# The Oregonian.

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, FEB. 15.

MARKHAM'S ROEMAN, AGAIN, Mr. Edwin Markham is still working the vein he opened in his "Man With the Hoe." In the current numper of the Independent (New York) he has an article which coptains these

upon the heart in that memotorous drudg-that leads nowhere, that has be light by should some he ground and broken

y should so many go down under the wheel the world to hopeless rule as far as human

to horman is the symbol of betrayed bu-sity. He tailer ground down through ages operation, through ages of social injustice. In the man pushed back and shrunkers up

This is largely absurd, and wholly nischlerous. The powers of all persons to attain to highest things; and yet careers of men whose lives make i) the history of this country prove that no other capital is necessary than rains, energy and hope. The hoeman bimself, pursuing his calling with insilligence and energy, may be comfortable and content. Are there to be so hosmen? The Murkham philosophy assumes there should not be, and that very man who must live by the labor of his hands is oppressed by the man who lives through trade; through a profession, or upon an inheritance And yet it is from the ranks of labor. f manual labor, that most of our men who achieve highest success, spring,

from generation to generation. The Markham philosophy is mawkish and querulous absurdity. Not only floes it not help the man with whom it ses to sympathize, but it does him infinite injury by filling him full of uncless complaint and fruitless disontent, and it paralyzes rational exfort by teaching him to look for reources where no resources ever will be found. It teaches him to look to socisty and government for support; when n fact all his resources lie in himself, and nowhere eise. It teaches him to believe that the man who has somewhat more wealth than the lowest average, who has any kind of house above a hut to live in, who is better fed and clad and looged than himself, is his enemy and oppressor, enjoying what has been pilled and plundered from him. This false philosophy is fit only to excite envy, to raise delusive hopes, ray is the family that lives on a dirt. nor injured by the fact of possession, here? Property cannot be equal. It is that others cannot, and the highest rewards maturally come to those who show greatest capacity. Such persons are few, and their competition is with ich other, not with the general mass. But inferior or mediocre talents never can command, certainly cannot hold, places in the van, "where honor travels

system none who possesses exceptional

abilities need be pushed from the path.

But if he turn aside, or relax his ef-

fort, the tide will rush by and leave him with the hindmost. This is a necessary condition of propromive human society. It is the very basis of civilization. Yet in all the history of the human race, it is out of the mblest families that the great leaders have sprung. In our own country it is especially so. Talent runs little in royal families, in aristocratic or plutocratic lines. It is a mysterious gift of wonder-working Heaven, and appears usually where least expected. All cannot be wise or rich or great; and the Markham philosophy, therefore, is nonsense-and nunsense of a permicious kind, because it teaches men to whine, emplain and repine; to lament their fortune, while it takes away the disposition to improve it; to harbor discontent and yet to reject the only rational and possible way of removing the cause of it. The end of life is duty, and in duty contentment and happiness have their foundation. The Man with the Hoe has in the long run what fire him and what he is fitted for. He quits the hoe if he finds some other implement he can wield better: If not, he keeps to the bor, as he should. Or, if he makes the mistake of pitying himno a result of dwelling in the Markham pseudodoxes, and quits the hoe when he sught to keep it because it is the implement which he can turn to best account for keeping himself, he will make a failure and wreck of his existence. Neither the hoeman nor any other worker is "the symbol of betrayed humanity." The worst bethe notion in the worker that his position is one of hopeiess drudgery and degradation. There is "light ahead" for every person who has anything in bim. His fiame can never lack oil. In these lines from "Comus" we have the words of a real poet, which may put in contrast with Markham's

tawdrums: He who has a light in his own clear bre May live in the center and enjoy bright day; But he who bides a flark soul and foul thoughts od lives ander a needlay enn,

The way for the republican party to prove to the country that it is not the preference to having them life. ally and supporter of the trusts is to !

urge and to pass through congress, without delay, an act to remove protective tariff from all trust-made goods. If it fall to do this, it will wear a heavy handicap through the presidential campaign.

REST, REST, PERTURBED SPIRIT. The mental manifestations of the Astorian are always interesting from a psychological standpoint, and its view of the Hanna-Payne subsidy attack on 1 50 of the Hanna-Payne subsidy attack on 50 the treasury should not, perhaps, be ignored. It has proved susceptible, it seems, to influence from Mr. James Hill's counter-blast against subsidies. and the result of that impression on it is this:

> Mr. Hill is preparing to engage in Oriental ar. Hill as preparing to engage in Orientasis commerce from the terminals of his Parest sound ranks on a greatly increased scale. He is in a scalifion, in fact, to become as much the im-proposal of imme-Pacific commerce as he is the monopolist of Northwessern transcontinental

