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TODAY'S WESTHER-Occasional rain; wind

PORTLAND, MONDAY, PEBRUARY 19

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

President McKinley is said to hold hat congress may pass one tariff law for Puerto Rico, another for Hawaii. and still another for the Philippine islands; and that all of them may be different from that of the United States. He holds, moreover, that "our new possessions must not be permited to injure our protected interests," but that free trade with Puerto Rico will not injure them, because the proluctive capacity of the island is so small; but this favor should not be extended to the Philippines, because their productive capacity is greatthough we should not put the same mriff schedules in force against the Philippine islands that we employ against foreign nations, but should enact for the Philippine products some tird of medified tariff.

This statement is not entirely author fintive, though vouched for by the New York World, which journal has it through Henry Loomis Nelson, its Washington correspondent, whose rep-station for trustworthiness is high-The report we incline to think substantially correct; for its statements are very characteristic of the president, who likes to find ways of avoiding definite and positive policies, and probably will try in this business to keep on middle ground.

There are two parts of this situation. One is the matter of expediency-that is to say, the question whether we can afford to discriminate in our tariff laws against the products of any territory elonging to the United States, and whether, if such be our policy, our sovereignty over the new possessions will be oppressive to them and therefore a curse. The Oregonian has hereofore expressed its opinions emphatically on this point, and will not now purmue it. The other part of the inquiry is whether this discrimination against the products of territories beionging to the United States would not be at variance with the constitution. and whether the supreme court will

Herein opinions differ widely, and on both sides opinions from the supreme court of the United States are cited. and complete the rout. In no case, however, can any of these epinions be regarded as very direct. or the most part they are merely iter dicts," perhaps wholly so. Hitherto, with us, national expansion has been effected chiefly by conquest or purchase of contiguous territory. Acpulsition by external conquest or purchuse can hardly be said to present any new principle. The president, however, is said to hold that the constitution only applies to territory newly ac ouired, when it is set up by treaty or by legislation. But the treaty recently cluded with Spain, though it might have provided for the admission as territories of all the islands thereby ac guired, in the sense that New Mexico and Arizona are territories, did not so provide; therefore congress is free to act with them or towards them as it may see fit. This weems to us fanciful and far-fetched-a theory invented or an expedient adopted for a purpose But it is not our design now tempt an examination of the theory which evidently might be argued with Very probably the supreme court will be called on to deal directly

with It. Summaries have already been prepared of opinions of the supreme court supposed to have important bearing on subject. In the case of Loughboroughys. Black (quoted by the New York Nation in a recent article on "Our Conquests and Our Constitution"), grow ing out of an act of congress in direct tax on the District of Columbis. Chief Justice Marshall rendered ar epinion, in which he said: "The power then, to lay and collect duties and exrises may be exercised, and must be throughout the United States. Does this term designate the whole or any particular portion of the American empire? Certainly this question can admit of but one answer. It is the name given to our great republic, which is composed of states and territories. The District of Columbia, or the territory west of the Missouri, is t teen within the United States than Maryland or Pennsylvania, and is not less necessary, on the principles of our constitution, that uniformity in the imposition of imports, duties and excise should be observed in the one than in the other." This would seem to go against the opinion attributed to President McKinley, and certainly is inmpatible with the declaration of the majority of the ways and means committee in the following paragraph: That the term United States in that provision of the constitution which declares that 'all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the "nited States," means and is confined to the states that constitute the fedterritory belonging to the United Stuties."

sumed by the committee, said now to be sanctioned by the president, an opinremarked that Matthews as an author- simply not fitted for the role we have

Matthews appear quite to fit the case, It was to this effect: "That question is no longer open for discussion" namely, that the United Staes has entire dominion and sovereignty over acquisitions. The government of acqui-sitions regardless of their situs belongs primarily to congress, and to such agencies as congress may establish (18 Wall, 219). Congress has full and complete legislative authority over the people of such acquisitions, territories or possessions (9 Howard, 242), All the discretion which belongs to legislative power is vested in congress in such

cases (101 U. S., 132). These additional citations are made though on examination it cannot be said that any of them meet the state-ment so clearly made by Marshall, and so exactly fitting the present case. Unorganized territories are ruled directly by congress (29 Fed. Rep., 205; 14 Pet-ers, 527; 18 Wall, 219; 136 U. S., 42; 139 The civil and political rights of the inhabitants of federal possessions are conferred by congress alone 416 How., 567; 19 How., 372), Congress has power even to banish the inhabitants of an acquisition, though the restraints of humanity and public opinon would prevent it (8 Cranch, 122; 142 U. S., 356). The power of taxation is not even limited by the right of epresentation (5 Wheaton, 825). Much of this appears to have little relevancy to the subject. Marshall's searching analysis went directly to the point when he inquired, "What is meant by the term United States?" He was dealing directly with the question of inties, which is the matter now under discussion, in relation to our new territorial possessions. A point of inquiry also is, whether, if congress authorizes for them what we know as territorial organization and territorial governnent, the status will be changed, and the constitution then take effect. Even on this point the opinion of the ways and means committee implies a nega tive. To this conclusion has the inordinate desire to "protect protection" brought the minds of men. If the policy and doctrine are sound we should shut ourselves up at home and never turn our eyes towards the sea,

