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PORTLAND, MONDAY, DECEMBER 3.

Accurate knowledge of the intricacles of Multnomah County politics cannot be expected from newspapers throughout the state. We shall forgive, therefore, a vote of censure passed upon Multnomah County by the Salem States-man for the reduction in real estate valuations made by Assessor Greenleaf in 1899. Whatever the fault in this transaction, it was not the Multnomah taxpayer's. Mr. Greenleaf had two objects in view-one was his own re-election, and how much sympathy he gained by the act is revealed in the fact of his defeat by Charlie McDonell. a young man without experience. The other object was a plan of the Mitchell ring, of which Mr. Greenleaf was a part, to put the Simon ring in a hole. The Simon element had limited the city's rate of taxation to 8 mills, and it was conceived good politics by the Mitchell element to make this 8-mill limit ridiculous by reducing valuations so that the resultant revenue would be For these purposes the taxpayers of Multnomah County are not responsible, and are therefore undeserving of the censure visited upon them. Perhaps we should do Mr. Greenleaf the credit of belief that valuations were too high; but, however much this conviction was shared by taxpayers, they regretted the reduction, because of their certain knowledge that it could only provoke reprisals from the rest of the state.

The Statesman discovers a short memory in its observation that no disposition to "cinch Multnomah County" ever existed before the reduction in valuation. Has it forgotten the regime of our State Board of Equalization, so called, when Multnomah County was represented by only one member, and when, despite the fact that this county was paying about one-third of the state tax, outside counties combined and put up its assessment about 20 per cent, in face of the fact that greater depression and greater shrinkage of values existed in Portland than in any other part of the state? Human nature, let us remember, is pretty much the same in city and country. No people in any part of the state are more willing to pay their just share of state taxes than is the business community of Portland. Multnomah County would be satisfied with any Board of Review not organized with an unfair combination in view. So long as a city government must be maintained here. valuations must be kept up to a fair point, or the city itself will suffer. The reduction made by Mr. Greenleaf has fallen upon the people of Multnomah County with a multitude of burdens. which they are trying the best way they can to shoulder. They trust no added punishment is in store for an offense that was not of their commission.

If alliance between ownerships of the transcontinental railroads proceeds at its present momentum, and there is every reason to expect that it will, what will become of some of our local agitations? In general, we may be sure that costly quarrels will be eliminated. The allied ownership of the transcontinentals will feel that it cannot, with its Great Northern, conduct a disastrous fight over Seattle terminal facilities with itself, as the Northern Pacific, This allied ownership will clearly see the folly of building parallel lines for the Northern Pacific, to compete in territory it already reaches with the O. R. & N. Without prejudice between routes, it will be apt to see the impropriety of haggling as Northern Pacific with itself as the O. R. & N. over the price of trackage arrangements from Wallula to Portland. It will agree with itself on valuations and cost of maintenance, perform a simple operation in percentage, and the thing is done. Questions that people lie awake nights and tear hair over now will be settled amicably then in half an our at Mr. Morgan's office, at the corner of Broad and Wall streets. Such wares as the Northern Pacific wants to haul to Portland this allied ownership will prefer to have hauled in the heapest way-that is, down the Columbia River. That is likely to be, moreover, a dark day for the "common point." So long as taxation keeps the Columbia River open to Portland, this allied ownership will see no point in hauling grain to Astoria by rail, when it can be stopped and loaded on the ship at Portland.

It is happy for many of our polithe free-silver crase has recovered.

tude they forbore from opinions. It is well they did, and it will be better for Events still are such that politics are more potent than opinions. The concinnity of the past and present shows the folly of opinions and the wisdom of having none. Several of these gentlemen want to be Senator. Only one man who offers himself to the public has convictions. Mr. Corbett has stated them clearly. Unlike other aspirants, he had them before, he has them now, and he will have them in the future. It will be seen whether he would be wiser to have none, like our little men.

