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TODAY'S WEATHERL-Occasional rain; brisk

THIS IS "IMPERIALISM."

The debate in the house on the Puerto Rican tariff is fairly under way. The substance of this bill is a proposal to remit 75 per cent of the duties on the principal products of Puerto Rico imported into the United States, Retention of the 25 per cent is a sop offered to protectionists, chiefly those interested in sugar and tobacco. This s put forward as the administration bill. It is offered as a favor or "concession" to Puerto Rico; but The Oregonian believes it is not all that is duto a people who accept the sovereignty

of the United States. The constitutional argument will comlater. Should this bill become a law the question will be raised whether the term "United States" does or does not cover this particular portion of the American empire." To quiet the alarm of our "imperialists," we remark that this expression is from Chief Justice Marshall. What odium may attach to the expression, therefore, does not belong to the present time.

But what is surprising is the fact that a great party in the United States favors expansion but shrinks from its logical results. True, the bill before the house proposes to cut off three fourths of the duty-proposes to admit that the new acquisitions are three-quarters "United States"; but to quiet the mlarm of certain "protected" interests, it would have our new possessions held one-fourth alien or foreign. We start out to extend the territory of the United States, and then, fearful of legirimate and necessary consequences we maintain or preserve some fragments of that old rotten wall of pro

This question will have to be fought out, both as to Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands. As the Chicago Journal says, "We have one set of me who want to expioit the islands for their own benefit. And we have another set who demand that if they be retained there shall be tariff barriers erected against their products-so that importation of such products shall not Interfere with their own nice little protected home business." This The Oregonian holds is "imperialism" in its verst form. If we refuse to let Puerte Rico and the Philippines trade with the rest of the country on the same terms that Alaska enjoys, we ought to pull down the flag and leave them to their own course. If we are unwilling that their people shall make anything in trade with us, we ought to leave them

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

It seems strange that the Louisville & Nashville railroad should have become involved in politics, and a target for democratic enmity, since its managers in Kentucky and its principals in New York are democrats. Possibly the origin of it was their earnestness four years ago for the gold standard. Goebel became especially bitter against the railroad, and during the past two wears the Louisville Coffrier-Journal seeking reconciliation with the democratic party, has attacked it with increasing violence. It is now asserted at Louisville that the company has decided to remove its general offices from Louisville to St. Louis, and its great muchine shops to Nashville. It is given out that the road is weary of taking the role of a horrible example, and of being the target for politicians. It is even charged that the rule in Kentucky polities has been, when in doubt throw a brick at the Louisville & Nashville. That is the case as officials of the company state it. They have con cluded, therefore, to get out of the state as much of their business as possible

These statements may not be true, but If true, they are important, since this rellroad gives employment to more men and pays more money in salaries than any other concern in Louisville It employs between 5000 and 6000 people who have their houses there, and pays wages to these workers more than \$4,000,000 annualty. This money is spent with the merchants and property-owners of Louisville, and many business establishments draw their revenue from employes. The removal of the shops and offices means the loss of at least 25,000 people to the city and state, people who are taxpayers and who support taxpayers. Giving the ompany's side of the quarrel, Louisville Dispatch declares that demagogues have-achieved office and notoriety by making virulent warfare on the corporation; it has been the iching bag of every penny politician from the Big Sandy to the Mississippi; t has been tax-burdened and annoyed by meddlesome legislation." This may or may not be true. If it is not true, sequel shows just how a grea business can be involved and destroyed by going into politics. If it is true, it strutes the danger that is sure to come to any people who permit their politicians to attack and destroy the mmerce and business of their city

The Tacoma Ledger in a labored ex-Irone being sent round to Portland for a cargo, which she falled to get at Taoma, says: "Portland still does some usiness in wheat." This is undoubtdiy true. Figures supplied by the bureas of statistics and printed in an-

other column show that Portland exported more wheat last month than was exported from any other port in the United States. The government figures for the Northwestern ports were as follows: Portland, 1,487,497 bushels; Tacoma and Seattle, 262,454 bushels. Yes, Portland still does business in wheat.

GENERAL KITCHENER'S LOGISTICS Logistics in military science means the art of moving and supplying troops in campaign. Skill and knowledge details of this sort are indispensable to a great, successful commander. on was a master of this kind of ability, which is of kin to the kind of brains that make a great rallway man ager of a trunk line with branches and ennections radiating in all directions whose various trains are expected to reach their destination and make conaection on time. Napoleon defined scintific war as the ability to scatter widely for subsistence, and to assemble rapidly for battle. General Kitchener appears to be justly credited with having exhibited superior knowledge of ogistics in his successful movement of 0,000 troops of all arms and their supply in a very difficult country.