The point of the argument lies in the assumption that Mr. Hill is "the monopolist of Northwestern transcontinental commerce." But is he? Ask the Northern Pacific people if they cale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., think Mr. Hill has such a monopoly. Ask the Union Pacific. Ask the Canadian Pacific. All of these roads do usiness with the North Pacific coast. Some of them doubtless do more than the Great Northern does. And so with the trans-Pacific business Mr. Hill is to monopolize. One thing is as impossible as the other. What Mr. Hill can do others can do. What the Great Northern can do the Union Pacific can do. Mr. Hill-cannot monopolize the steamship business of the Pacific

ocean. It is open, equally, to all. Yet the Asterian says Hill monopo lizes the railroad business, and will monopolize the steamship business. It says this in order to vitiate his argument against subsidies. There is no truth in the explanation offered; consequently his argument stands. Yet this is just as real and pertinent an objection as any urged against Mr. Hill's argument that subsidies are unnecessary for shipowners, and powerless to aid producers. Not all the advocates of subsidies are afflicted with the same gift of conjuring up phantasms. Some of them are sane, and all that are sane are after the dollars in the treasury or else are deluded by necromancy of the Astoria type or scheming shipyards that are out for

The subsidy bill is dead. It will never again muster the strength it has mustered in this congress. It may be regarded, therefore, as a closed incident. The only occasion for recurring to the late lamented will be its temporary resurrection by the Witch of Astoria or

#### LOCAL ASPECTS OF SUBSIDY SCHEMES.

The Tacoma Ledger bewails the facthat there is a scarcity of shipping on the Pacific coast, and that rates are high accordingly. It states that "charters could be made for a number of vessels if they were available"; that "Hawali wants our coal, lime, lumber, hay and feed and other products, which she is unable to get because of laci of shipping"; that "San Francisco has been suffering from a coal famine from the same cause," and that "the commerce of the coast generally is hampered by this shortage of tolinage. As a panacea for all these evils, the Ledger is very anxious that the Payne-Hanna subsidy bill should become a

The shortage in ships at the present time is confined largely to grain vessels. As the grain business produces a much greater amount of wealth than to propagate discontent, to foster idle- any other industry in the Northwest, ess, to make anarchists. In what and the resultant profits or losses are largely affected by ocean freights, it by another family, of a carpet on its demand for legislation which is sup-floor? Where is the "special privilege" posed to improve their condition should come from the wheatgrowers, instead its very nature to be unequal. Talents of from a few newspapers and politicannot be equal, either among men in clans, who simply echo the sentiments the mass or even among members of of a band of wealthy shipbuilders and the same family. Some can do things owners. The house and senate committees have recently been hearing from the farmers on the subject of paying bounties or subsidies to millionaires who are already rich enough to own big steamship lines. Among the documents presented to the house committee was protest from an Illinois Grange which contained the following interestin a strait so narrow that few can go abreusi." Yet under our democratic grower's standpoint:

As grain-growing farmers of the Central Wost we have to compete in the free and open mar-kets of the world and must be content with any margin of profit afforded our products by he ruling prices of those markets. This we do without governmental aid by subsidy to crease our profits and with the belief that o greas caused hardy craci special legislation not justly enact special legislation to industry at the expense of other favor one industrial

The gist of this protest is that, inasmuch as the farmer is compelled to meet the competition of the world in growing and marketing his grain with out any ald from the government, the shipowner should build and sail his vessels on the same business-like priz ples. In citing a local situation on the coast to prove the merits of a question of national importance, the Ledger, either through ignorance or a desire to misrepresent the situation, argues from a wrong standpoint. It is not a scare ity of ships, but a plethora of wheat, which is making high freights at the present time, in proof of which it is but necessary to refer to the tonnage figures today as compared with those of one year ago. At that time there was but 46,000 tons of grain shipping en route for Portland, and 30,000 tons er route to Puget sound. At the present time there is over 77,000 tons en route for Portland and 36,000 tons en route for Puget sound. Last year there was 145,000 tons en route for, and 26,000 tons in port at, San Francisco. This year there is 162,000 tons en route and 68,000

tons in port at San Francisco When crops are poor, and there is nothing to ship, the shipowner loses money, and is unable to find work for his ships at rates that will pay for their operation. The experience of the past twenty years will show that the pe of low freights and a surplus of ships have occurred with the same frequency as have those of high freights and a scarcity of ships. Less than three years have elapsed since wheat was carried from Portland to Europe, a distance of 17,000 miles, at a cost of \$4 20 helpless old man of Clackamas county Unless the per ton of 2240 pounds. government took actual charge of a deed to his farm to a much younger ship and paid all of her expenses, no vessel could successfully compete with ing his lifetime-is, unfortunately for such a rate, but the inexorable law of the credit of humanity, not an unfasupply and demand will again give the wheatgrower similar low rates, regard- the tale, if a tale of base ingratitude less of subsidies, as some owners will and recreancy to a sacred trust can be

unprecedented demand for coal at Hen- insane asylum, falling in which he has coast. There has been no such radical ping to \$1.10 per ton when the present United States in order that San Fran-cisco may have cheap coal. Viewed from a national standpoint, the Hanna-Payne subsidy graft does not bear close scrutiny. Reduce the area of its op operation in our immediate locality, and it becomes even less attractive.