UNSANITARY HABITATIONS. The recent death from typhold fever of Prince Christian Victor, of the severe Illness of the Czar of Russia from the same disorder, has led the British Medical Journal, one of the most authoritative organs of the medical profession of England, to call attention to the very marked proclivity of the royal families of Europe to attacks of this distinctively "fifth disease," and to the numerous fatalities in their ranks that have resulted therefrom. This proclivity the ordinary means of prevention are apparently powerless to ward off, it being pointed out that Prince Christian Victor, and possibly also Prince Henry of Battenberg, were inoculated against typhold on the trip to Africa, notwithstanding which both contracted and succumbed to the disease.

The predisposition of the reigning of Europe to this maindy is ascribed as largely due to the fact that their homes are almost exclusively castles and palaces, the foundations of which were laid many years ago, and which, notwithstanding intelligent and costly attempts to modernize them in the matters of sewerage, ventilation, etc., are, from a sanitary point of view, scarcely fit to live in. Modern conveniences have been engrafted, so to speak, upon these royal and Imperial residences, and they have been supplied with luxuries of every kind, but the foundations remain, reeking with the accumulated filth of bygone ages, when sewerage, as now understood and applied, was practically unknown. There are, indeed, few royal residences the subsoil of whose foundations are not reeking with the sewerage of centu-

Various attempts have been made to remedy this condition, but in the very nature of things they have been only partially successful. After the death of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales from typhold some years ago, and the subsequent almost fatal illness of his brother, the present helr-apparent to the British throne, Mariborough House, the town residence of the family, was subjected to a searching investigation, when it was found that this palace, 200 years old, was resting in a very marsh of sewage; a few years before investigation showed that Buckingham Palace, the Queen's town residence, in which the Prince Consort died from typhoid, was in a similar condition, the deadly mlasms in this case being rendered more noisome by the proximity of a metropolitan sewer, built of brick and serving St. George's Hospital, which, owing to faulty construction, was leaking in every direction. Emperor William spent an immense sum of money a few years ago in providing a new system of drainage for his Potsdam Palace, and it is said his Berlin residences stand in great need of similar attention. Windsor Castle is favored to some extent in this respect, as it stands on high ground; but it is still far from wholesome as a place of residence. The uniform good health of Queen Victoria and her gratifying length of years are due to her long sojourn each year at Halmoral and Oshealthful surroundings.

Stockholm, the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, the older portions of the Haufborg, Vienna, and the palaces at Turin, Florence and Naples. The Marquise de Fontenoy, in a recent press letter, refers to these matters somewhat in detail, adding a warning to wealthy Americans who are prone to lease English and Continental country seats of ancient construction, where the same danger from typhoid lurks in defective drainage and consequent accumulation of filth. Accurate information upon a matter at once so dangerous and so revolting in its possibilities should suffice to leave these old country seats tenantiess as far as Americans are concerned. It is doubtful, however, whether even the authoritative statements and implied warnings of the British Medical Journal will enable royalty to protect itself from its hereditary environment, these palaces, upon their noisome foundations, being a part of an inheritance from which they cannot entirely escape, in spite of their deadly influences.

OSCAR WILDE. When we remember Oscar Wilde's genius and early promise, his obscure and wretched taking-off approaches the dimensions of a tragedy. His talents were prodigious, his philosophy had ents of great utility. His prose and dramatic writings are creations of genuine power and grace. His verse has the indefinable charm of poesy. For example:

For e'er you field of trembling gold Be garnered into dusty sheaves Or e'er the Autumn's scarlet leaves Flutter like birds adown the wold,

may have run the glorious race And caught the torch while yet affame, And called upon the holy name Of Him who now doth hide his face!