The difficulty of transport cannot be

exaggerated. Oxen have to be emloyed, and in the heat of South Africa a comparatively short march ut-terly exhausts them. The veldt of the Orange Free State is deep sand, where PORTLAND, TUESDAY, PEB. 20, 1900 progress is slow and stifling dust om-nipresent. The Boers burn the grass wherever it is possible, so that fodder or the borses of mounted troops and artillery accompanying them and for the transport animals has to be carried. When we remember that food has to be taken for at least 20,000 men, 10,000 horses and as many or more oxen. through a country denuded of supplies, the success of General Kitchener in a single week of operations was remarkable and deserving of all praise. we remember the weeks of study and careful preparation that General Sherman gave to the logistics of his famous march from Dalton to Atlanta, from Atlanta to the sea and from Sa vannah to Goldsboro, N. C., we can appreciate the great ability of General Kitchener in moving and supplying on the march 70,000 men of all arms in South Africa at the present season.

It is easy to say that General Kitch-

ener's long experience in the Soudan-

se desert taught him all he knew, but

the problems in South Africa and the Soudan were not identical. In his Soudan campaigns General Kitchener built a railway at his leisure and only oved forward with its construction until he crossed the Atbara river, and he kept his railway so close behind all the way that, after his victory of Omdurman, his railway was soon in con section with Khartoum, His march over the desert was not nearly so difficult or trying as the present campaign in South Africa, for the camel corps makes an excellent mounted force, and Lord Kitchener's total force did not exceed 10,000 white soldiers and 15,000 Egyptian and Soudanese Arabs. When ve consider that the English railway ontrol does not extend beyond Modder River station, De Aar junction, Naauw ort and Queenstown; that the whole ovement from Modder River station Colesberg and Rensberg has been pendent upon land transport, the ccess of the British army thus far has been remarkable. There was nothing in our civil war that presented the ame difficulty of land transport when an army was compelled to leave the railway; because even when the seaon was inclement and the swamps difficult of passage, as in Sherman's winter march through the Carolinas he had nothing but the elements to enunter. He had plenty of horses and nules; the climate was not fatal to his transport, and there was no lack of water, while scarcity of water has been a great obstacle both on the advance Modder river on Kimberley and

in Buller's attack on Splonkop. It will not be many days till the Boers will be forced to let go of Stormberg and Colesberg by the flanking movement now in progress from the eastward by Dordrecht and Jamestown co-operation with the movements of the main column from Modder River station and Jacobsdal. The difficulties of this land transport through the Free tate veldt are so great that until the British regain full possession of their railway connections clear to the Orange river from the sea bases of Port Elizabeth and East London, the progress of the campaign must necessarily be slow. The railway from Modder River station to Kimberley once rebuilt and the possession of the railway lines fully regained up to the line of the Or ange river, "the jig" will be up for the Boers, for they can never hope to regain this vantage ground, and they will be forced to leave Natal and fight the English army for the salvation of the Orange Free State, for the occupation of that state means the ultimate ccupation of the Transvani, Of course Pretoria might endure a hopeless siege ust as Saragossa and Sebastopol did but if Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchner once reoccupy the line of the Orance river, the Boers will have to leave Natal and stake all in a fight for the Orange Free State.

ISOLATED TILLAMOOK.

The miserably inadequate provision nade to accommodate the Tillamook traffic in the winter time was well flustrated in the statement that a little coaster, brought into port at Asoria a few days ago with the timely assistance of a tug, forty wretchedly seasick passengers. When it is under stood that this little craft has berth accommodations for scarcely more than a dozen people, and that the floor space in her cabin will hardly accommodate forty persons packed in heads and points, like sardines, the inadequacy of the transportation facilities between the thrifty port of Tillamook and the outside world may be conjectured. The people of this isolated but populous and productive coast county are living in hopes of rallway connection with other portions of the state but it does not seem that it should be necessary, while waiting, to be con pelled to tumble over each other in seasick squads during the seven or eight hours necessary to make the dis tance between the ports of Tiliamcok and Astoria, haunted by the dreadful possibility on the northward trip of having to stand off the har for any number of hours, waiting for favorable opportunity to cross in.