## MAKERS OF OUR DESTINY.

A "student" writes us from Clackamas, inquiring whether it is historically true that "John Quincy Adams was a greater factor in shaping the destiny of our nation than any other man since Washington," which statement was included in an address delivered before the Teachers' Association of Clackamas county on the 27th ult. The Oregonian would hardly agree with this conclusion, although Mr. Adams was a very able and accomplished statesman. It is true that Mr. Adams, with the independence characteristic of his family, supported Mr. Jefferson in regard to the Louisiana purchase, despite the fact that he was a federalist. It is true that Mr. Adams, with Henry Ciay and Gallatin, negotiated the treaty of Ghent; It is true that, so far as the Monroe doctrine had any authentic American parentage, Mr. Adams was its author in the sense that he doubtless persuaded President Monroe to act on the suggestion or invitation of George Canning, the British minister of foreign affairs, who was really responsible for the original coinage of the Monroe doctrine; that is George Canning "tipped us the wink" and we took the hint, and President Monroe answered with his message, in the construction of which doubtless Mr. Adams had a leading part. It is true that to Mr. Adams' diplomatic intelli-gence the purchase of Florida from Spain was due; it is true that Mr. Adams ably defended the right of petition on the floor of congress.

All these things are true, and are nighly creditable to the statesmanship of Mr. Adams; but none of them nor all of them justify the conclusion that "Mr. Adams was a greater factor in chaping the destiny of our nation than any other man since Washington." It is, perhaps, not easy to say who of our statesmen since Washington has exercised the largest influence "In shaping the destiny of our nation," but it is ntirely safe to say that it was not John Quincy Adams. Since Washingon the roll of our statesmen has infuded Hamilton, Marshall, Jefferson, Jackson, Clay, Webster, Calhoun and Lincoln. It is entirely safe to say that any one of these men had more to do with "shaping the destiny of our naion" than had John Quincy Adams. This is no impeachment of Mr. Adams' ntellectual parts, which were excellent, but he did not have the very great ability of some of these men, nor he exceptional opportunity of others.

It was Mr. Jefferson's opportunity to ouy Louisiana, and he had the statesmanlike courage to rise to the level constitutionality of his action. Prob- up over and over again. few things have "shaped the des tiny of our nation" with more farreaching effect than this act of Jefferion. The effect of the genius of Hamliton applied both to the rehabilitation of our financial credit and to enforcing the constitutional theory of our inde structible nationality exercised a more permanent effect upon the destiny of our country than anything wrought by Mr. Adams. The action of Jackson in bidding defiance to nullification doubtess saved us from civil war in 1832. The influence of Henry Clay saved us from civil war in securing the acceptance of the compromise measures 1850. The eloquence of Calhoun doubtless warmed into life and organized into an incendiary political creed the Jeffersonian constitutional theory of state supremacy and the right of nullification. But for Mr. Calhoun's fell political genius, there would have been no party of disunion after the New England federalist secessionists of 1814 were politically wrecked and covered with infamy after the negotiation of a victorious peace. Without John Marshall's thirty-four years' service supreme bench of the United States. and without Webster's eloquence to impassion and popularize the logic Marshall: without Abraham Lincoln rising to the level of that vast political courage which proclaimed emancipation as a military necessity, the destiny of our country would have taken a very different shape.

It was not the fault of Mr. Adams' ability that he did not do anything that decisively shaped the destiny of this ountry, but, as a matter of fact, for lack of opportunity Mr. Adams did nothing of the sort. It is just to say of him that he was always equal to great critical opportunity to make his country or break it never came to him. He could not have defeated the ratification of Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana; President Monroe would have accepted George Canning's coinage of "the Monroe doctrine," no matter who had been his secretary of state. Indeed. Mr. Adams, when he became president, never pretended to push "the his Venezuela message. John Quincy Adams belongs to the top of the secand rank of American statesmen, which ncludes men like Van Buren, men of great and versatile public ability, but whose fate was not distinctly to shape the destiny of the country by anything they did or left undone.

The story of George Root, a feeble, a pauper through having made a man for the consideration of care durmiliar one. The redceming feature of keep their ships moving at a loss in said to have a redeeming feature, is The Philippine war has caused an tried to have the old man sent to the