Wilde's philosophy was the extreme of a sound idea. He carried too far the righteous protest against enthropement of didacticism in art. He drew men's attention to the truth, almost forgotten since the mortal part of Greece passed away, that the bestowal of pleasure is a legitimate end of poetry, painting and sculpture, music and the drama, dress and conversation. Thus be was the antithesis, needed, of the Puritan. We must not complain of his extreme position. We do the pendulum's swing; we can only ex- a question of time. pect the apostle to set out boldly the

double shield. Unfortunately, the writer and thinker is overshadowed by the unspeakable morals of the man. The sacrifice of a gifted mind on the altar of sensualism, revealed in the career of Oscar Wilde ticians, local as well as National, that is among the catastrophes of literature, wickeder than Poe's, more abom-When the malady was rampant, like inable than Villon's. The displeasure

mental exercise. With utmost solici- been just; it was certainly salutary. like him, have always cast his influ-Society's instinct of preservation rises up at such times and vows that no refuses to view the handiwork separate genius. All this Wilde knew, or should have known. He brought upon himself his own degradation.

THE CASE OF ROSS.

Those independent and accurate molders of public opinion throughout Oregon and Washington that find out what their views are on public questions so soon as The Oregonian expresses a contrary opinion are beginning to be heard from on the subject of the removal of Professor Ross at Stanford University. Having said the other day that the removal served the professor right and improved the university, we are gratified to note that our pestilential critics hereabouts who had heard nothing of the matter before bristle with defenses of Ross and are sure that The Oregonian is in this case, as always, against free speech and honest thought. We shall do these neighbors the favor of reiterating that in his enforced resignation Ross got exactly what he deserved. As head of Stanford University's department of economics, Professor Ross preached the doctrines of silverism in 1896. He preached Bryanism and socialism to his classes in direct hostility to the purpose of the founder and sup-porters of the university. He was renonstrated with in vain, and was then

very properly requested to resign. He was got rid of by Stanford University for the same reason that Brown University forced the resignation of President Andrews in 1896. When President Andrews was forced to resign his friends raised a loud outcry to the effect that Brown University had assailed "freedom of speech." This outcry was baseless. A college president or professor is free to hold any opinions he chooses, but if he teaches nomical doctrines intolerable to the

institution and those supporting it, and conflicting with the doctrines they would have taught there, he has no more business to remain in his place than a clergyman has to occupy an orthodox pulpit and preach the rationalism of Spencer or the agnosticism of Huxley. The trustees of Stanford University and the widow of its founder do not deny the right of Professor Ross to hold any opinions he pleases, but they have the clear right to say that he shall not preach them from his professor's chair at the cost of the University and with the sanction of its authority. Suppose Ross saw fit to preach socialism or nihilism, or anarchism or free love-should he be retained on the plea that freedom of speech was invaded by his removal? Free silver and Bryanism have no more scientific standing with reputable scholars and thinkers in either Europe or America than has nihilism or free love, and the

advocacy of such views by Professor

unfitness for the chair of economics in

any University outside of Laputa. Another thing that rendered Ross ersona non grata at Stanford was his militant infidelity. It used to be considered quite the correct thing for undenominational schools to be officered and facultied by aggressive agnostics. For a long time it was about as hard for the scientist to see any good in religion as for the theologian to see any good in science. The error of each imperfection has long been apparent. What Ross believed, however, is neither here nor there. It is a matter for the management of a university to determine, not what its professors shall believe, but what they shall teach, borne, relatively new palaces, and with and if they want to teach infidelity, they belong where that is wanted. Mrs. Other royal residences that are from Stanford thinks that, as Christianity a sanitary point of view unfit for hu-man habitation are those at Madrid, faith of this country, good taste, as well as sound morals, cannot abide attacks upon it in instructors of the young, who, if they have not Christianity in some of its various adaptations, will have no religion at all. The successful university, in a word, doesn't want its chairs filled by cranks. Mr. Ross seems to have been a crank of varied and multitudinous crotchets.

NO SECTIONALISM AFTER SURREN-DER.

