### The Oregoman.

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TODAY'S WEATHER.-Parily cloudy, with sometional rain; southwest to northwest winds.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26

Some of the hest and brightest men in Oregon are contributors to today's Oregonian. They write as Democrats concerning the mooted reorganization of their party, and the general air of candor and solicitude for the country's swelfare that pervades these utterances bespeaks for them, as they should receive, the thoughtful consideration of every citizen. The Oregonian is not given to mincing words in political discussion, and has small patience with mischievous doctrine. In its strictures upon those responsible for the finan-cial heresies and unpatriotic proposals offered by the Democratic party in the recent campaign it did not and does not now desire to be understood as making war upon our Democratic brethren as individuals, but as politicians. Therefore we have asked for these expressions of opinion, and welcome them to our columns as the sincere efforts of men who love their country and love their party, and would have the party in the best position to serve, through its triumph, the welfare of the country. The letters make pretty good reading, and as political dissertations they will com-pare favorably with anything that uld be turned out by the general run of Oregon Republicans. Some of them have made some high scores, and their average is something no Republican orator need despise.

In a friendly way, however, let us notice that the Democrats do not accept responsibility for defeat on behalf of platform or candidate, but attribute it to the error of the people. Republicanism, according to Judge Burnett, stands for iniquitous centralimation, and Democracy for beneficent separation. Dr. Welch tells us that the present principles and the present w are just as they shoul Mr. Hazard makes sure that the trouble in 1900 was "the failure of a large mass of the voters to comprehend thoroughly and understand the Importance of the Issues," and Judge Bennett's explanation is that prosper-Ity "paralyzed the wisdom of the peo-Colonol Myers avers that "true Democratic principles are always right, and certainly should succeed," and Mr. Skipworth says that, "while the Democratic party stands for the masses of the people and the integrity of our governmental fabric, there is no reason why it should not be trust-The logical deduction from these positions is that the Democrats were wight and the mistake if any was made, was on the part of the people. The hope is, of course, that by 1904 the people will understand the questions better and vote right. This was the expectation of 1896 as to the result in 1900, but it falled of realization.

and the country has other things to think about; otherwise it would be interesting and profitable to consider these Democratic contentions in some detail; to show Judge Burnett the important ends that can only be reached, apparently, through "centralization" and the anachronistic nature of States Rights, now that the slavery contention has passed away; to show Mr. Hazard that the debates he treats of and the laws, proclamations and decisions of the time did distinctly recognize the powers of Congress toward acquired territory, in the precise way he fancies they did not; to suggest to Dr. Weich that the retention of the gold standard had an important part in prosperity as well as the acts of Providence. The one deplorable thing in this batch of letters is the effort of Judge Bennett to characterize a rich man's party and a poor man's party. His fine talents grospel of class hatred and the idea that the poor are to be served by dragging wn the rich. We want people divided on questions of government, and not on lines of worldly possession. Each party should be the party of rich and poor alike. They always have been til the Democrats set out to drive from their ranks every man that has anything at stake. Let us have half the rich and half the poor in each party. Let us not seek to array the people in two hostile camps, blind to habitually sold themselves to all cominciples and auxious only to injure each the other. If the Democratic party is right, its success will be best for the rich as well as the poor, for employer as well as employe. The spirit of the Paris Commune is something no Democrat should encourage in the United States.

The ways and means committee has practically decided to abolish stamp taxes on bank checks, express receipts. telegrams and negotiable instruments. rest and punishment of blackmalling means the entire population of the two private enterprise has reached its limit. po

would be better to continue them and spend the proceeds for opening the Coprovements, including storage reservoirs. No other agency can do this work so easily and well as the Federal Government.

#### LAWS ARE ONLY TOOLS.

It is easy to overestimate the potency of reform measures. The Philadelphia Public Ledger, for example, regards the success of Quay in Pennsylvania, Clark in Montana and Addicks in Delaware as "a convincing reason for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people," The logic is not con-clusive. If election of Senators by popular vote had no more to rest on than this, it would fall, because practice would be pretty certain to result in disappointment. Suppose Pennsylvania had had popular election of Senators-who would have been elected in November? Why, Quay. He dominated the state convention, he would have been nominated, and the people would have voted for him. Probably the same result would have been reached by Clark in Montana and Addicks in Delaware. Then everybody would say, Look at your election by popular vote -it's a failure." Often, to be sure, a contrary result would be reached, and the reform is worth trying for that reason. But a more important reason is the desirability of freeing the Legislature for its work of lawmaking, now gravely interfered with by Senatorial fights. The overshadowing importance of National Issues makes the chief concern of a session turn about the Senatorial election. It is worth while to try to remove this impediment, and also give the people the power once in a while to put down undesirable aspirants for the Senate.