DISHEARTENING.

The news from Washington is very liscouraging. The Nelson interview must be true to this extent, that the president has begun to weaken as regards the tariff problem in the dependencies. He even talks of denying the open door to other powers at our Phil-

The Hepburn pronunciamento is also very unsatisfactory-almost humiliat-ing. The idea that we should treat Great Britain cavalierly in this matter, ignore the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and treat the Nicaragua canal as a military project, is provincial in outlook and medieval in spirit.

As if this were not enough, the ad-ministration shows signs of being in a panic through fear of adverse votes in sympathy with the Boers, congress is afraid to do anything at all lest campaign material be supplied the democrats, and all plans for the Nicaragua canal seem to be thrust one side in order to permit its friends and foes to indulge in mutual recriminations over responsibility for its defeat. Those wh want the canal neutralized accuse their opponents of defeating the whole project by insisting on fortifications, and those who want it nationalized say the Hay-Pauncefore treaty will be death. There are evidently some who would rather have no canal at all than have it nationalized, and others who would rather have none at all than have it neutralized. In this demoralization of its friendly forces, the enemy makes good the opportunity to step in

In another column we discuss the constitutional aspect of the Puerro Rico to the multitudes recorded in history, tariff problem. It is a question oper to argument. But on the question what justice requires no argument is possible. Puerto Rico had free trade with Spain-now we propose to tax her paltry production in order to placate certain protected interests, presumably on every quadrennial subscription list of the republican party. It is indefensible,

Who is to be enriched through this spoliation of the trusting people of Puerto Rico, who gladly welco sovereignty in the summer of 1898 and have been sitting in poverty, ruln and uncertainty ever since? In 1895 the 16land exported:

Total\$14,020,498

Who, then, is to be the beneficiary of this rape of Puerto Rico? The coffee trust, the tobacco trust, or the sugar trust, or all three? If this is not inhumanity, what is it?

Another opportunity to do a great deed is in connection with the neutralization of the Nicaragua canal. A champion of nationalization says that if the canal is not to be a military highway, there is no object in building it. No greater mistake could be made The object of the canal is a contribution to the commerce of the globe and the comfort of humanity. To make it a great, open, neutral highway, free on payment of charges necessary for its maintenance, is a conception worthy of our best traditions and aspirations To make it a mere national preserve is ot only impossible, but, in the eye o enlightened mankind, contemptible,

A world-wide calamity and a nation al disgrace will be denial of the open door at Mantia. What will honest men everywhere have a right to think of us, if, after demanding the open door on the malmand of Asia, and receiving mpt and cheerful acquiescence even from Russia and Germany, we coolly proceed to close the door at Manila? semi-official announcement has repeatedly been made at Washington that our requests relative to the open door in Asia have been coupled with the intimation that it was our purpose to confer the same freedom at Manila. What can the president be thinking of, to tell Henry Loomis Nelson that he means to disayow all that Secretary Hay has done in this respect and com nit us to the unspeakable idiocy and

infamy of double-dealing? dependencies, neutralization of the caeral Union, and does not cover also nal and the open door at Manila. It could be borne if some reasonable and honorable compromise were made, Yet in support of the position as- looking toward complete justice a little later. But if the administration is going to give up the whole ground in deion by Justice Matthews (136 U. S.) is spair, and congress is going to fly in Of course, however, it will be panic from its duty-why, then, we are

in shame at our incapacity for broad policies and international relationships.

MARTYRDOM FOR THE RIGHT.

Publication of the correspondence beween Mr. Henry Watterson, editor of he Louisville Courier-Journal, and the officials of the Louisville & Nashville railroad is a painful exhibit. It is esecially painful to the newspaper men of the country.