The question whether General Robert E. Lee ever asked for a pardon has been settled by the publication of a letter written to President Johnson June 13, 1865, in which he applies "for the benefits and full restoration of all rights and privileges extended to those included in the proclamation of am-nesty and pardon." He was not individually pardoned, but under a general proclamation of pardon to all who were not under indictment he was included. General Lee, as everybody knows who has read his life by his nephew, General Fitz Hugh Lee, went into the war with great reluctance, as did Joe Johnston, Longstreet, Bragg and Albert Sydney Johnston. None of these men was a secessionist. All of them declared that, while they would feel obliged to fight with their states if they seceded, they did not favor or justify secession. Lee wrote his sister that he saw no justification for the secession of Virginia, and that he had never approved of slavery, but had considered it a great evil, from which he had always wished there was some constitutional deliverance. A man of Lee's eminence, holding such opinions, would naturally be one of the first, as was Longstreet, to recognize that the war was over, and that It was the duty of the Southern people to render obedience to the Government.

It is an interesting fact that the Confederate archives at Washington contain a letter of August 11, 1863, in which Jeff Davis refused to accept the resignation of General Robert E. Lee as commander of the Army of Northern Virginia. Lee tendered his resignation August 8, 1863, just five weeks after his defeat at Gettysburg. Lee in his letter of resignation, and Davis in his reply, make it clear that Lee desired to abandon the Civil War, since the fall of Vicksburg had made the downnot expect the truth at either end of fall of the Southern Confederacy only

It is clear, from the promptness with aspect presented by his side of the which General Lee sought for complete political rehabilitation, that he was not a man of intense sectionalism, like Davis, Toombs and General Early. He was, like Longstreet, determined, when he sheathed his sword, to keep the peace between the sections, in spirit as well as in letter. Lee survived the war only five years. Had he been granted the same length of days as his classtrue valetudinarians, they shunned visited upon his works may not have mate, General Joe Johnston, he would, clination toward it.

ence against sectionalism in the South Had Abraham Lincoln, who enjoyed them if they shall stay imperturbable. quarter shall be shown to the moral the confidence of both North and South wretch who defies its canons. The race as to his integrity of purpose, and Robert E. Lee, whose influence over from the man. It will not imperil its the Southern people was very great, ideals by giving countenance to his both survived the war ten years, it immorality through recognition of his is quite probable that many serious political mistakes on both sides would have been avolded. The dearest wish of both these Southern-born men would have been to heal the wounds of war as rapidly as possible, and with the confidence which both these men enjoyed in their respective sections, and the public respect with which both were universally regarded, they would have persuaded their people on both sides to approach the problem of re-construction with freedom from passion and prejudice, compared with the bitter strife that took place under the demagogic administration of President Johnson. Had Lee survived the war a dozen years, he would have been found with Lamar, and Bayard, a stiff Gold Democrat, for he came of conservative Federalist stock. He would no more have been a free-silverite or a Populist than Longstreet or Buckner; for, like them, he knew no sectionalism after surrender.

> "Christian Science cannot intelligently be handled by one who does not know anything of its nature," says somebody. The statement is proved both by malpractice and by mortality of the science. Healers evidently can't handle it because they don't know anything about it. The only objection to the science is that it is far in advance of human evolution. After we shall have lived a few million years more and sloughed off our physical being, we shall be all spirituality and never sick. Our great handicap is that we have lived so many years before acquiring spiritual consciousness that our ponents, perhaps criticism is likewise.

Because state money is not equally trioute it as unequally as possible. This wisdom seems to inspire certain of our wiseacre citizens. Certainly, if Marion of printed matter, and for an occas County has a graft, let us give another to Crook County. If Lane County gets a fat share, let us give a fatter one to Union or Baker. Let us remove considerations of expediency from appropriations and substitute others of profit. Let us change the purposes of legislative acts from those of govern-ment to others of gain to individuals. Our all-wise propounders of governmental function seem to labor under the idea that our public institutions serve personal instead of state objects. They confess thereby an unenviable frame of mind.