It is said that the shippers in the Tillamook trade are responsible for this ramped condition of their passenger raffic, as they will not stand by a company that comes to their relief with fair prices when freight rates are cut

this, if true, is that upon these shortsighted shippers cannot be visited the entire inconveniences, discomforts and niseries of the passenger traffic in stuffy little tubs during the season in which the mountain roads are impass-able for vehicles. At present the mountains are full of snow, the mails are being carried on horseback, and pas-senger traffic is confined to the wholly nadequate coasting service indicated by forty passengers with sultable acodations for scarcely one-third of that number, Surely, the citizens of Tillamook should be able to compass their relief from these conditions if they but set themselves intelligently and harmoniously to the task.

HIS LEGITIMATE HARVEST.

The populist editor of a St. Helens paper finds fault with settlers of Co mbia county because they show little nclination to "offer a small subsidy of few million feet of timber" to secure the construction of a railroad to the Nehalem country, and prints some vords of advice as to the wisdom of encouraging the building of the road. Yet, if this editor will refresh his memory with some of the literature scattered by the "reform forces" in recent years, he may conclude that the disinclination shown by his esteemed fellow citizens is quite natural, and not to be vercome by unsupported statements about the wealth to follow in the wake

of the railroad-builder. The populist press has had for one of its principal articles of faith a belief in deviltry and rapacity of railroads. It has never spared the "ratiway mag nate." In its view, every rallway owner is a cormorant, ready to pounce upon the unsuspecting producer, eat out his substance, impoverish his country, and devour his family. Such a thing as fair treatment for non-paying railroads, or even the admission that any railroad was not waxing fat or money extorted from its patrons, has been foreign to the calamity creed. In the populist mind, the railroader like the banker, has come to typify all that is cruel, grasping and merciless. epithet is too severe to apply to a rail. road president, no aspersion too mean to be cast upon his name.

In these circumstances, it is a waste of effort to urge "people along the proposed route to tumble over one another to see who could get in with the first contract for timber," and to de clare that "the little that you may give toward this enterprise will more than quadruple the value of what you have left, even should you give away onehalf of it." The populist who talks in this way merely discredits himself. Has he not convinced his hearers and readers that railways are a device of the devil for transferring the fruits of the poor man's toll into the coffers of the idle and opulent? Then how is he to defend himself against the suspicion that he has become a tool of a rapaclous corporation? Earnest he may be and have reached a plane of common ense at last, but when he appeals for subsidies to railroads, his listeners are quick to believe he has become a min-

on of capitalism. The bare idea of giving money of mber or land to a grinding railroad is nough to arouse the hatred and combativeness of every person who marches in the ranks of the people's party. The fog of fear and apprehension envelops him. Does he not know the wretchedness and poverty of all the countries that are burdened with rallways? Has he not heard that the iron horse eats out the range and is worse on timber than sheep in the Cascade reserve? A man may not eat his cake and have it. He may not arouse dread of the railroad and then hope to see it welcomed with a generous bounty. He may not convince the simple-minded populist that a scheme will impoverish him and at the same time double his farm's value. 'Tis treason to hint that a subsidy may bring "four fold return." Hold on to your timber citizens of Columbia, rather than let a small part of it go to a railroad, to make the remainder marketable and valuable. No man may berate railroad companies for years, and then hope to e effective in a sudden appeal for fair treatment for them. Perish the thought that the iron horse bodes anything but disaster to a community! Populism is undone when it concedes that railroads mean wealth, progress and development, instead of crime, misery and despair.

AMERICAN "OUTLANDERS."

The record of life in the far north, there a city with all the accompaniments of modern civilization sprung up-literally upon a gold basis is furnished as occasion permits for the transportation of mails by The Oregonian's correspondent at Dawson, To persons accustomed to the activities of business, the monotony of the slience that pervades that region during full half the year is more oppressive than real hardship which vaits upon endeavor in that inhospitable climate in the winter son. From all indications, the rush to Nome from Dawson will duplicate in the pelimeti scramble for transportation, that of the fall rush to Kiondike in the summer and fall of 1896. Besides the attraction that each newly discovered mining district presents restless goldhunters, there is another reason for this exodus. American miners have a just and deep grievance at the Canadian government for the restrictions, taxes and general oppres siveness of the laws enforced upor

"Each new law from Ottawa," says our correspondent, "makes the lot of the prospector and mineowner more arduous." When it is remembered that these laws have from the first been much more stringent and oppressive against Americans, the "Outlanders" of the Klondike, than those against which the subjects of Great Britain re volted in the Transvani as unjust, disreason for the proposed rush from Dawson to Nome in the spring will be apparent. Either the opinion of a prominent business man of Dawson hat "unless the Dominion government makes better and more equitable laws for the government of the miners, the owls and the bats will be making nests in the business houses there after the rush to Nome is over," will be verified, or the American "Outlanders" will take a stand for their rights in emulation of the British "Outlanders" who resented the "get off the earth" attitude of the Transvaal authorities toward