The Louisville Courier-Journal is one of the high-minded newspapers of the United States. Its misfortune is that it is published in a community not worthy of it. It is a journal of high ntelligence. Therefore it has been an uncompromising gold-standard journal, But the democratic party, with which it has been associated, was and is far below it in the scale of intelligence, culture and knowledge. The Courier-Journal refused to support Bryan, It lost immensely thereby; for the narrow and intolerant type of mind that supported Bryan and Bryanism boycotted everywhere. Its position was one that enlisted the sympathy of all the large-minded newspaper men of the ountry. Through stress of the business situation, and as means of retrieval of its

fortunes, the Courier-Journal ceased to fight the democratic party and turned in for support of Goebel, the Goebel party and the Goebel election law; or perhaps it would be more accurate and just to say that it supported Goebel and the Goebel party, in spite of the Goebel law, which it had most vigor-ously denounced. It supported the Goebel party, moreover, in spite of the declaration of that party for free coin-age of silver, which hitherto it had opoeed; and Blackburn has been elected as a sliver senator, as a result of that campaign, without protest from the Courier-Journal, though it had hitherto pposed him.

Now we have this correspondence be ween Mr. Watterson and the officials of the Louisville & Nashville. Mr. Watterson's letter makes painful readng. It has two features that are esecially marked. One is the assertion that the Goebel ticket would certainly be elected, for under the Goebel law the result was not left to chance. other feature is the disclosure of the fact that the Courier-Journal's course was decided by the opposition of other newspapers, which it was assumed were waging "a war of extermination" on the Courier-Journal. Having lost already the support of the democratic party, through its course of rectitude, the Courier-Journal felt that it could not stand and ought not to submit to this new attack; so it went over to the Goebel faction, in the hope of reinstatement in the favor of the democratic party.

It has been, and it is, a hard situation for such a newspaper. The Courler-Journal, starting right, and pursung the right course with intelligence and courage, had been casting its pearls before swine, who turned to rend it. Reconciliation with the Bryanized democratic party was necessary to prevent its destruction. So it was driven to the support of Goebelism. It is a situation that has for years appealed for sympathy to the honorable newspaper men of the country. It proves that no newspaper can be much better, much higher, in intelligence, than the community in which it is published. An ignorant and furious party spirit will coerce, silence or de-stroy it. Here is proof that the question whether a newspaper will be able to maintain sound principles, or not, must depend very largely on its environment. Every intelligent, honoraole and high-minded newspaper must wish to be saved from the ordeal through which the Louisville Courier-Journal has been compelled to pasa, and from which, unfortunately, it is not yet clear. It is another case, added of martyrdom for the right.

BACK TO THE COW.

A letter from Albany, in another column, should be read by every farmer in Oregon. It shows the possibilities of dairying, from evidence derived from experience. Herein lies, there is the best reason to believe, the best source of profit to our farmers, many of whom are confessedly unable to grow wheat at a profit, with prices as they are now. The Oregon farmer seems to be turning to dairying; to diversify his in dustry, restore the fertility of his soil and balance his accounts. Dairying makes a smaller charge upon the fertility of the soil than any other branch of agriculture, and nets the largest re urn for efficient and economical man The difference between it and exclusive wheat-farming was sharply contrasted by Dr. James Withcombe in an address delivered before the recent meeting of dairymen at Alny. A ton of wheat worth \$15 takes fertilization in the form of potash nitrogen and phosphoric acid to the value of \$7 47 from the soil. This is a proper charge against the crop, as the fertilizers must be replaced by their commercial equivalents, the present market value of which is \$7 47. A ton of butter produced on the farm is worth \$500 and takes but 20 cents' worth of fertilizer from the soil. A ton of butter nets the farmer 33 1-3 times as much as a ton of wheat, and taxes the ertility of the soil only one-twentyfifth as much as wheat does.

No part of the world is so admirably adapted to extensive dairying as that section of Oregon west of the Cascade nountains. Equable climate and abundant food supply enable us to manufacture a pound of butter or cheese more cheaply than our most active competitor, the Middle West. But it must not be inferred from the existnce of these natural advantages that dairying is an indifferent occupation, It is a science which calls for watchful and kind treatment of animals and regularity and uniformity in milking, fee ng, weighing, testing and marketing 365 days in the year. Neglect soon results in impairment of the capital in vested, which is followed in its turn by failure. The first essential is a herd of the best cows of large milk flow and richness of butter fat. The second is conomic feeding, which is the groundwork of profitable production. If possible, the food charge per cow, per day, The only right thing to do in these should be kept close to 10 cents, or matters is to give free trade with the \$38.50 a year. If the farmer will give to dairying the care and attention it demands, success will attend him; if he cannot do this, his success will be prob ematical.

