feb. IL.—Senator smooth asked unanimous consent of the senate to-day and secured it for the pushage of the bill appropriating \$150.000 for an addition to the Portland postoffice building. This bill will now go to the house committee on public buildings and grounds, and there is a possibility of a favorable report, as this committee is determined to courch a number of meritorious cases where addi-tional appropriations are absolutely ne-cessary and report a few of them. If the committee of the house does not act. It is the intention of Senator Simon to have the appropriation piaced on the sundry civil bill, and try to got it through in that way.

Palmer Democrate Gone to Bryan-The list of men who attended the Annapole convention and nominated Palmer and Buckner, contained a large number of eminent democrate. Some of these who supported Palmer and Buckner or Who supported Painter and Sucknes of McKinies in the campaign four years ago, are now with the Bryan democracy. The list is not very long, nor are the names particularly prominent in the party coun-cils. Some of the most important men of this class are Governor Smith of Mary-land, Mayor Hayes of Baitimore, Bourks Cochran of New York, Ben Cable of Illi-nols Michael Doran of Minneader, D. H. nois, Michael Doran of Minnesota, D. H. Ross, Michael Poran of Minnesota, D. H. Chamberiain, ex-governor of South Carolina, Gamaliei Bradford, Thomas W. Higginson and ex-Representative John Crosby of Maszachusetts, Oliver Belment and Edward M. Shepard of New York. This about completes the list of men who refused to support Bryan in 1806, but who new Yorks Research Brandson.

now accepts Bryanism.

Bome of these are supporting him because of their opposition to the expansion idea, and others because they desire to retain their party allegiance, and find that the allver men maintain a grip on the party. Possibly Caffery of Louisiana, and Lindsay of Kentucky, may join the Bry-anites, though nobody knows their exact position. Caffery says he does not know whether to join McKinley and imperial-tem or Bryan and snarrby. Men like exism or Bryan and anarchy. Men like ex-Governor Francis, of Missouri, and ex-Representatives Cobb and Cuthwaito, of Ohio, and Bynum, of Indiana, democrates who were prominent in their opposition to Bryan four years ago, are apparently unchanged.

Puerto Rico Tariff.

There is a great deal of criticism of There is a great deal of critician of the administration in some circles because free trade has not been declared between Puerto Rico and this country. There are some who think the president should not have waited for congressional action, but, as commander-in-chief of the army, while Puerto Rico was under military control, declare the markets open.

It has been explained several times that this was not done because it would have no method by which to raise money to carry on the business of the island. In opposition to any such step of this kind also is the determination of the protection element to prevent saystings being ion element to prevent anything done which would establish free trade be-tween the island and the United States. The position of the republican majority in both houses will be attacked with some vigor in the next two weeks, when the Puerto Rican hill is under consideration.

Quay's Chances Less Favorable.

It seems to be practically settled that out the consideration of the Quay case as soon as the financial bill is out of the way, and some of the warmest friends of Quay take this to mean that his chances are less favorable. There is some sugges-tion that it would be pushed over until it is really too late for congress to take any action, although the right to a sent in the senate has always been considered of highest privilege.

Demands of the Alaskans.

The delegation of Alaskans who are looking after the interests of that terri-tory in Washington this winter includes several of the government officials and prominent residents of that country. First prominent residents of that country. Since and foremost is Governor Brady, along with W. L. Distin, surveyor-general: William A. Kelly, supervisor of census, and John G. Price, the man appointed as a delegate by the Juneau convention. Richard F. Lewis, of Juneau, Mr. Washburn, manager of the Alaska Commercial Company, and Louis Sloss, a business man from Skagway, are also here. These are by no means all of the Alaskans here, but Include some that have taken an active interest in the Alaskan matters before es of congress.

The prime object sought seems to be an adequate system of courts and judic generally. These representatives desire to have three courts, one at Cape Nome of St. Michaels, another at Eagle, and a third at Juneau or Skagway. They say that these three courts will be a great saving in time to the Alaskan people, and be of great assistance in the proper ad-

ministration of the law.

The delegation is also seeking appro-priations for the construction of roads, fire departments, and other purposes. They point out that the govern They point out that the government now collects a revenue of from \$250.000 to \$500,000 a year by transion, and none of it is expended for the people who pay these taxes. Let a very are supposed to have public schools in some communities, but it is said that the funds for cenducting them are voluntarily contributed by the various citizens. In other places, fire departments are maintained in the same manner. Not a dollar of the taxes collected in Alaska can be expended for any purpose with-out an exact and specific appropriation

by congress.

Attention is also being called to the fact that not only is legislation necessary to protect the mining lands and miners of the Cape Nome country, but some proctaton will have to be made to improve the sanitary conditions there, which are now reported as dreadful.

River and Harbor Hearings.

During the past week the river and mrbor committee of the house has given searings on two separate days to delegations from various cities or states, fav-oring river and harbor improvements in which they are particularly interested. On one occasion the committee heard a delegation of about 25 from Brunswick, Ga. This delegation was headed by ex-Senator Gordon, and was made up of the Senator Gordon, and was made up of the leading business men, representing the commercial interests of the city. They appeared in behalf of the improvement that is being made at their town. On another occusion a delegation to the number of se from Sandusay, C., and from Pittsburg, Penn., as well as from Paterson, N. J., were heard at length by the committee. Each delegation made statements to behalf of improvements that nents in behalf of improvements that ments in behalf of improvements the were local to them. In every instance the delegations were composed of leading citizens of the respective localities. Among their number were governors, ex-members of congress, and ex-senators, mayors and aldermen of the different cities.

But these delegations were accompanied by experts and competent engineers, men familiar with all the details and particu-lars of the needed river and nurbor im-provements. They brought along slabo-rate statistics of the trade and commerce But these delegations were accompanied of their respective localities, and were able to answer every question raised or suggested by the committee. This same method was pursued of each of these Eastern delegations, and which has in the past been pursued by such Eastern localities as need large river and harbor im-

The hearings that are being given now are not with a view to securing special appropriations at this session, but rather in the hopes of so impressing the commit-tes with the importance and needs of cortain localities that when the river and harbor bill is drawn, the improvements that have thus been brought to the front and made clear will be given a proper ecognition. It will be some time be river and harber bill is framed, and in the interim it is expected that the example set by several prosperous localities of the East will be taken up, and that the committee will continue to give hearings to other deserving localities.