That there has not been a seriou clash between American miners and petty officials of the Canadian government on the basis of the simple equity that demands everywhere a right to to run the opposition off. The pity of live and to work in an orderly, self-

respecting way, is due to the ingrained respect for law that underlies the American character, on masse. These outrageously oppressive laws should be made the subject of special inquiry at Washington, with a view to the protection of American mifters in the far north in their property and personal rights. The insolent attitude of the Canadian government, as exemplified in its treatment of American citizens in the Klondike, should have been resisted by our government from the first, inwhich the abuses have been allowed to grow from month to month, unchallenged and unchecked.

Semor Mabini, the "premier" of Aguinaldo's "government," says that when the Spaniards had control in the Philippines there was legal equality, but no way of making it practical, and that justice could only be obtained through having recourse to vile and underhand means, that race hatred pursued the Filipinos, and their lot was bad. Now come another race of white men who promise fair things, among them ultiself-government, but Mabini fears lest the immense wealth and business ability of the American syndicates may reduce the Filipinos to playing the role of mere servants and vas sals in their own land. Race prejudice he may be sure, will not depart; it is alive in full force in India, in Egypt in Madagascar, in the open ports of China, in Mexico, wherever the white man meets the man of color; and in the United States not less than elsewhere. Now the fact is that the usual method of civilization in the lands of the colored brother is to make conditions under which he must work or There are schemes of public works, and there are bondholders and educators and reformers, till he stag-gers under the burden. In this way the brown, yellow or black brother is pre vented from becoming an absent-minded beggar, for he has to have his wits about him. He must keep up with the procession, or hew wood and draw water for it. Senor Mabini, we fear, is in for it, with the rest.

The establishment of a tannery for heep pelts at Oregon City is of interest oth from the standpoint of furnishing a new resource for labor and of utilizing, to the best advantage, a very considerable product of our ranges. Each manufacturing enterprise, however small, reduces our dependence upon the finished products of other states, enourages labor of the home-building type, and marks a step in progress in our economic life. He is a churl, indeed, who, counting all of these things as value received-and excellent value at that-grudges the manufacturer the profits of his investment. It is said, to the credit of Oregon City enterprise and industry, that every man in the town and its suburbs has or can get work at wages that permit home-building and the maintenance of a family. This being true, the old ploneer town by the falls is to be congratulated upor its business enterprises, old and new, since the thews and sinews of an enduring prosperity are interwoven in the fabric of its community life.

What did Watterson mean when he said that "under the operation of the Goebel law the result was not left to chance"? Simply that Goebel would be counted in, under the Goebel law, and if the commissioners of election should fall, the legislature would not Mr. Watterson perhaps was justified in regarding it as "a dead thing." Certainly Goebel and his partisans so re garded it. They had it so set and fixed that they thought it couldn't miss. This was the source of their "calm confidence." The successor of Goebel, in the conspiracy, doesn't like to be

A few days ago the Goebel senate, in ssion at Louisville, adopted a series of autoristic resolutions on Mr. Gos bel, one of which contained this state-

As the Christ life was sacrificed to ch hatred comparing with imperial power, so this of William Goebel paid forfelt to a con tracy of monopolistic power, with m

There are many people who, while making every allowance for the language of sulogy, will be of the opin on on reading this, that it may overdo the business.

Will Clark be expelled from the sen ate? The only difference between him and most of the other senators is this that it cost him a large amount of money to get in, while it cost them smaller amounts. He had it, and could pay. But they got in through bribery the same as he. The only remedy the election of senators by direct vote of the people. It is impossible to con trol any considerable number of them, either with money or with promise of office. But members of the legisla ture-

If we are not to be permitted to trade with the new possessions, if they are not to be permited to trade with us let them go. If the greed of colonial exploiters and home monopolists is to control our policy, let us have no expansion. This is the kind of imperialsm we don't want and ought not to have.

THE FILIPINO UNDERSTOOD. Which One of Our Oregon Boys Will Recognize This Story? New York Tribune, Feb. 14.