olulu, and scores of vessels have been turned him out into the world, is not diverted from the trade between Aus-his son or in any way bound to him tralia and San Francisco, and the Bay by ties of blood. The property obligacity has been, as the Ledger asserts, tion is, of course, not lessened by this suffering from a coal famine. The fact, but the treatment of the older by Ledger will not need to turn back over the younger man does not appear quite four years in its files before it will find so base as if the beneficiary were also where the Norwegian steamship Flor- a child, bound in duty, without prop-Ida was carrying coal between British erty considerations, to shelter and care Columbia ports and San Francisco at for the infirm parent. The just pro-\$1 10 per jon, and a big fleet of vessels | cedure in this case would seem to be to of all kinds were lying idle all over the place the feeble old man in a home upon terms that would insure his physchange in conditions as would preclude ical comfort, and charge the cost of the possibility of the rate again drop- maintenance against the man who, in consideration of such care, is in possesrush is over, and the subsidizing of a sion of the property. The care of the vessel to compete with these rates is infirm is not a pleasant task, and when in effect taxing people all over the unrelieved by a sense of duty and lightened by a spirit of kindness and pity, it is not likely to be performed faithfully. The person who does not perform this task willingly will not perform it more humanely under the mandate of the erations, and analyze the effects of its court. Hence the cruelty of abandoncourt. Hence the cruelty of abandon-ing the helpless to the mercy of a guardian in whom all sense of justice is obscured by selfishness. The lesson and particularly for the correctness of the is obscured by selfishness. The lesson in this case, as in a multitude of others, is to men and women grown old, or who are growing old. Its simplest form of statement is, "Retain in your own name the title deeds to your property, particularly your home, while you live." Such a course will not in the least abate the care of a dutiful child, and it will, in a degree, compel the respect and attention of the selfish and undutiful, whether child or other pro-

osed heir. Bennett H. Young, Goebel's chief egal adviser, announced recently that when Goebel died, Senator Blackburn, Colonel Phil Thompson and myself adised Beckham, who had contested the seat for lieutenant-governor, and who, on Goebel's death, had qualified as governor, to come to Louisville. If Taylor's militia comes to Louisville, there will be a colliston and bloodshed." This Colonel Bennett H. Young was the organizer and leader of the brigand raid upon St. Albans, Vt., in the fall of 1864, from the neutral territory of Canada. This Colonel Bennett H. Young, from the vantage ground of neutral territory, made an armed raid upon a peaceful country town of 5000 people, robbed the banks and shot to death an unarmed, peaceful citizen. This is the kind of scoundrel that turns up as "Goebel's legal adviser." This man Young was a brigand in war, and he is an anarchist in peace. Another of Goebel's intimate associates was tried for murder, and Joe Blackburn, his eulogist, was the author of the speech for civil war at the Hayes-Tilden contest. Goebel had killed his man; they were all tarred with the same pitch.

A large number of people in the rural districts of Lane county have, it is said, had the smallpox without knowing it. The type of the disease is a mild or 'discreet" one, and no care has been aken to prevent contagion. The conditions, fortunate so far, are likely to ecome serious, and it is full time for the physicians of Lane county to wake up and the people to bestir themselves in the matter of controlling the epiismic, whatever it is. Prudent people do not permit even chicken-pox or itch to run riot through their families and neighborhoods unchecked or unchallenged.

Julian Ralph, like the trained oberver he is, fastens upon the one impressive feature of this war-the awful, withering, insupportable fire of defenders with modern repeating arms and smokeless powder. This is the one element no strategy can eliminate. The of the opportunity and buy it, even Boers must be conquered; but deciwhen he had serious doubts of the mated British columns must be filled

> At last there is some indication of rational warmaking on the part of the British forces in South Africa. It is still a question whether they can hold the advance they have made

# NOTE AND COMMENT,

Luckily, no man is living who can out-Pettigrew Pettigrew.

The cruiser Philadelphia, fortunately, ins a better record for speed than her

Mr. Frick seems anxious to get some of the money that Carnegie is blowing in on free libraries. It is hard to convince a man of

uty of the snow when he is obliged

to shovel it off his walk. Mythology does not out much of a figure in war, perhaps, but Buller has depended ensiderably of late on his good ferry.

It is reported that normal conditions are about to be restored in Kentucky. Let us hope, however, that it is not as bad as

It is hard to realise that the revision of Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Biology," just 'ssued by the Appletons, comes from the pen of an invalid 50 years of age. Mr. Spencer is an excellent illustration of the saying that hard work and chronic invalidism, given a good constitution, are one of the finest forms of life insurance.

All the street railway companies are catering to the demands of the public by running cars late, and one mny now find a car for almost any point at mid-night. None of the other companies has, however, carried this accommodation so his opportunity, but the fortune of a far as the Portland Traction Company, which starts a car from the union depot at 12:30 A. M. every day and runs it right through to Portland Heights. This is likely to cause a large immigration to the Heights, as persons living there can stay out half an hour longer and imbibe sev-eral more soft toddles than the residents