Aside from the present movement, dairying has made rapid progress in Oregon in recent years. In 1899 we produced enough butter for home consumption and had 300,000 pounds for export. Manufactures of butter tip is sparcely to be named with Mar- undertaken in the world. We are fit cheese increased from \$2,097,436 in 1897

shall. Nor does the citation from only to sit at home and hide our heads to \$2,207,070 in 1898 and \$3,172,347 in 1899. Milk production other than that used in making butter and cheese, was valued at \$1,693,000 in 1897, at \$1,825,000 in 1898, and \$2,287,222 in 1899. Total values of butter, cheese and milk were \$3,790.436 in 1897, and \$4,132,070 in 1898, and \$5,459,469 in 1899. While these figures mark only the beginnings of extensive dairying here, there is satisfaction in the fact that Oregon is now an exporter of dairy products. Its principal market is in the neighboring Pacific states, but the time is not far distant when it will be supplying a large Asiatic demand.

Dairying development has special significance for Portland. Here will be ocated the large creameries and the transportation lines will bring thousands of gallons of cream from the skimming stations along their routes to this city to be manufactured into butter and cheese. It will not make a whit of difference to the farmer whether he sells his cream to Portland or to some place nearer his farm. The profit to him will be the same, and small communities will be saved the expense of operating costly creameries. The industry will be centered at the point where the cost of manufacture can be reduced to the minimium and where the facilities for distribution are best. Portland is that point.

A process by which wood can be rendered fireproof has, it is claimed, been discovered, and letters patent upon the discovery have been applied for. substance, which embodies the discovery, is to be applied to the surface of the wood to be used for building purposes, and absorbed into the substance of the material through suction, by means of a vacuum. Wood that has been thoroughly dried after being saturated with the chemical compound, of which alum is understood to be a constituent, has refused to take fire. Textiles, it is well known, can be made fire-proof, one of the common sights at fairs and exhibitions being that of a young man applying lighted matches to apparently combustible articles which blacken in the flame but do not burn, The feasibility of the process is not. therefore, in dispute. The question is simply in regard to the cost of treatnent, Should it greatly increase the cost of wood as a building material it is not likely that it will come into general use either in making furniture and house fitments or in building materials, even though immunity from destruction by fire is thereby assured. Still there will be a wide field for its employment in the finishings of large and expensive buildings the structural materials of which are brick, steel, iron and stone; in public halls and courts, where valuable documents and records are kept, and possibly in the lighter finishings of great and costly ships. The value of fireproof timber in such construction is apparent. With the increasing use of stone, brick, steel and ron in modern architecture the danger from fire has been greatly diminished and if the wood that is necessarily used in the construction of our homes, factories, shops and offices can be rendered non-inflammable by any process that is not rendered prohibitive by reason of its cost, this danger can be still

greatly reduced. The silver dollar has its uses, even in ulk. A bank in Tonawanda, Pa., was recently threatened with a run by depositors, who had become suspicious of its solvency. The officers of the institution were prepared for the emergency, however, and when the crowd had gathered a teamster drove up in front of the bank and deposited three bar-rels on the sidewalk. These, when opened, were seen to be full of silver dollars, which the clerks carried into the bank in baskets, and the anxious depositors were invited to step up, present their certificates and get their money, That settled it. The run ceased immediately.

It is said that the only protest made before the senate committee against free trade with Puerto Rico came from tobacco-growers of Connecticut. This explains Senator Platt's resistance to free trade with Hawaii. It is an offense against the smokers of the whole country. Puerto Rico tebacco is enough but when it comes to discriminating against it in the name of the Connecticut imitation, it is time to omplain. What we really ought to have is real tobacco let in free from Cuba, and a law compelling the Connecticut farmers to smoke their own veeds.

We could not fortify the Nicaragua anal without the consent of the states through which it is to pass; and it is ost improbable that they would give their consent to an act that would so derogate from their own sovereignty. Besides, they are under treaties with European nations which would forbid them to make that concession to us. Some of our extremists boldly say that we ought to cut every objection short by seigure of the states of Nicaragua and Costa Rica and aunexation of them to the United States.

It is pretty certain that occupation of the Orange Free State by the British armies will tend to recall that state's troops from the Boer alliance and bring them to their own homes They will desire to return to their farms, look after their property and save what they can. Hence the anouncement that they are returning aleady in disorganized squads to their arms is what might be expected.

Nobody will greet the news from outh Africa with more genuine joy than President McKinley. Every batle the Boers win means a few less

"Fought to a Frazzle."