"While I was in Manila last year," said Lesile Cortright, of San Francisco, at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, "I was the witness of many an amusing incident oceasioned by the lack of knowledge of the Spanish language on the part of our men. One day I went into Major Bell's rooms at the Hotel Oriente, and as soon as I put in an appearance the medor's orderly appealed to me to help him out with the washerman—there are no washerwoman in Manila, the work being wholly done by men. The custom there is to deliver the wash in a week, but this particular wash the major wanted returned in a hurry and had instructed his orderly to es on the Filipino when he came for e dirty linen, that it must be returned four days. The orderly, who was at Oregon country boy, knew absolutely no Spanish, eave the one word manana, which means tomorrow, and the Filipino knew no English at all. The orderly had been trying to explain what he wanted. until be was nearly distraught, and he halled my advent as having been ex-pressly arranged by the fates to help him out. After explaining his difficulty, he begged me to tell the Filipino what he wanted, but I told him the only way he could learn the language was to plunge in headlong, and that for him to extri-cate himself from his present difficulty would be better instruction and afford im more confidence in his ability to in truct or talk to a native than we month's hard study of the Spanish lan-guage. 'But,' he pleaded, 'I don't know the meaning of a single word of the bally tongue except manana, and those clothe

have got to be back here in four days. Well, I rejoined, manana will do for beginning. See if you can't raise som gillmmering of comprehension in the das ith manana as a lever.' Finding me firm in my refusal to help him, he pondered for a while, and finally striding across the room, grasped the astonished Filipino by the collar and fairly lifting him from the floor, said. Manana! Manana! Manana! Manana! Manana! accompanying each repe-tition of the word with a vigorous shake of the Filipino and a rising and emphatic inflection of the voice. The Filipino nodded his head and gave enthusiastic signs that he at last understood what was wanted, and sure shough in four days Major Bell's clean clothes were returned to him."

THE MINES OF EASTERN OREGON. Many Favorable Notices by the Eastern Press.

Many newspapers of the Eastern states are publishing very favorable articles about the mines of Eastern Oregon. Following is from the Chicago Rec ord of February 15. We reproduce it, not because it is news to readers of The Oregonian, but for the purpose of showing renders of The Oregonian what the newspapers of other states are publishing about the mines of Oregon:

Baker City, Or.—Spring is opening in Oregon, and already the flowers and peach trees are in bloom in the valleys, and in some phoses plow-ing him commenced. The winter has been a sery mild one—so mild that there has not bee now enough to get the logs out of the forest or the lumber mills. The Baker City chamber of commerce is make

or preparations for a great farmers' institute to be held in March, at which the question of to be held in March, at which the question of building co-operative creameries on the Illinois plan and the erection of one or more flour mills will be discussed and put into tangible shape. In June, also, the chamber of commerce will bold a mining convexion, which will be attended by delegates from every state in the Union. Even now people are coming in daily by the score and going our into the hills in search of the yellow metal, new strikes of which are being reported almost hourly. There was much excitement throughout the camp today when, it was reported that a vain of very rich ore had been uncovered in the group of elaims belonging to an Ohio syndicate

group of claims belonging to an Ohio syndicate and adjoining the celebrated Red Boy mine and and adjoining the celebrated Red Boy mine and the W. Waugh group. The ore is filled with streaks of free gold, and it does not take a glass to discover its richness.

Another rich strike was that made in the Golconda day before yesterday. This is the property belonging to the Englishes, of Danville, III., and is now considered the greatest mine in the whole camp. A big find was made yesterday in the Big Buffalo, Geiser's new mine, three miles out from the city. The ore body is very large, and carries splendid values. Geiser was the original owner of the Bonanza mine, which he sold last fall to the Standard mine, which he sold last fall to the Standard Oil Company for \$1,000,000. This afternoon Manager Imhaus, of the Flagstaff mine, seven miles east of the city, a property belonging to a Paris syndicate, reported that his men working on the second level had opened a 20-inoh veln of free gold, assaying on an average about \$200 a ton. It is conceded that the rush to this country this season will rival that to Alaska in 1898. une, which he sold last fall to the Standard

WHEN WILL THEY HAVE ENOUGH? Infant Industries Still Crying Lustily for the Milk of Protection.

Chicago Tribune. The Carnegie Company made \$21,000,000 ast year, and yet Mr. Carnegie is not satlafted. He wishes to get possession of Mr. Frick's interest for less than its value. The Standard Od Company has just declared a quarterly dividend of \$50,000,000, or at the rate of \$80,000,000 for the year, and yet its directors are not satisfied. They wish congress to pay subsidies to the cean-going vessels in whose earnings the have a share.