Early in March three Kipling rarities are to be sold in London, all of them bepresident, never pretended to push "the ling the property of the writer's mother, Monroe doctrine" to the extreme that was reached by President Cleveland in ling description from the Athenaeum; The rarest of all is the copy of "Schoolhoy Lorics," 1881, in the original wrapper, which is decorated with two pen-and-lik drawings of flowers, etc. The second-lot is a copy of the "Echoos by Two Wylters," 1881, in the original wrapper, with the autograph of Mrs. Kipling. at the beginning and end of some of the pleness there are inscriptions in pencil. The third lot is a copy of the rare first edition of the "Deis a copy of the rare first entition of the "De-partmental Dittlea," ISSS. In the same days sale, but another property, there is a second copy of the "Schoolboy Lyrica," which seems to be uncommonly plentiful for a "probably unique" book, as the copy that first came up

for sale was described. Several citizens interested in hor o the fullest extent the dead Oregon solders being returned from the Philippinas, have suggested to General Summers that they be interred in some of the public planas or parks of the city, where the nonument contemplated might be erected over them and yet be in a conspicuous ocality. It is argued that the remains that Root's beneficiary, who has twice are harmless now, so far as the bad effects

time they have been buried. There would extend over all the newly acquired pos-not be many of them, as parents claim a sessions of the United States, then a law majority of the soldler dead for family for the admission of Puesto Rican prod-plots. The purpose would be to bury in ucla duty free of more surplusage. But it not be many of them, as parents claim a majority of the soldler dead for family plots. The purpose would be to bury in this public place only those who died or were killed on the islands. Of course, to have this done an ordinance for the purpose would have to be passed by the coun-cil. How this proposition would be re-ceived by the councilmen, the people at large, or friends of the soldiers, is not known, as it has not been discussed much It is merely a suggestion made by some of the more ardent admirers of soldiers, who would like to see their monument in a public spot, and know that the heroes it commemorated slept beneath it.

Bianche Bates, the actrons, who plays the part of a hoslery model in "Naughty Anthony," and has instituted proceedings In the supreme court of New York city to enjoin a Broadway firm from "produc-ing, exposing or displaying any models or articles purporting to be copies or repor articles purporting to be copied or legi-resentations of her person or limbs," is met with a dealal that the models shown by the firm are intended to represent her legs or are advertised as such. They de-clare that the models of the limbs which and particularly for the correctness of the dimensions of the different portions of the limbs from the ankle to the thigh, which artists' models defendants will produce upon the trial of the suit." Regarding the contention of the actress that she never appeared in tights, the answer as legges that Miss Bates took the part of Rosalind in "As You Like It," hast sum-mer in San Prescribed in which her above ner in San Francisco, in which her shape y limbs were exposed. In that char acter she was photographed, showing he legs from the knee to the thigh.

### HOW TO PROTECT THE CANAL. The Only Practicable Way

Through its Neutralisation. New York Journal of Commerce. Adverse comments made in Washingto on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty show how extremely provincial some of our states-men are. We suspect that there are men in congress, as there certainly are in pri vate life, who have only learned within day or two that the Suez canal is neutral who supposed until the publication of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty that Great Brital could close that canal to an enemy's war-ships. It would be of undoubted advan-tage to her if she could do so, but she agreed a dozen years ago not to, and it is agreed a dozen years ago not to, and it is not to be supposed that she waived the privilege of closing the toll-gate on the road to India of her own voiltion. She could not stand out against the maritime nations of the world, and neither can we, with England herself, far the largest maritime power, peaceful or belligerent, in the world at their head.

This paper has never supposed for a moment that the United States could go into a foreign country, out a canal from

into a foreign country, cut a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean and give its merchant steamers special privileges therein in peace and its naval vessels exlusive rights in war. There is a good deal of the world outside of the United States, and on such an issue as this it would be a unit against this country, and we should make more enemies than we could afford to have at once if we at-tempted such a policy. But in consenting to the neutralization of the canal this country surrenders less practically than appears upon the surface. Had the caral been in existence two years ago it would not have been difficult for Spain to obstruct the canal by sinking a merchant steamer in it—it might have been a French steamer obtained for the purpose between the time that war became a certainty and its commencement. Had a steamer loaded with explosives been blown up while passing through, the ca-nal might have been disabled for a long time. A canal is so easily disabled or obstructed that its complete neutraliza-tion is the only way of protecting it from damage at the first indications of ap-proaching war. While Egypt was really as well as nominally a part of the Turksh empire the neutralization of the canal was a matter of indifference, but when England occupied Egypt it became im-portant for the rest of Europe to make sure that the canal should be a world's highway and not an English private

road. A great many Americans, in congress and out of it, have seriously supposed that if we built the Nicaragus canal we could treat it as a man treats his house. But up to two years ago we had come in we naturally thought exclusively of ourselves, and heartly answer 'Nothing' to Stanley Matthew's famous question: "What do we care for abroad?" But this idea of an interoceanic canal in foreign territory under our exclusive control was never anything but a dream. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty changes no facts; it simply awakes the dreamers and dispels provincialism. Mr. Nimmo's protest against the ratification of the treaty is A senatorial candidate, it seems, can do much toward his election by his mere must be a universal commercial highway, and for all peaceful purposes the canal will be the better for an international guarantee of neutrality.