No mere device of legislative machinery will of itself reform a popular evil. The most it can do will be to put it in the hands of the people to right their wrongs, if they really desire to do so. Take, for another example, the direct primary system, which now seems reasonably sure of enactment into law in Oregon. Veteran politicians are apt to regard it with disfavor, or at least conupt, because they think machine leadership will be apt to have its way as heretofore, except that it will be put to a little more trouble to gain its ends. There is much basis of truth in this distrust, for if the people are as content as they have hitherto been with machine rule, by the machines they will be ruled. The direct primary will not reform our politics by the voters are going to abandon the primaries to the machine as they have done hitherto, the direct primary will be as helpless to aid them as a new self-binder would be to the farmer who should turn it out unmanned in his

field to harvest his crop. The direct primary is merely a tool. The voters must use it. If they go anti-Catholic party will soon become to the primaries and exercise their strong enough in the French Chambers choice, they will get results. If they to hold the balance of power between before. And the ground of hope in the reform lies in the fact that where It has been tried it works well. Experience has shown that when they get a primary that gives them actual zens will turn out handsomely at the lationprimaries. They do it at Lincoln, they do it at Minneapolis. It stands to reason they will do it in Oregon,

# CRUSADES AGAINST VICE.

Bishop Potter is one of the most arnest and effective men in public position, and he has gone at the probem of vice in New York in a way that promises success; yet the history of such efforts is such as to inspire grave misgivings as to the value of the net results obtainable in any reform movement of this kind. The purpose of suppressing drinking, gambling and irregular sexual relations absolutely is one impossible of achievement, and Bishop Potter, we may be sure, is too wise a man to entertain it. He himself, doubtless, has in view the highly proper and practical end of destroying the infamous system under which saloons, gambiers and prostitutes secure police protection on payment of lood money to blackmalling officials. Yet in practice it is always found impossible to keep reform movements of this kind in their legitimate channel. There are always idealists and prurient Paul Prys enough in the camp to divert the enterprise from its original end to a vain and ridiculous war of indiscriminate persecution of classes mentioned, that not only ignominiously falls of its purpose, but brings on a train of incidental evils that are pretty certain to overshadow

what good is accomplished, The prurient reformer is of all things the most pestilential. He insists upon pursuing every devotee of irregular pleasure to the farthest retreat, and spreading the fruits of his excursions in the pages of respectable newspapers, where they serve to advertise the disreputable resorts and sully the imaginations of pure-minded women and youth who have no need to be informed of such iniquities. In New York the reformers drove prostitutes from their settled and recognized abodes into lodging-houses all over the city, where the irregular practice that cannot be eradicated until man is made differently was thrust incessantly under the eyes and noses of decent people. In Chicago they drove late liquorselling into the hands of "blind pigs," where convivial and social infamies were perpetrated such as no ordinary, self-respecting saloonkeeper would tolerate on his premises. In Kansas prohibition of saloons drove the liquor business into the drug stores, where cupidity and perjury combined to make worse state of public morality than existed before with licensed and police-regulated barrooms. In Philadelphia a similar crusade resulted in little more than a thorough advertisement of nearly every disorderly house in the city, and the publication in all the newspapers of a detailed statement from the reform committee, including such specifications as that on street young girls could be found who

These are disgusting facts, but they are the annals of crusades against vice which have been perverted from their tribes of prying incompetents who in-variably come to the front at such variably come to the front at such of conquering their armies in the field. and steer his crusade through still.

ers for 50 cents!

These taxes are not burdensome. It officials and open defiers of law and states." An unreasoning people must decency. Honest and conscientious enlumbia River and other internal im- attained through wise methods, among time cannot be numbered.

eve of a contest with the religious asfirmed his anti-clerical programme in a could not be stamped out. History poses to cripple the financial resources them from their educational functions. The Premier declares that the relig-000 in real estate, and as much more in personal property, and that by means of these associations the Roman power to the state. The government therefore was determined to introduce property. that the Ministers proposed to destroy lishments under the control of the religious associations by giving a monopoly of all the state offices, including also the right to practice at the bar, to all government appointments would be with yearning, and still with a measure outrageous legislation, and in its in- of baseless, hope, tolerance would not be supported by even the Protestants of France.