If there are any other American cor-corations whose profits were \$30,000,000 last rear or promise to be \$80,000,000 this year, may be taken for granted that the men It may be taken for granted that the men at the head of them are no more satisfied than the Carnegies and Rockefellers, and are no more scrupulous as to the methods of adding to their possessions. There seems to be no limits to the ra-

city of corporations which have been ilt up at the expense of the public by exstive tariff protection, by illegal railroad scriminations or official favoritism. The men who rule those corporations may not "want the earth," but they certainly want the United States and the abundance there-

They and their allies on land and sea are working at the entire subjugation of the government, so that they may add more illions to their present annual revenues Company, and \$80,000,00 in the case of the Standard Oil. They try to put their creatures in all

official places which touch their interests lemand subsidies for their ships.

Their demands are usually complied There are three things that are satisfied; yea, four things say not 'It is

ough. That may have been the case in the old lebrew days. Today there are the Standard Oil Cor pany, the Carnegie Company, the sugar trust, the International Navigation Comcany, and other colossal corporations which overshadow the government itself and are

never satisfied. When will they have enough?

Profits of a Protected Industry.

Chicago Record.

Evidently the "infant-industry" argument for high protective duties is nonger applicable to the steel business onger applicable The allegations in the Frick-Carnegie suit indicate that what was once regarded as an infant is now a mighty glant, with profit-making abilities, that are simply tremendous. Frick's bill, as summarized by his attorney, William McCook, makes hese assertions:

these assertions:

The business from 1882 to 1800 was enormously profitable, growing by leaps and jumps from year to year, until in 1889 the firm actually made on low-priced contracts in net pecits, after paying all expenses of all kinds, \$21,000,000. In November, 1898, Carnegle estimated the net profits for 1800 at \$49,000,000, and Prick then estimated them at \$42,000,000, Carnegle valued the entire property at over \$250,000,000, and avowed his ability in ordinarily prosperous times to sell the property on the London market for \$100,000,000 or \$500.000,000,000,000,000 or \$500.000,000.

These enormous profits prove that it is time to cut down or remove altogether the high tariff duties on steel products that enable makers of those products to exact excessive prices from American consumers. The high prices for steel, which is used so largely for construction arroses, if continued, must activity serious check to the prevailing activity of business. With the n many lines of business. tariff reduced, prices of steel products no doubt would be lower, for the manufac-turers, in some instances at least, are now selling their products abroad for less noney than they exact from customers at

A Century of Migration. The New York Sun has been counting up the totals of European migration durng the century, and finds that the movment is the greatest of the kind record ed in history. In the first 20 years of th contury only 250,600 Europeans came to this country, but between 1820 and 1881 more than 17,90,000 migrated to the Amer-icas. In the last-named year alone the United States received 800,000 immigrants. Since 1882 the European outpouring to various parts of the world has been over 12,000,000 souls. Trussworthy data indi-cate that during the century Europe has been drained of 30,000,000 persons seeking to better their fortunes in other lands This number is equal to three-fifths of the total population of Europe at the time of Augustus Caesar. It represents a third nore people than Great Britain and Ire land gained in the first 80 years of century. It is greater than the total num-ber of inhabitants of the United Kingdom in 1869, and only a little less than the to-tal population of the United States in the same year. Yet this tremendous loss

seems to have strengthened Europe rather than weakened it. This unprecedented migration seems to have been a healthy expansion movement on the part of the civilizer races. Proceedy this remark-able phase of history will never be re-peated, for there remain no more such wast and fertile wildernesses in the tem-perate zone as the United States was at the beginning of the century.

The Rich Man's Stomach.

New York World.

The magnificent Metropolitan Club of this city has been obliged to make the humiliating admission that the patronage of its 1062 members is not sufficient to pay its running expenses. The announcement mysys a painful revelation of the sad

conveys a paintul revelation of the sad condition of millionaire existence. The outside world, wanting in wealth, is prone to consider riches as the source and sum of all happiness, especially of the enjoyment of the good things of life. It pictures the fortunale millionaires in an ideal existence of Capuan luxury and Sy-baritic induigence. The melancholy truth is that the average milliona're has a dis-ordered stomach, a torpid liver or a weak heart, and does not enjoy the society of his fellow plutocrats. Instead of feast-ing like Sardanapalus, he carefully lunches on graham crackers and milk. A single indulgence in terrapin and chun-pagne would probably separate him and his millions forever. He is usually in bed at 10 o'clock, with a pill box close at hand, a hot-water has at his feet and a

hand, a hot-water bag at his feet and a flannel nightcap on his baid head.

The average wage-earner in New York may earn from \$12 to \$20 a week, but he has to keep his stomach in good order to earn his money, and with his health-of oody and of conscience—he certainly gets nore fun out of life than the average mil-lenaire clubman.

Money-Giving.