The chief beneficiary of the canal at first will probably be Great Britain; to the disgust of France she immediately became the chief beneficiary of the Suez canal. But from most Pacific points to Great Britain the short road lies through Suez, and the Nicaragua canal will chiefly shorten distances between our Atantic and Gulf ports and the far East. Our use of the canal, therefore, promise the future to be greater than England's.

#### PUERTO RICAN TARIFF. Insane Fear of American Producers Discredited. Chicago Tribune

The republican members of the senat committee on Puerto Rico have decided that they will not give their sanction to a bill leveling all tariff barriers between the United States and that island. Their plan is to let those products of the island which are not already on the free list en-ter the United States on the payment of 25 per cent of the present tariff duties. This will be a great relief for the Puerto Ricans, though not so great a relief as the complete free trade with the United-States which the president urged so strongly in his message. He gives twice who gives quickly, and the Puerto Ricans will be better pleased with an immédiate 75 per cent reduction of tariff duties than with a long-deferred 100 per cent reduc-

The reason assigned for this failure to come up to the full measure of the president's wishes is that the course it is proposed to pursue will bring the whole question of insular government into the United States courts, so that a decision may be had defining the exact status of the newly acquired islands. It is assumed that some importer who is required to pay the 25 per cent tariff will object that all the provisions of the constitution extend over Puerto Rico, and that no duty of any kind can be levied on the products of that Island. But that question has been raised already. A case is now on its way to the supreme court, and will be determined there before any case originating under the bill it is proposed to pass can reach that tribunal. So the alleged reason is that tribunal. not a good one.

Another reason which has been assigned Another reason which has been assigned for not extending the tariff and other laws of the United States to Puerto Rico is that it would form a precedent which would have to be followed as regards the Philippines. That is to say, if congress saw fit to extend the Dingley tariff to Puerto Rico it would have to extend it to the Philippines also, and there would be an end of the "open door" of those islands. All nations are on commercial equality there now with the United States. They would not be if the Dingley tariff governed there.

governed there.

This reason is not a good one. If, as is contended by some, the provisions of the constitution, upaided by act of congress.

icts duty free of mere surplusage. But if it rests in the discretion of congress to treat Puerto Rico and the Philippines, not as parts of the United States, but as property belonging to me United States, which under the constitution it has full power to govern, then congress, adapting its legislation to the special needs of each case, is not obliged to enact for the Philippines the same tariff laws it does for Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico.

The real reason for this unwillingnes The real reason for this unwillingness to let in Puerto Rican products duty free is the insane fear of some American producers that they will be harmed thereby. The tobacco-growers, for instance, think the free admission of Puerto Rican tobacco may be followed by that of Philippine tobacco. But that will not follow if congress have plenary power over the insular possessions. If it has not, then the tobacco-raisers and beet-sugar manufacturers with have to submit to compers who have to submit to compers who have to submit to compensations. facturers who have to submit to compe-tition from that quarter, whether they like it or not.

## MRS. LAWTON AND SOME OTHERS, No General Law for Pensions to Families of Regular Army Officers.

Chicago inter-Ocean.

The American people have given nearly \$100,000 to Mrs. Henry W. Lawton as a token of their appreciation of her husband's great services to his country, and in so doing have done well. But there are some other widows and children who deserve to be remembered. deserve to be remembered.

For instance, there is the widow of Colonel Egbert, who made a gallant rec-ord in the civil war, was dangerously wounded at Santago, and was killed at the head of his regiment in Luzon. Mrs. Eghert is entirely without means, and is supporting herself and five children by ceping a boarding-house in Manila. Cap keeping a boarding-house in Mania. Cap-tain Gridley, whom Dewey told to "fire when ready" on that glorious May day in Manila bay, left his wife and mother dependent on the generosity of his coun-trymen. Commander Wood, who com-manded the Petrel in the same action, left a family without support.

Colonal John D. Miley, who was Shaf-ter's chief-of-staff at Santingo, and work-ed himself to death straightening out the chaos of Spanish corruption in the Mania sustantings. custom-house, left a widow and three chil-dren nearly destitute. Colonel Stotsen-burg, who made the First Nebraska one of the most efficient regiments that ever marched under our flag, and fell at its head, left a large family in poverty. The two Caprons, one of whom fell at San two Caprona, one or whom reit at san-tlago, and the other died of disease in-curred in that campaign, left widows and children dependent on a relative who is himself a poor man. The widow of Colonel Guy Howard, killed in Luzon, has three children and is penniless, several other cases of widows and dren of officers of lower rank, bu ess devoted to their duty, might be mentioned.

Contrary to the current public impre sion, there is no general law for the pen stoning of widows and minor children o officers of the regular army. All such pensions are by special act of congress which rarely grants more than 130 month. It is evident that such a sum wil not go far toward the support and edu-cation of children. The private soldier's term of enlistment is short, and if he makes a profession of the military service he is at least sure of a comfortable home in his old age. But the officer, to be of value to his country, must stay in the service, and then death cuts off the means of supporting his family.