osing this grievous disability upon ent French Chambers are largely comist, he was too astute a statesman to Napoleon knew that France was to have the National Government apthe influence of the rural priesthood well as head of the state, had he dared to offend the Roman Catholic sentiment itself; it must be used intelligently by of France. Bismarck carried the the people. If the rank and file of Falk laws through the Prussian Parliament, but his success created a formidable Catholic party and forced him ultimately to repeal the offensive anticlerical laws. Crispi tried the same

game in Italy, with no better success The passage of such laws as those contemplated by M. Waldeck-Rousseau will be an act of persecution, and the do not, we shall be no better off than the government and the opposition, and in that event ultimately will be able to force the government to surrender on its own terms. The French anti-Catholic Ministry will find soon or late what Bismarck found out, choice in selection of candidates, citi- that in matters of anti-cierical legis-

What thou wouldst,
Thou better hadst enforce it with a smile
Than hew it with a sword.

# MENDICANCY ABROAD.

The spirit of mendicancy, detested of all self-respecting persons, permeates, it would seem, to a greater or less extent, all classes of society. At utter ports a republican form of government velled or craftlly concealed, as the case may be.

A striking illustration of the prevalence of this vice is shown in a circular recently sent out by Miss Helen Gould's secretary, specifying the number and character of the requests for money received by her in a single week. These scheduled appeals for assistance in seven days aggregated 1303, and the sums asked for amounted to more than \$1,500,000. Glancing through the document, the reader finds nearly every conceivable form of entreaty. Thrifty parents who have named their girl babies "Helen Gould" demand payment for the honor shown; a philanthropic individual desires to establish a colony in Cuba at Miss Gould's expense; brides who consider themselves entitled to a more elaborate trousseau than their fathers' purse will allow petition her for help; an alleged clergyman modestly asks for a sum sufficient to buy horse and buggy, and any number of plain, ordinary beggars ask for money wherewith to buy watches, farms, livestock, sewing machines and numerous other articles. All request an early and

favorable reply. The worst of it is that Miss Gould is daily receipt of similar appeals to their fight? bounty, while in every community men who have achieved business or political success are frequently besieged for assistance upon the simple basis that they have made money or are drawing good salaries. The socialistic plea and the Bryanic howl encourage this most audacious form of mendicancy. cause you have money and I have not, say the disciples and followers of socialism and political sophistry, Justice ignored, personal independence stified, the feeling that scorns an alms trodden ruthlessly under foot, hundreds under this tutelage have come to hang upon the skirts of industry, of capability, of endeavor, and beg shamelessly for an unearned share of the

It is said that all the fortunes in the country would melt to nothingness in a few weeks were the demands made upon them by importunate alms-seekers granted. And it may be added that the country would be given over to a saturnalia of extravagance, not to say of debauchery, in the succeeding few weeks, that would promise speedy restoration of wealth to men who know how to take care of it.

It is evident that Great Britain will find the task of reconciling the people first and commendable purpose by the of the late South African Republics Lord Kitchener, it is said, in assuming the duties assigned him as successor to deep waters of safety. The most we Lord Roberts, finds himself face to face can achieve in this matter is the ar- with the grim fact that "the enemy

of necessity be an unreconciled people forcement of police surveillance can be | Hatred of England may be outgrown in sttained through wise methods, among time; doubtless it will be, but it cannot which indiscriminate advertisement and be stamped out. Our own experience persecution of the blackmallers' vic- with the people of the South is in evidence upon this point. As part of the terrible price paid for the victory that ANTI-CATHOLIC LAWS IN FRANCE. North were objects of the intense kept the Union Intact, the people of the The present French Cabinet is on the hatred of the Southerners for a generation. Patience, toleration, magnanim sociations, behind which will stand the lity, the slow growth of years, have suforganized power of Catholicism in ficed to wear out a feeling that under France. M. Waldeck-Rousseau reaf- the circumstances was natural, and Will speech made at Toulouse before the re- repeat itself in the problem which Engassembling of the Chambers; he pro- land has undertaken to solve in South Africa, though, owing to the ignorance of the religious associations and oust and non-progressive spirit of the people with whom that nation has to deal, the process of solution will probably ous associations possess some \$200,000,- take two generations, instead of one, as in our case. Be this as it may, England is up against a problem that will demand all the sagacity of her Minis-Catholic church had become a rival ters and a sublime patience and selfsacrifice on the part of her people to solve to the credit of civilization and a law prohibiting the religious associa- the advancement of her new subjects. tions from receiving further gifts of In the meantime, the sympathy of in-The Premier further said telligent humanity is divided between the opposing elements in this matter. the vitality of the educational estab- That of the sturdy type, which insists that the ultimate good of a race is perior to the present inclinations of its representatives, is with England, while military and naval commissions, and sympathy of the sentimental, put-your self-in-his-place quality follows the those educated in strictly secular hopeless, still desperate struggles of schools. This exclusion of all but the Boers for what they, in their iggraduates of the state schools from norance, conceive to be independence,