Army and Navy Journal, General Lord Wolseley will have a beer opinion of "Mr." Grant's method of ar after he has had more experient imself in that line of business. General Brant, when he took command of the Inion armies, in May, 1864, dealt with a problem similar to that which now per exes the English military commanders n South Africa. He had before him an active and vigorous enemy, holding inte-tor lines and able to concentrate against his detached command almost at will He kept them so busy all along the line that each individual commander found that he had all he could do to take care of himself without assisting others. Ap-parently General Roberts has reached the conclusion that this is the way to deal with the Boars, who are able to stand off the detached British columns so long as they are acting independently. This plan of warfare means hard and persistent fighting and a long list of casualties. Be-cause he purposed it, and pursued it to a success General Grant was called a butchsuccess, General Grant was called a butch As a matter of fact he lost fewer Indians, Missouri, Michigan and Califor-

men than those sacrificed by previous commanders in the same field, who failed where he made a triumphant success. We commend his experience to the British officers in South Africa. They will find it profitable to make a careful study of the campaigns of Grant. When the army of Boora is 'fought to a frazzle,' as Long-street said the army of Lee was, just previous to the final break-up at Five Forks, the end will be at hand. The English forces are apparently occupied in preparation for an aggressive movement all along the lines, but their plans have not yet developed. If they are as persist-ent as Grant was, they will succeed as he did.

MIVART AND THE PRIESTHOOD. The Church "Bars Invasion of Faith's Domain."

The old position of the church was that

heology is not to be interpreted by science, or formed upon or modified by any light of science, but that science is to be taught only in the shadow of theology, and it must be admitted that this old theory has not been wholly given up, even yet. By the controversy between St. George Mivart, the eminent scientist, and the Roman Catholic hierarchy, in Great Bris-ain, which has led to his being denied the sacraments, despite his profession of the Catholic faith, the old conflict between fogma and individual judgment has been brought into prominent notice once more. Dr. Mivart's offense appears to have been his assertion that laymen of the Roman Catholic faith were changing their opinions or rather widening them on matters of falth, and were distinctly exercising a critical power of judgment on the expositions of the priesthood. He appears to be engaged in the effort so frequently made and which has falled with equal frequency-to reconcile the position of the church with the development of modern cience. In old times short work would have been made with Dr. Mivart, but today the church simply puts itself on what may be called the controversial defensive, Its position toward Mivart is thus set forth by the Republic, a Catholic publication in Boston, in an article plainly written by an ecclemantic. This is the substance of the exposition:

The Catholic church believes that the power of guarding the doctrines of faith involves the power of animadverting on the conclusions of scientific investigators, when such conclusions touch on faith's domain. Though a nation does not own the waters of the sea or the vessels of a foreign power, still she exercises control over such vessels as soon as they class control over such vessels as soon as they come into the waters that its around her shores The government of the United States does not own an inch of territory in Venezuela, and yet it will not allow any other nation to take a section of that republic. In like manner the church does not interfere with scientists till they begin to push their conclusions into her territory. It is only when they menaes the inheritance of faith that has been placed in her charge that she bids them withdraw. In the exercise of this authority she at times uses her infallibility. At times she does not. She did not use it in the case of Galileo, nor did she use it when she put some of Dr. Mivar's thouse its she of the same to the second of the second of the same to the second of yet it will not allow any other nation to take use it when she put some of Dr. Mivart's theo-logical articles on the findex. We should indeed feel sympathy for the distinguished cientist if some of his scientific writings had been condemned. But it is hard to feel sym-pathy for a scientist whose theological investi-gations have been consured by a board of trained theologicas.

MAGELLAN AND MONROE, Error of Those Who Oppose Neutralization of the Canal.

New York Press.

If the Monroe doctrine is to be invalidated by the neutralisting of the Nicaragua canal, then the Monroe doctrine is invalidated now by the neutralising of the

Straits of Magelian.

The two bodies of water—one potential, the other actual—will occupy under, respectively, the terms of the Hay-Paunce-fote treaty and the general law of nations. fote treaty and the general law of nations, precisely the same relation toward ourselves and our dootrines. Each will be an arm of the sea intersecting a portion of New World territory under a quasi-protectorate (or what is left of it since expansion) of the United States, but not in United States territory. Each will be, as the one now is, a means of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific cossis of etween the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States. Now, if the Monroe doctrine is to be abandoned by the free passage of the world's shipping in time of war through the one, it already has been by such passage through the other in re-peated times of war. If we surrender the Monroe doctrine by granting, as a consequence of our pledge of the neutrality of the canal, the right to foreign nations to nforce our neutrality, we have already urrendered the Monroe doctrine by con-eding the neutrality and the right to ence the neutrality of the straits. Un pubtedly we do concede that right. We sould not dream of closing the straits in ime of war, no matter how much to our advantage the fortunes of war might render such a course. We should not, be-cause the straits are a part of the sea surrounding the Western hemisphere. That is what the neutralized canal is

to be, and if the power to close it to traffic is essential to the continuance of the Monroe doctrine, then the power to urn every foreign keel, not only from th Straits of Magellan but from every wave that washes the shore of South America is essential to the continuance of the Mo oe doctrine. The mental processes which would apply the doctrine to this treaty are those of a reactionary mandarin