## Hay's Statesmanship Merits Support.

New York Evening Post. A modification of the treaty necessarily meant a friendly attempt to agree with Great Britain, instead of berating her. If there was to be any diplomatic progress at all. Mr. Hay clearly suw that the shirt-sleeves and shotgun methods of the art of managing foreign relations must give way to civilized usages. More than that, being a man with a mental horizon red household. a man with a mental horizon not bounded by the valley of the Ohio, in touch with international ideas, familiar with the con-ception of a world's commerce and a world's peace, and their needs, the sec-retary of state has risen to his great opportunity of preparing the way for an interoceanic canal that shall be a means of international unity and amily, as well as a highway of international co could treat it as a man treats his house.

But up to two years ago we had come in contact so little with world politics that an enemy's fleet before it gets in sight of the canal is the power that will be able to prevent a fee from utilizing it in war. That was true under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; it will remain true under its pre-

But we suspect the opposition to Secretary Hay's beneficent diplomacy has other and baser motives. The men actuated by them can work against Secrethry Hay only in darkness and secrecy. What he has done is so plainly in the interests not only of this country, but of all the world; is so undeniably in the line of progress and humanity, that the friends of civilization and peace should see to it that his statesmanlike achieve-ment be not crippled or defeated.

# An Estimate of Senator Turner.

Benator Turner was practically anatched from the jaws of the poorhouse by the wealth of a mine in Canadian territory. He of all men ought to have been ashamed to rise in the United States senate and proclaim his sympathy with the Boers and his hopes for the defeat of the nation whose flag sheltered his successful pursuit of wealth.

Itwas a gold mine, too; and yet he professes a desire to degrade gold and to exalt silver. He is merely a pervert, look at him how you will.

#### Educate the Senate. New York Times.

We think there is the gravest reason to fear the failure of the present trenty. We are confident that it would not fall, but rould be promptly ratified, and would have the cordial approval of the American peo-ple, if both the senate and the people had a clear understanding of the principles and war to the canal. It is for the ad-minstration to undertake the campaign of education in the senate.

# It Can Be Communicated.

New York Post.

Is the sufferer from malaria a source of danger to healthy neighbors? The question came before the last meeting of the Societa Piemontese d'Igiene, and was Societa Plemontese d'Iglene, and was answered in the affirmative by Dr. Pio Foa, professor of pathological anatomy in the university of Turin. On the strength of recent discoveries, checked by still lat-or experiments, Professor Foa main-tained that malaria could be indirectly communicated.

Stevenson of the Letters. B. Paul Neuman in the London Spectator. Long. hatchet face, black hair, and haunting

That follows as you move about the room.

Ah, this is he who trod the darkening way.

And plucked the flowers upon the edge to

The bright, swert-scented flowers that star the To Death's dim dwelling. Others heed them

With sad eyes fixed upon that Grear abode, Weeping, and walling their unhappy lot. But he went laughing down the shadowed way. The boy's heart lesping still within his breast, Weaving his garlande when his mood was gay. Mocking his surrows with a selemn jest.

The high Gods gave him wine to drink; a cup Of strong desire, of knowledge and of poin, He set it to his lips and drank it up. Then, smilling, turned unto his flowers again. These are the flowers of that immertal strain

Which, when the hand that plucked them drops and doe, Still keep their radiant beauty free from stain, And breathe their fragrance through the

naccurity is prevalent among republican enders, and they are seeking now to evold legislation upon all questions which will enlarge the defensive campaign that must be made. It is realized that the gold standard bill will lose some wavering alliver men, but four is expensed that it will not hold all the gold democrats, who may seek to return to the old party on other issues. There is also great fear expressed on account of the effect of the South African war. Men who have the South Africus war. Men who have traveled about the country a gront deal find considerable dissatisfaction among the Irish and German voters on account of apparent friendliness of the administraapparent from the administra-tion with the British government, but one of the greatest causes of sharm is the continued and persistent declarations of the opposition that the republican party is the ally and supporter of the trusts. Upon this subject it is felt that there must be a defensive campaign from the time it opens. Every use of the administtime it opens. Every set of the adminis-tration must stand the test and every campaign orator must be ready to an-

one of the leading republicans said today that the attempts to re-elect an ad-ministration from the time of Lincoln had made it apparent that it was not good policy, although he had nothing but fair words for McKinity's course, which is commended. It is safe to say that in the legislation which is to come up here-

the legislation which is to come up hereafter care will be taken to confine it to
what is necessary and me to inject any
more issues into the sampaign which will
require defense.