Objection to Federal construction of It is not impossible, however, that storage reservoirs, that of its enormous Premier Rousseau may succeed in imexpense, is not whojiy candid, in view storage reservoirs, that of its enormous of the fact that it will proceed by slow Catholics, for it is said that the pres- steps, and the lands will gradually ent French Chambers are largely com-posed of agnostics. Despite the fact be 75,000,000 acres of arid land held by that Napoleon was at heart a material- the United States Government which is subject to reclamation through irrigarefuse to arrange the Concordat with tion, and the expense of doing this is the Papacy, which is enforced today, placed at \$150,000,000. The scheme is strongly Roman Catholic in sentiment, propriate from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 and that he could not afford to have a year, through its river and harbor legislation, for this purpose of buildagainst him. He remembered that it ing reservoirs and irrigation channels, was the priesthood that stimulated the through which the waters of the overterrible revolt of the Vendean peas- flow seasons may be stored and distribantry against the Pirst Republic, and uted over the arid region as needed. he wisely consented to the Concordat, It would be idle to deny that improvealthough he would have preferred to ment of this magnitude will not endeclare himself head of the church as hance the value of the land \$2 an acre.

> Just now, when we are printing so many letters on both sides of the "common-point" controversy, and Christian Science, and the reorganization of the Democratic party, is perhaps as appropriate a time as any for us to reproduce this delicate tribute from the Condon Globe;

The Oregonian denies free speech dependent thought to any man who disa-ces with it. . . The Oregonian is a bigot; is self-righteous; it arrogates to itself all e virtue and wisdom and concedes nothing those who differ with it.

One reason why The Oregonian has got along in the world is because it has opened its columns to free speech from early everybody, with a latitude rarely excelled among newspapers. So we cheerfully give space to the Condon man's utterance about free speech, well persuaded that he will be just as regardless of facts as he was before.

President McKinley does well to enumerate the open door in China as a policy indorsed by the people on election day. In full sympathy with him, doubtless, are the Southern States, which now petition Secretary Hay to redouble his efforts for the open door, variance with the principle of personal independence which underlies and supports a republican form of government door, but it hopes to see it maintained. it crops out in thousands of "get-somehere is, of course, intolerance,

The internal revenue tax on cigars will be reduced 60 cents a thousand This reduction is useless. The manufacturers are able to pay it. The consumer will not be benefited; and if he were, he can well afford to pay this small tax on his luxury. Yet we shall be told there is not money enough to open the Columbia River at the dalles or to build the Nicaragua Canal.

Andrew Carnegie, with all of his striving and yearnings after the luxury of dying poor, has still, it is said. nething like \$200,000,000 standing be tween him and the honorable death which he craves. He will have to redouble his activities in the way of disbursement. Otherwise the grim messenger is likely to find him unprepared.

By all means let John L. Wilson have Cabinet office. His labors for Repub lican harmony in Washington are only equaled by he exertion for the gold standard by which Mr. Hermann earned his place in the Land Office.

So Ontario is after the Malheur not alone in this matter. Dozens of Courthouse again. It is well, What wealthy people in this country are in is a Legislature without a county-seat

#### A CONSERVATIVE UTTERANCE. Reclamation of Arid Lands Must He Done by Congress.

New York Evening Post.

the clouds; private enterprise concerns

itself only with schemes for present gain,

not with those of permanent benefit to

mankind.