The Professor's Discovery. Chicago Times-Herald,

Professor Snooperleigh, the great archeologist, bent over a curious looking tone that had just been found at a depth of 33 feet below the surface of the city Evidently it had been hewn out by hu-man hands many, many centuries ago. Upon one side were five clearly defined haracters. It was there that the pro-

lown to examine.

Who could tell? Perhaps the history of se pyramids had been found at last, Perhaps the vell was about to be lifted from the past that was old at the dawn of human history. It was possible that the professor was about to place his mame upon the list of immortals,
"Ah," he said, rubbing his hands together, and addressing the young woman

the was assisting him, "this is most extraordinary. The stone, I should say, at a rough guess, belongs to the period of the 19th dynasty. But to the characters. must get to work upon them. Where "Why, professor," said the young woman, "It isn't necessary to have a key

woman, 'It isn't necessary to have a key to discover what those characters are. The first is a small t. The second is M. The third is W. The fourth t again, and the fifth H. Hera, let me write them off for you-'t-M-W-t-H.'"

The professor give one awful look and then, with a frightful yell, fied, crying: "Great heavess." The Man With the "Great heavens! The Man With the

Goebel and Taylor.

New York Press.
About 10 days before the assas of Goebel a Kentuckian in New York, who is acquainted with numerous desper ate characters in the Blue Grass coun try, said to me in the presence of several members of the Mug-House Club: "Neth-er Goebel nor Taylor gives a rap for the commonwealth of which they prate so much. Both are brave, bold, headstrong men, fired with ambition. There is but one result. Goebel will be shot then some of his partisons will bell ior." Haif of his prediction has come true. Taylor is a marked man.

Woman Suffrage Experience.

Boston Herald. It is noted that in 1899 woman sui frage bills were defeated in the legisla-tures of Massachusetts, Maine, Connecti-cut, Vermont, Illinois, Okiahoma, Arizona,

nis. Woman suffragesemendments to the constitution were also defeated by votes of the people in 1886 in South Dakota and Washington, the latter state having had a law in operation to that effect while it existed as a territory. The lasse is to be tried before the people in Oregon in June and it is significant that an association of women has been formed in this state to oppose it. The same kind of effort is be-ing made in New York and in Massachusetts; in fact, our woman suffrage friends are looking upon this latter as a rather favorable symptom. They prefer to be treated in this way rather than to encoun-ter a refusal to take their enterprise seriously, such as indifference to it has inmany cases shown.

THE KENTICKY LESSON.

It Should Be a Lesson Against Partisan Unfairness Everywhere. The democratic party, having carried the state of Maryland again, its extremists in the legislature are making an effort to "fix" the election laws so as to hold their partisan advantage and prevent the state from going against them any more. But there are conservative democratic members who refuse to be driven into the scheme. The Washington

salected to operais it. Had they obeyed him, as he thought they would, he would have triumphed even over the majority against him that had been shown at the polls. But, as men of conscience and character, they refused to perpetuate the outrage, and Mr. Goebel then turned to the legislature for what these two officials had deuted him.

The best friends of the state are those who advocate the repeal of the Goebel law and the enactment of one which shall insure a free ballot and a fair count.

It Was a Good Answer. Ida Husted Harper tells of a girl staying at her hotel, who was not only beau-tiful, but educated and clover. A hand-some fellow was paying her devoted at-tention, whenever he was sober enough to do so, and all the guests felt very anxious lest his attractive manners and lavish display of wealth should win the girl. daplay of wealth should will the gar.
One evening late she came into Ida Husted Harper's room, and settling herself
among the pillows of the couch, said;
"John proposed tonight, went down on his
kness, said I was the only power on earth
that could save him, and if I didn't consent to be his wife, he would fill a drunkord's grave." "What did you say?" asked "What did you say?" asked ard's grave." Ida Husted Harper, breathlessly. "Well," she replied, "I told him that I was not running a Keeley cure; but if he really wanted to be saved from a drunkard's grave, I could give him the address of several which I had heard highly recom-

London Clubs. London clubs ere far cheaper than ours The initiation fee in the most exclusive and fashionable never exceeds \$200, while the highest dues are only \$75. Only one charges so much as that—the Turf Club. The range among others is \$50 and \$55. With the Royal Yacht Squadron things are different. The initiation fee is \$500 and the annual dues are \$55. The most expensive clubs are those of the army and navy and the universities. For inand may a the United University the in-itiation fee is \$500, in the Oxford and Cambridge it is \$500, in the Navy and Military 2000, the Junior United Service 2000, the United Service \$160, the Army and Navy 2300.