Andrew Carnegie. Let a multimillionaire take his million Let a multimillionaire take his millions to the slums and call the people together, saying: "There is a wrong distribution of wealth in the world. You have not got your share. I give to each one of you his share of my millions." Let that be done in the morning, and let the millionaire return at night to see what good his action has done, and he will not find happiness, but pandemonium. Let him distribute another million and another listribute enother million and another million every day for a month, and pau-perism will increase every day. At the end of the month, seeing the result, he will wish that he could grawl and sak pardon for the harm he has done. He has done more injury in a month than he will do good in all the rest of his life He has taught the hitherto self-respecting working family that industry leading to self-support and independence has no reward beyond almstaking, idleness and de bauchery. It was this class of charit and the sums rich men give to applica and to socities in order to be relieved or the trouble of investigation, of which ventured to my that of every \$1000 so bestowed \$000 had better be thrown into

My preference for free libraries as a means of helping the swimming tenth is that libraries give nothing for nothing. In order to get benefit there the man must himself read and atudy. You cannot boost a man up a ladder if he does not do a little climbing himself. As for me given to beggars of whose needs and hab its we are ignorant, I can conceive of no use of money so well calculated to increase pauperism and demoralize

The Case in a Nutshell.

New York Commercial Advertiser, Julian Ralph has seen clearly and pu dgrammatically the great military fact liscovered by the experience of the Bos war, with which all military science mus reckon hereafter. This is that atout in firm natural or artificial entrenchi are invulnerable to frontal attack by any are invaling asset to Frontal attack by any present means of war, without slaughte of the attacking force too frightful fo human endurance. This seems a mill tary impasse. Strategy mixet escape fron it for the moment with flanking and envoloping, siege and starvation; but the permanent problem invites solution by in-vention of new and more powerful and earching artiliery. The defense has out-un the attack with invention of the magagine riffe. Invention is now called upon to restore the equation with some form of field piece or shell that shall destroy of range of rifles that fill the air with death for a mile before them.

The Usual Exaggeration.

The wealth of John L. Blair, living, red at from \$40,000,000 to \$100,000,000 Now that he is dead and the assets are red together, it is found to be about to the about to the state of the flects in part that species of vanity which makes men revel in the mouthing of large figures and to that end exaggerate the fortunes of the very rich.

Extremely Charitable.

"Do you work for the poor?" asked the hlianthropist.
"Oh, yes, indeed; indefatigably," replied
he society bud with enthusiasm. "Why,
make it a point to go to every charity ball that is given."

Held It in His Own Name. Yonkers Statesman. Crimsonbeak—Who was the first man nentioned in the Bible to have real es-ate in his own name? Yeast-I'm sure I don't know. "Why, Lot."

Has His Advantages. Columbus (Ohio) State Journal. Pilson-I don't believe there is much dif-

erence between genius and insanity. Dilson-Oh, yes, there is a heap. The lunatic is sure of his board and clothes. Appreciation.

Rosnoke Collegian Dr. Fox-What sensation arises from the contemplation of self? Bushong-The sense of the beautiful,

The Dying Filipino's Message. R. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald. A weary Filipino lay dying in the brush; He had followed Aguinaldo till exhausted

trade stood beside him while he faintly But a con

graped away,
And lingered for a moment to hear what he
might say;
The parting Plipine took his comrade by the hand, And said: "I've got through kiting like a rab

bit o'er the land. But I have a little message for some friends of mine, and you May have heard of Hoar and Mason and the grussome Pettigrow.

"Go to dear old Hoar and tell him while the tears flow from his eyes

How his speeches used to cheer me when the
clouds obscured the stdes;

Tell him how I kept his picture always very

near my heart. How when I was weary it would nerve me to another start; Go and tell poor Billy Mason not to mourn us much for me. Try to hunt up other outlets for his floods o

sympathy; Let him weep upon your shoulder, let him slob-

He muet, at ow, be detivered of the feeling "Go to Atkinson and Bryan; tell them hos

they gave me hope;
But for them I might be working—ay! perhaps be using soap!
But for what they've done to cheer me, I metad of dring now
As a run-fown, breathless markyr, might be

fullowing a plow! And when you have seen the others mourn me over there.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Puerto Eleo, it is said, is an island

Perhaps after all the best presidential am would be Barrett and Macrom.

The impression that Elkim is a slippery statesman seems to be confirmed.

The Utah congressmen carry the expansion business into their views on matri-

Some day the cruiser St. Louis will come sailing up the Chicago drainage canal and close it by force of arms.

Had Cronie been a British general, we would hear not that he had escaped, but that he retired in good order.