Both political parties are committed to this policy in their latest National platforms. Much has been done already by private enterprise, and much preliminary work has been performed by the Depart ment of Agriculture at Washington in the way of surveys of reservoir sites and forest preservation. This great work must be proseduted until the last acre of sand and sagebrush that is susceptible of irrigation is brought under the reviving inluence of water. The country will not be satisfied with anything less. It is with. in the range of sound finance to make this work pay for itself. It is the very basts of the whole proceeding that the Government should lay out its work in such way as to get back every dollar that Minstealppi. it expends, either by sale of the water or by sale of the land after the water is collected for cultivating it. The question may be asked, why not allow private enterprise to carry on the work which it has already begun? The answer is that private persons cannot control the sources of supply. Private enterprise cannot prevent the cutting of timber on mountains which hold the moisture that falls from

Another and more convincing reason why the National Government should solve the problem, instead of leaving it to individuals and corporations, is that

It has, on the whole, been a losing bustness. It has falled financially for reason which would not be operative against the Government. The causes of failure are stated by Mr. Elwood Mead in the last year-book of the Department of Agriculture. One of these is the necessarily long delay in securing settlers for the land to be irrigated, during which time interest on the investment remains un paid. Connected with this, and of same general nature, is the fact that the settlers on new lands are generally poor men, who cannot pay for the water the first year, or until they have become forehanded by the sale of crops. A third cause of fallure is the expense of littgation over water rights and land rights. Still another is the difficulty of acquiring title to the land to be irrigated, much of it having been previously acquired in one way or another by speculators who would do nothing for its improvement All these difficulties would be surmounted by the Government. They stand as a perpetual deterrent against further private enterprise.

#### VICE EVERYWHERE. Chicago Seeks to Rival New York in Advertising Its Evils.

Chicago Journal.

During the National political campaign
must ended the Journal spoke with some frequency on the subject of official rascality in New York. Its utterances in that connection were actuated principally by a sense of New York's importance as a political factor. The voice of the first city of the Nation is not the voice of the Empire state, because the state itself is not in sympathy with the city, and votes against it. Nevertheless, the municipal corruption of New York under Tammany against R. Several and a several and the grave of New York under Tammany rule was a National scandal, and deserved attention when the graze of the country was focused upon it. The corruption has had its rebuke. The gorge of the New York voter has risen. Decent government is promised and the discredited Croker is turning his face toward his English refuge. So much having been accomplished in New York, it is time to scrutinise the necessary on the promises of engineers whose records of achievements are the highest in the branches of engineering needed, and orders them to these islands. They have to go. The increased hazard of have to go. The increased hazard of necessities for reform nearer home.

The scriptural symbol of the mote and the beam has an added force when considered in connection with any Chicago criticism of New York corruption. If we were temporarily blinded to the situation to have no weight with the Army officer.

He has shown himself competent at home, when were temporarily blinded to the situation.

were temporarily blinded to the situation within our own gates by the greater notoriety of the Eastern gang of despoilers, there is no reason at present existing against the removal of the dust-cloud. The government of Chicago is honey-combed and permeated with a system of thievery and rottenness every whit as iniquitous as the thievery and rottenness of the rule of Croker or Tweed. The people may have winked at it in years gone by. The time has come to face it and obliterate it. and obliterate it.

There is no necessity for nice phrases or the mincing of words. There is not a department of the city government under Harrison that is not festering and rancid with evil. Gambling flourishes. Every one knows it. The Mayor himself maintains toward that particular form of vice an attitude of affected ignorance that is childish and absurd. The gamblers pay for "protection"; that is, for license to

lobody denies it. Vice stalks rampant. Crime goes un unished. The crook steals and the harlot

operate. That also is a notorious truth.

struis. Both pay wretched tribute to their taskmasters for immunity. Who will deny that they do? Saloon-keepers sell whisky after hours, in open violation of the law. They could not do so for five minutes without offi-cial connivance. They obtain immunity by paying for it. The profit of the law-breaking is shared by those that permit it. Everybody knows it. Nobody de-

Emanating from the City Hall there is a network of petty corruption and black-mail that throws a hood of menace over companies and individuals. The Journal is in possession of facts to substantiate this statement. Private citizens who have feit the "touch" of the "fine worker" are not averse to telling of the experience after it is over. There is a Washingtonstreet shopkeeper who could not secure the passage of an ordinance permitting him to alter the construction of his prem-less until he had paid somebody \$300. Franchises are audtionable. Privileges are bestowed on individuals able to pay. The keynote of the system is plunder. The darkest shame of all is the tax levied upon vice. Vice pays for a tolerance that adds to the stain of the vice itself.

May'r Harrison personally is honest. weak, because he permits himself to be made the too, of men schooled in every device of trickery and skin. For that reason he is not the man to head an hon-est city government. New York has evidenced her determination to toss her bag rescale out. Chicago shukes hands with New York through the distance and pledges herself to do likewise. We need a uscoleaning. We will have it in the

Colorado's Lynching Iniquity. A henious punishment inflicted by a law-less mob puts every member of that mob on the same moral plane with the victim it tortures to death .- Utica Herald-Dispatch.