Successful Journalism.

New York Times The foundation principle of succand respectable journalism is this: newspaper must be managed with an eye single to its own interest and must serve only public ends. Used as an instrument of any private design or ambition not tributary to its own prosperity, it suffers in character and value. It suf-fers if it be employed to exploit a fad, to grasp a nomination, or to help a spec-ulation. To the man who is born to be a journalist, and is fit for the business, the ccess and good name of his journal are higher than all of these things.

Leading Universities.

The latest catalogues of the 10 leading American universities show their respect ve registration figures as follows: Harvard, 5250; Columbia, 3729; Michigan, 3346; Yale, 2688; Pennsylvania, 2651; Cornell, 1645; Wisconsin, 2025; Chicago, 1880; Prince on, 1144; and Johns Hopkins, 622. vard also has the largest academic depart-ment, with 1897 men. Cornell leads in scientific students, with 795. Columbia's registration in medicine, graduate schools and teachers' courses is greatest, having 767, 388, and 386 students respectively.

Good Suggestions.

Kansas City Journal, The proposition of Augustus Van Wyck that the democrats ignore the money sestion in their platform is a good one hey should also ignore anti-expanvor of night schools and free bathhouses.

They Know Their Weakness.

San Francisco Examiner,
The chief obstacle in the way of securing election of senators by the people
is that there are so many men in the
senate who could not have got there if

Chicago Record.

"All this wranglin' in Washington about social precedence is ridiculous, don't you think so?" To Find Out Who's Who

"Yes; society's rank ought to be settled by civil service examination." So Entered.

Philadelphia Record.
"Shall I charge up the amount the ashier skipped with to profit and loss?" queried the bookkeeper.
"No," replied the head of the firm; "put
it down under running expenses."

Not us He Renlized It. Yonkers Statesman. Yeast-Your wife says she was shut up in the house, yesterday, all day. Crimconbeak-Well, she was indoors all day, but I can't say truthfully she was

Graciously Granted. Catholic Standard and Times. "Ah!" he sighed, "may I not hope that you will be mine forever and forever?"
"Yes," she replied, softly, "you may hope that long if you wish."

More to His Advantage. Chicago Record.

"Dickey, people should live to help one "Yes, ma; but I'd get more ple 'f you'd let me help mywelf." NOTE AND COMMENT.

Money talks, but it has no monopoly of the business. So does Bryan, The resurrection day for British ganerals' reputations seems at hand.

Smallpox patients may lack sympathy, but they are usually pitted just the sa

A popular candidate can carry a ward, no matter how heavy the vote in it may

If the news keeps coming the way it did yesterday, the Boers will have us hire a press censor.

He longed upon the battle-field. To said to England's fame, And so he straightway went and got A hyphenated name.

suggests that Prizefighter Jest ought to be able to furnish all the chin books that are needed.

An application for a chinook, made in this column Saturday morning, brought prompt response. Yet some pretend there is nothing in advertising.

driven into the scheme. The Washington Star commends them, and brings forward the Kentucky lesson; thus:

Ambitious politicians, willing to go to extremes to accomplish party ends, would do well to study the Kentucky lesson. The election law in that state which proceded the Geobel law was fair and just. It worked well for many years. Certainly the democrats had no good reason to complain of it, for they were in power under its operations continuously for more than a quarter of a century. But when they lost the state, through their own divisions, in 1896, and again in 1896, the extremites among them, with Senator Goods for leader, instead of trying to reunite the party, took advantage of a success achieved in 1897, which gave them the legislature, and passed an election law, framed for no other purpose but to return democratic majorities. The measure was so flagrantly partisan and funjust, and so in defiance of the rights of the people, that some of the severest demunciation of it come from democratic sources.

The law in operation has justified every word of condemnation spoken at the time of its passen. That Mr. Goods id not receive the had constructed, but to two of the men be had salected to operate Mr. Had they obeyed him, as he thought they would, he would have triumphed even over the majority against him left and they over the majority against him before the fact of the province of Albay.