"I have the honor to inform you" has succeeded "I report with regret" in the despatches to the British war office.

The wise and thrifty farmer
is much personded now
He ought, in this moist climate,
To cultivate the cow.

Congress is going to hurry up and get through, not because it has any pity on the country, but because it thinks it has done enough work for its minry

There now seems to be some chance for the English poets, who manufactured a lot of "Victory" poems for the early spring trade, to dispose of their wares.

A number of persons, among them & milkman, who had gathered around the stove in a Front-street commissionsuse Saturday, when the therme was below the freezing point, after discussing everything they could think of, tackled the mule. Some one remarked that the bone in a mule's log was solid, and that started a discussion which lasted for an hour and became so warm that the snow on the roof melted. There being no likelihood of any decision on this important subject, and one of the diplomats having ventured the assertion that the bone in another's head was solid, it became desirable that the discussion should be stopped. The milkman, therefore, stated that he must go home, as, on secount of the cold, he would have to carry drinking water to his cows in their stalls, and he had some 50 cows to wait on. One asked how much a cow would drink, and a Boer sympathizer said about five gallons would do a cow for one day. The milkman had some English in him and "had it in" for the friend of the Boers, so he said the idea that a cow could live with only five gallons of water per day was idiotic nonsense. He said an average cow would ertak 35 gallons of water per day. One word brought on another, and finally the friend of the Boers told the milkman that he must measure the water he gave his cown in the same measure with which he sold his milk. An immediate adjournment of the crowd was necessary to prevent

Any one who has ever attempted to extract the mest from a pecan nut of walnut and has only succeeded nine times out of 10 in inextricably mixing the fragments of the shell and meat, despite every precaution taken, cannot fail, on secing a confectioner's window filled with plies of the meat of pecans and other nuts, to wonder how they are extracted wholesale in such perfect condition. The Scaler will tell one that it is done by machinery, but this only makes one anxious to know what kind of machines are used and how they do the work so well. The human hand, since "man grew a thumb, for that he had need of it," has been considered the most wonderful of machines, and it may be so, as it makes so many other and more delicate and exnot machines, but who with his hunds was ever able to get the meats out of a dozen pecan nuts in auccession whole or with hands aided by teeth could succeed in getting the meat out of half est without at the same time eating half the shell? In eating the plebelan "go most people will lose about half the meats, which slude the fingers and teeth n some way, but the machines turn out in perfect condition and by the bushel the ments of pecans, wainuts, pinenuts, peanuts, almonds, filberts, Brazil nuts, etc. It may be stated that there is no evidence that the armor-plated bickorymut or shagbark has as yet been successfully negotiated by the machine, and the human hand, aided by nutcrackers and nut picks, have still something left. to do in the way of extracting the meater from these hardest of muts.

An Example. New York Journal.

If you want to know the difference be-tween expansion and imperialism, look at Puerto Rico. It was expansion when we welcomed that island, less than two years ago, as a part of the United States, and promised its people a share in our liberty and presperity. It is imperialism when the epublicans in congress propose to reguldi-tic those promises, shut the Puerta ate those promises, shut the Pustes Ricans out of our markets and tax them without their conse

That Park School Principal. The mighty "professor" sat snug in his des. While the echool ma'sma were jutiently teache ing:

And how he could get in a presching. He had been to each room and a joke perper He had sired himself down in the hall; His spirits were low-with delights he

No victim appeared for his gall. He had gianced through the text-becks and made his selection. Of new riddles to spring the next day;

He had canvased again the chance of sicetion, Should Friend Righer get out of the way. He had fetched out his book and registered And when he had tried the last gag,

And placed a blue mark to each see When he deemed it essential to nag.

But pleasure may doy, and power may pall, Even tyrants from essui may suffer, Professors may sometimes have need of a haid, Like a commomphice, average dutter.

So when the petition to sak for release From lessone came in to this Titan. This "thoughtful professor" it greatly did please:
His wit now had something to bits on.

To decline the request as a gentleman should, With a kindly regret, was in season, But to teachers or children this principal would Scorn to remise politeness or reason.

And the mountain in travell at last was delivared.

And the mouse was a lumerous gem. Twee two hours inter the pupils all shivered At the poor paltry joke of "A. M."

One would think that a pedagrapus short as in Would at least have a heat without flaw;

But the pupils and public observed with a start That his "neither" was followed by "be". When next be exerts his extravegunt humor, take this little lock of hair.

Unto Petligrew, the grussome, as a token, as a And his grummar he means, if we credit the

And assure him that, in dying, I awarded him | Some papil to get to review.