It seems the Governor of Colorado, the Sheriff, and the people generally sanction a deed which would shock any other community of savages on earth.-Rochester Outraged law and a horrified moral

sense demand the punishment of the men responsible for the barbarous killing of the free.-Detroit Journal. Lynch law is a rough and violent cure of defects in our system of government, and lynch law cannot be put down by denunciation, but by strengthening the popower.-Pittsburg Chronicle-Tele-

Another negro burned at the stake! Another blow struck at law and order! Another triumph of the wild justice of revenge! Another proof that some are not so far from the barbarous cruelty of the Middle Ages!-New York Evening Sun. The right to criticise the lawless acts of Southern communities for taking the law into their own hands and to condemn Chinese outrages upon hated foreigners in, to any the least, impaired by such ocourrences as this application of lynch law in Colorado.—Syracuse Herald.

Spareribe and samericant, a glass of milk a please of Roquefort cheese, and a portion of plum-pedding. It's better to be careful of plum-pedding. It's better to be sook."—Pack.

Helpful Suggestion.—"I wish I could think of some new and unusual Conjetuna present to ourrences as this application of lynch law in Colorado.—Syracuse Herald.

# Will Always Bankle.

New York Commercial Advertiser. The official vote in Mississippi discovers what a weapon this and four other states have put into the hands of those that want to reduce representation in Congress to the basis of qualified electors. The to the basis of qualifies account. The vote was 51,705 Democratic, 5785 Republican and 1864 Populist, 59,506 in all. These 39,000 votes elect seven members of Congress. The population of Mississippi in 1890 was 1,389,600. In the 14th New York district, with a population of 257,578, one member of Congress was elected this year. member of Congress was elected this year by a vote of about 65,000, neglecting the scattering candidates; or some 10,000 more than chose seven members of Congress in Mississippi. This is a condition of in-equality and injurtice that will rankle continually in the American mind, whatever fear there may be that to take any specific remedy proposed would perhaps make a bad matter worse.

Biggest Nugget In a little book on "Gold Nuggets," by T. J. Hurley, it is shown that the coun-try which holds the record for the biggest and richest gold nuggets is not Califor-nia. Australia, the Transvasi, nor the nia. Australia, the Franaval, nor the Klondiks, but North Carolina. For size, value and quantity the Reed mine in Cabarrus County, North Carolina, is far ahead of all rivals, and mines in Montgomery County in that state have also produced some famous nuggets. The Reed mine has produced nuggets weighing 25 pounds. If pounds, if pounds, if pounds, see nounds as the county see the county see the county of a bounds. unds, 5% pounds, two of 5 bounds sech.

two of 2 pounds each, 5 pounds, Ph. pounds, two of 2 pounds each, and one of Ph. pounds each, and the Transvani produce no large nugges, but Australia, Siberia and Colorado have some very respectable ones to their credit,

#### INJUSTICE TO ARMY OFFICERS.

Aggravated Case of Government Parsimony to Good Hen.

Engineering Record, Now that Congress is soon to convene, it is time to call attention to an injustice It is time to call attention to an injustice which ought to be righted at once, an injustice which is placing the United States in the position of a sweatshop operator toward a body of officers who cannot make complaint. The Government is ordering a number of members of the Corps of Engineers of the Army to serve outside the country on pay inadequate to supply more than the bare necessities of life. The pay of line officers of the supply more than the bare necessities of life. The pay of line officers of the United States is traditionally niggardly, but they have certain privileges in the way of commuting quarters and the like which, it is understood, are denied the Corps of Engineers. Moreover, mest of the line officers sent to Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines have volunteer rank higher than their regular Army grade, which enables them to draw new are which enables them to draw pay approaching more nearly to the value of their services. In the Corps of Engineers it is different, and the officer has the same rank in San Juan or Manila as in Washington, and only a slight increase in pay, about enough to meet his laundry

The injustice of this will be apparent when it is recalled that most of these of-ficers are engaged on civil as distinct from military engineering. If an engineer in private life receives a call for work in the tropi's he expects to be very well paid for the added risks to health, diminished opportunities for rational enjoy-ment and the general discomfort of a busy life in such climates; in fact, he comforts of mere existence, are supposed to have no weight with the Army officer. He has shown himself competent at home,

so he must suffer abroad.