The bright spot in the outlook is the popular position of the republican administration on the Philippine question. The
democratis have made what might have
been a serious situation somewhat easy
by going wrong at a most inopportune
time upon a most important issue and one
which is most popular among the pepole. which is most popular among the pepole. There seems a feeling also that alleur will not be allowed to be the main issue, but that a general attack upon republican acts and policies with the hope of win-ning enough wotes in doubtful states to carry the electoral college, will be the plan of the democratic campaign. Vigor-

#### ous party work by the republicans bas also been decided upon. To Get Bld of Bryanism.

Gorman of Maryland and Croker of New York are credited with a desire to have Bryan nominated and defeated as to remove Bryanism forever from party. With this end in view they are said to be urging the gold democrats to give a quast support to the Nebraska man, Immediately after Bysan is defeated, a Gorman movement is to be started. Croker guaranteeing New York and other Enstern states, while the old Gorman guard throughout the country is to be fallied for the Maryland man.

Canal Treaty and Bill May Go Over. The friends of the Nicaragua canal are n a very serious predicament. They fear in a very serious predicament. They four that if they defeat the treaty, which is not sitisfactory to them, they will pa-danger the building of the canal. This view is taken by the Oregon and Wash-

ington senators, especially, who would pre-fer to have the canal absolutely under the control of the United States, but who are anxious, on account of its comwho are anxious, or account it is count, mercial importance to the Pacific sount, to have it built, even if the treaty is not wholly satisfactory. This is the one thing which will ratify the treaty. The desire to have the canal built for commercial purposes will estweigh the opposition to the treaty even if some sucridition to the treaty, even if some morifice is made by the neutrality agreement. Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, is quoted as anying that he thinks the treaty will go through without amendment. There is a very strong undercurrent of opinion that the treaty, as well as the canal bill, will over the control of a scotler measure. go over for another session.

# Chandler's Political Suicide.

The republican leaders, and, in fact, the lemocratic leaders as well, are at a less o understand the peculiar position that Chandler has taken on the financial bill. All of the New England men may that it dooms him to certain defast ms a can-didate for the senate, and that he is notther helping has party nor himself.

Too Many Commissions. A great many people in congress ecoming tired of commissions. The

umissions that have been apwho are really anxious for republicar auccess, but who think that in this parmoreas, but who think that in this par-ticular line the president is overdoing the matter. Every commission is more or less expensive, and there seems to be no end to them. Every scheme of government proposed for the new peace-stone prom-less that there shall be a commission se-lected. The United States got along all right without a commission in Alaska, and a great many people think it will be very well without one in Puerto Rico. There are those who think it is very much better to have a military government rather than to have commissions, These commissions are fostered by congress, of commissions are fostered by congress, of course, because every time one is created it messes considerable patronage to be bestowed, and every man has some one looking for a place. Of course, many of the commissions selected have been of good men and prominent in public life, but generally there is too much favoritism, and the result is that little good is accomplished by them. It is understood that the president favors these commissions be-cause it relieves him of a great deal of responsibility.

# The Submarine Boat.

It has not yet been demonstrated whether submarine boats will be available in naval warfare. The craft known as the Holland submarine boat has received a trial out in the occur, and was brought around to Washington for the purpose of we think there is the gravest reason to ar the fallure of the present trenty. We confident that it would not fall, but could be promptly ratified, and would have the cordial approval of the American pease of coldinal approval of the American pease, if both the senate and the people had clear understanding of the principles volved, and of our true relations in peace id war to the canal. It is for the adiostration to undertake the campaign of lucation in the senate.

It can be communicated.

The Can be communicated.

The trial has not taken place. It has been decided that the steam ongines of the Holland must be replaced by gas engines, in order to make it successful. There are several other features of the Holland that are yet in an embryo state. It will be necessary to have the sing balance exactly, or it will not work. It is almost sure that the launching of a torpedo, which is the work the work. It is almost sure that the launching of a torpedo, which is the work the Holland is intended to do, would disturb its equilibrium very largely, and possibly cause it to shoot in the air and be a target at the mercy of the enemy's guns, or it might be so arranged that it would dive down so far in the water that it could not be righted, and come near enough to the surface, as it is intended. There is a great deal not to be done to make it anywhere near a perfect fighting machine.

Secretary Root as a Lawmaker.

Somebody asked Secretary Root how he ras getting along with the war depart-ment, and he replied that to a lawyer the method of governing the acquisitions ced-ing by Spain was decidedly interesting. "Why," he said, "I find that I can make and unmake laws and statutes by a mere stroke of the pen. To a man who has been used to seeing bills carefully considbeen used to seeing one certainy conserved before they are canceled into laws, and those laws carefully construed by the courts before they are accepted, it seems decidedly odd to sit down and write a few lines and say that this shall be the law. But that is the way we are doing it, and the way we will continue to do it write congress legislates etherwise. In it, and the way we will continue to do it until congress legislates otherwise. In fact, there is no other way of managing these islands while they are under mill-tary control." These laws that Secretary Root speaks of making govern Cuba, Puerio Rico and the Philippines, and probably the secretary of war has created more law for Cuba than for any of the other Spanish Islands. Here he has found If necessary to postpone the payment of debts, suspend foreclinaries of northward and otherwise to presurice statutes for the islands.