An ex-prixefighter wishes to busines for hat an Dudley Evans appears to be what an Dudley Evans appears to be what and the sale and they are the called faghts might more property be called faghts might more prize faghts might more property be called faghts An ex-prixelighter wishes to suggest

late every day.
While ole Petrigreer is ravin' on the dark and

While old Petitigner is ravin' on the dark and bloody war.

And is spelled when he gets winded by past thethe waits from Hoar.

But while saveges is fightin' for their country and all that.

We would like to ask one question, Where is Aguinaldo at?

We were trid that like a martyr, he would head on unto death.

And would only come his fightin' when he turned up short o' neath:

That his noble love of freedom was ble sort

answer promptly "nit."
But the cause that he was lendin' seems to be a-fallin' flat. And his generals is sekin', "Where is Agul-

nalde at?" Now the Massechusetts pints is a-deculating tracts, Settin' forth that he's a hero, which is stretch-

Settin' forth that he's a hero, which is stretchin' of the facts;
For a hero keeps on fightin' when he's upagainst the games.
Though he's licked in every hattle, he keeps
fightin' just the same:
And if this here Filipline was composed of stuff
like that
All his friends would not be askin', "Where is
Againaldo at?"

With the sprinkle of snow and the fall of the mercury arrived the pretty robins those welcome harbingers of spring, who those welcome martingers or spring, who come into the city looking for crumbs about doorways and berries in the gardens. Of late years, since foreign song birds were introduced here, more attention has been paid the birds which haunt the city and nest in the gardens, and they are becoming tamer and more familiar year by year. In many places about the city cohing and other hirds have nest. the city robins and other birds have nest-ed senson after season and have had every consideration and protection ex-tended to them. Even the boys who used to throw stones at birds have, through the admonition of parents and teachers, come to appreciate the pretty little songsters, and now offer them no violence. on a block where a pair of birds build their nest take an interest in them and are pleased to see them at home in their are pleased to see trading up crumbs or gardens or yards, picking up crumbs or skilifully capturing the early and late worm, at the same time keeping a sharp lookout for dogs or cass. When snow covers the ground, many remember to throw out more crumbs for the birds, and think of the old song, "Remember the Poor," which begins: "When poor Robin Redbreast approaches the cot, and the icicles hang at the door, when the bowl smakes with something savory and hot,

A certain Washington-street store has been maintaining a telephone free to the use of their customers, and, in fact, of any who wished to use it. The action was a poteworthy exception to the general rule of selfishness that prevults the wayfarer in the same way that a free the warfarer in the same way that a free library does or a public drinking foun-tain. But anything so bright and good as this is too good to leat. People who stepped up to the 'phone Saturday to inquire how the sick ones at home were getting on or any when they would be home for dinner were greeted by the sires at "central," saying "drop your close oleans." Same hims up the nickel, please." Some hung up 'phone and with it their faith in terested benevolence, but it is to be feared many had not the moral courage to de many had not the moral courage to do this, but yielded up the nickel and tried to look pleasant. The excuse given for the change is that many persons abused the privilege, but what the true reason is will probably be known only to the proprietors and the soulless temphone corporation, whose withers must have been wring stages time to reflected on the been wrung every time it reflected on the stokelis it was losing through the free tolephone. A man gets very little in this world without paying for it, and what little he does get somebody is ly ing awake nights planning to beat him

that's the time to remember the poor.

The Lion's Whelps.

The Linn's Whelps,
Queensiand (Australia) News.
There is scarlet in his invelend,
There are scars across his face,
'The the bloody down of battle dripping down,
dripping down,
But the war heart of the Lian,
Turns to from in its place,
When he halts to face diameter, when he turns
to meet diagrams,
Stung and keen and metiled with the life-blood
of his own.
Let the funders 'ware who flout him.
When he sais the goal before him and he settles
to the pace.

to the paos. Tricked and wounded! Are we be

Though they hold our strength at play?
We have faced these things afteretimes, long ago, long ago.

Prom suntil Refiner harbor And ten thousand miles away.

From the far Canadian forests to the sounds of Millers hay.

They have answered they have answered, and we know the answer now.

From the Britains such as these, Strovm across the world-wide soin, Come the raily and the bugie note that make us

Besten! Let them come against us,
We can meet them one and all.
We have faced the world aforetimes, not 28.

vain, not in vain.
Twice ben thousand hearts he widowed,
Twice ten thousand bearts may fall.
But a million voices shower: "We are ready
for the call. for the call,

for the onl,
and the sword we draw for Justice shall not
mee its sheath again.
Nor our camera coase to thunder
Till we break their strength asunder
and the Lion's whelps are round him and the
old flag over all."