All this would hardly be a matter to which to draw public attention were it not for the fact that many of our officers are ordered to stations where the ex are ordered to stations where the ex-pense of decent living nearly or quite equals their pay. By decent living is meant only simple food and clean sur-roundings. Some of these officers have lately been drawing on the savings of years to support their families in a healthful home in America, while the Government is putting the entire charge of enormous expenditures and its own credit for good honest work in their credit for good honest work in their hands. Their pay is far below what a private engineer would receive for similar work in the United States, and nowhere near the salary he would demand for foreign engagements,

#### White Barbarians in China.

Baltimore Sun. The atrocities committed by the troops of the allied powers in China in the plun-dering of cities, destruction of villages and promiscuous slaughter of noncombatants are a disgrace to Christian civ-ilization. The murder of missionsries by the 'Boxers' was inspired by fanatical sentiment. It was an execrable proceeding, and deserves punishment. But it was the policy of semi-barbarous Asiatics and was carried out by a low class of village ruffians, whereas the hard-hearted butcheries committed by the Western troops are ordered or permitted by na-tions that boast of their enlightenment, ethical culture, refinement and philan-thropy, and are carried out by officers and rs who pride themselves upon their superiority of race and religion

# Lord Pauncefote's Compliment,

New York World.

Lord Pauncefote is refurnishing and decorating the interior of the British Em bassy at Washington, and pays American upholstery and decorative wall papers the compilment of using them in preference to those of British manufacture. He is reported as saying that the American goods are better in quality and cost less than British goods of a similar kind. He thinks there is no denot that in this line a day or two ago, and was telling of the of manufacture the United States leads the world. This is, indeed, a remarkable compliment to be paid by the Ambassa-der of one great industrial nation to the manufacting genius of another.

Dangerous to the Party in Power. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The scheme to scale down Southern representation in the lower branch of Congress must reach frutton within a year or go over for another decade, since a

new reapportionment, based on the cen-sus of 1900, must now be made. The chances are heavily against the consummation of the scheme, not because the Democrats will have the parliamentary power to prevent it, but because the Re-publican politicians, of whom the leading one is the President himself, are pretty sure to regard the enterprise as inexpe-dient from a party viewpoint.

Badger-Charley's Uncle Benjamin died last sreek and left \$150,000. Dudley-He had to.negro, but it is probable they will go scot | Boston Transcript. pesterfay. Cawker-Oh, well, there's nothing in it.-Detroit Free Press. The Hero (as the plot thickens)-Now-is the

time to net! Voice from the Gallery-Earl 'earl We've waited long enough for iti-Tit-Bits.

His Pick.—He—I understand you have a family tree? She—Oh, yes. He—Well, the fellow who picks you will get a peach.—Philadelphia

A Light Lunch.—'I don't think I want much to eat today; my stemach isn't quite right," said the gloomy-looking man, as he glanced ower the bill of fara. "Just bring me some

surprise mamma whith this year," said Miss de Muir, wrinkling her fair brow in deep perpisa-ity. "How do you think she'd like a son-in-iaw?" hoursely whispered young Spoonamore, failing readily into the only line of thought that seemed to suggest itself.—Chicago Trib-

If I Had Gifts to Brian. S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

If I were King of Pairyland
And had the right to my
How blessings should be passed around
Down here, from day to day—
If I might give to each and all
Whatever gifts I choose—
What should I give, my little boy,
To you, do you suppose?

Not heaps of gold nor mighty ships To sail the count blue,

Not wealth to make of other boys.

The hiped slaves of you—

But rushly cheeks and sparkling eyes,

A laugh that had the ring.

Of honest pleasure in it, and

A heart for anything:

If I were King of Fairyland,
With none to say me may,
O little girl, what think you I
Should bring to you today?
Nay, I should bring across the se-From some knight-ridden strand
No mincing little "nobleman"
To ask you for your hand! To ask you for your hand!

I would not raise up exitie walls
Where you should be the Queen.
But I would let you play with dolls,
Still arthem and sevens,
And I would put within your heart
The everlasting grace
That lifts a werean out and learns
An angel in her place.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A student of Princeton was killed the other day-while he wasn't playing football!

It is not that the French love Kruger more, but that they love the English

A new cave has been discovered in the Black Hills. Here is a fine opening for Bryan.

An Indiana bachelor lives on 6 cents a day. He doubtless looks live five times that much. Money talks, but that does not prevent

oreign noblemen from seeking the hands of heiresnes. Mr. Croker's return from England will

be an indication that Bishop Potter's work is likely to be effective.

An Ohlo man has died of cancer, due to handling greenbacks. He probably was willing to subscribe to the sentiment: O Death, where is thy sting? Attempts will soon be made by Califor-

nla merchants to put fresh asparagus on the market in London and other places in Great Britain. The California navel oranges are growing in favor in England and are being much appreciated. It is expected that California asparagus will compete with French asparagus, which is sent to England in large quantities. During the illness of the late Professor

Max Muller at the end of last year public prayers for his recovery were offered in a Hindu temple at Madras-a distinction never before given to a European. Similar services were also performed in other towns in India, including Benares, the center of Brahmanic learning and orthodoxy. When the news of his recent ill-ness reached India all the priests and pundits of Benares assembled together and agreed to offer prayers on his behalf in their sacred temple.

Among the most curious election bets on record is one made by John P. Courtney, Democrat, and Harry Wallace, Republican, two plumbers doing business in Minneapolis. The agreement was that the loser must for life cast his vote as the winner shall dictate. Courtney, who was a candidate for Alderman in the recent campaign, was the loser, and is now engaged in earnest but so far unavailing efforts to substitute some other penalty. Wallace is obdurate and swears that Courtney must in future vote the Repub-Honn ticket.

The Oregonian is in receipt of several communications from people who complain of the number of exhorters, shouters and cranks who have been holding forth on the streets of late, both by night and by day, to the annoyance of many and without any visible good resulting, and it is requested that some means of abating this nuisance be suggested. It must be admitted that the number of people who, as Kipling says, "shout and become without sense" along the streets of Portland, is becoming alarmingly large. Probably the only practicable way of putting a stop to this nuisance is for citizens to go along about their bustness and not block the sidewalks to listen to some Mormon missionary cowboy preacher, or undenominational crank. As long as such people can get a crowd to listen to them and incidentally to contribute to their support they will contraits of mankind is the fact that any one who will stand anywhere in a public place and bawl or make a noise of any kind will always attract a crowd of listeners. If people will break themselves of this foolish habit and not stop to listen to the rantings of any crank who feels it is his right to howl, the shouters will soon disappear and will no longer annoy any one. A Linn County farmer, who is some-

fun he had during the shooting seas testing the law-observing qualities of his neighbors and sportsmen generally. The game law prohibits shooting from the highway, a very proper provision, as otherwise people would drive all over the country and shoot on everybody's fields. This farmer's house and barns are near the highway, and he procured the heads of three Mongellan pheasants, placed them on sticks and adjusted them in the stubble near the side of the road, so that there appeared to be three pheasants hiding there with their heads protruding, as is the habit of these birds. Then he and hts family kept their eyes on all buggles they saw coming along the road, and he says that the result was very creditable to the evesight of all travelers, for no one passed during the season without see PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS ing the three birds, and no one who had gun falled to take a shot at them, notwithstanding the law. When the shooters heard the laughter from his house which followed their shots, they understood the joke and generally looked sheepich. He says the worst case he saw du ing the season was when a party of Portland sportsmen came along. There were three of them in a buggy, with a driver. one of the Portlanders, a boyish-looking fellow, saw the three heads, and, although the buggy was going at a smart trot, he tumbled out without waiting for the driver to slow up, landing in a heap in the road. He ran back till he could see the birds, and took a pot shot at them. He looked much surprised when he saw that none of them had been killed; but when the farmer and his wife and his daughters came out and gave him the "grand ha, ha," shouted "pot-hunter" and told him to give them the other barrel, he was much disgusted. The farmer says he has learned from experience that there are but few sportsmen who will not vio late the law by shooting from the highway or killing more birds than allowed by law, and he believes that if they were around a farm, they would shoot out of season, as they allege the farmers' boys

Thunkagiving Pessimist.

Thenkegiving day is not for me-No pleasure will I find, No gastronomic joyfulices Will induced my mind. Fit not be one of those who will Surround the featel board And aid in doing homege to The pantry's lavish hoard.

The turkey, brown and gilstening, The oysters, succe comest pie, with visions rife-The minosment per, with enable.
For me they are not meant.
Not even chicken oroquettes may
Emmars my appetits,
Nor shall the gravy form to me
A source of rich delight.

'Tis not that I'm not truly filled.
With despest that African For all the many mercies that
My walk through life how bless
No. Such a meaty bill of fare. To me a shudder brings, And do not est such things.