Taxpayers get more injustice out of Ross was a fair indictment of his utter tice. A backyard fracas between housewives or a squabble over a henroost is elevated to a sublime question of justice by self-seeking lawyers. Their business is to exalt molehills to mountains. Consequently their opinions about the blessed quality of un-strained justice should be balanced by others which are not charmed by business perplexities. Absolute justice is more feasible by squeiching backyard altereations than by cinching taxpayers. To be sure, a certain amount of justice is extracted by adjudication of petty squabbles, but nobody yet has been able to compute the measure of it.

Sad ghost of Jefferson! Democrats vill have a worse nightmare than the other, if they don't watch out. Republican Jefferson of the common people! A specter which in flesh made would Jefferson say, should he see a Royalist in Congress? Democrats truly should not sleep these nights. This from Hawali a Democrat! Our friends should not sleep these dark, wintry nights.

We are getting to be well educated. Farmers raise a rumpus when anything is subsidized except farming. Manufacturers do likewise when the matter of business comes up to them. Ship builders think subsidization of any industry other than theirs is opposed to public policy. It is good there is such thing as life. Otherwise we could not be educated in the school of political economy.

The Spooner bill is not as important now as it was a year ago. The election has virtually given by popular vote to the President the authority it was sought by resolution to confer upon him through Congress, and the Republican party is not under the necessity of declaring a definite policy.

Since there are thirty-three countless in Oregon, it follows logically that state bountles, appropriations and institutions would serve public interests better in one place than in another.

The Jews as Drinkers.

The Humanitarian.
The nations who are most sober at the present day, in whom this craving for excessive alcohol is least in evidence, are those who have been drinking it longest. The inhabitants of vine-growing districts heen always so, for the records of Scripare peculiarly sober, but this has not ture clearly give account of scenes of drunken debauchery among the Jewish and other Eastern peoples, which, even in our own drunken country, would be held to be disgraceful. The warnings the present day, however, the Jewish na-tion is remarkable for its sobriety, and this in spite of their being scattered abroad in all countries, and consequently under varying climatic conditions. Their poverty and squalor, in many instances, are extreme, and yet the craving to drown their sorrows in alcohol is a thing almost unknown among them. Moderate drinkers most of them are, but

the tendency to excess, the tendency to use the drug not as an article of diet and for the pleasurable sensations it pro-duces, but as a means of satisfying an inordinate and uncontrollable craving. prevails among them only to a very lim-ited extent. They have remained for ages an almost pure race, intermarriage with members of other nationalities and religious persuasions is not common among them, and the explanation of their present sobriety is that, as in the case of tuber-culosis, alcohol has worked out its own salvation by killing off, directly or indi-rectly, those who had the hereditary in-

SAVE THE TRASH.

The great Engish library economist, Edward Edwards, is responsible for the dictum, "The trush of one generation becomes the highly prized treasure of another." My appeal is in behalf of the coming generation, as well as the present, when that which may now be regarded as "trash" will be counted as treasure. That great mass of unorganized materials, some of which are constantly getting in the way of the busy worker of the present, accumulating in the counting-house and the office, or littering up the library and study at home, is largely made up of matter that if saved, would cometime be of value to the historical investigator. This is so by virtue of the well-understood fact that every scrap of writing or printing, every record of a fact, becomes, by the mere passage of time, a historical document. may be much or little as the fact it records is more or less important, and as the difficulty of obtaining it from any other source is greater or less. Now, the importance of the facts re orded depends on a variety of circum-

pate. Generally speaking, we may be certain that any material which happens to be saved will find its use sooner or later. So well grounded is this bellet that all of the great European and American libraries which collect documentary ma terials have long since abandoned as sheer folly the policy of discriminating among the papers offered. They simply receive everything. To illustrate, in looking over my bibliography of Oregon materials over my bibliography of Oregon material in the library of the Wisconsin Historical Bodety, I notice, among the pamphlets, such things as these-pamphlets of the Board of Agriculture, of the Board of Irrefeation of the Portland Board of Trade, "Portiand Illustrated," etc. City-pings from Oregon newspapers, for ex-ample, "Astoria's Gala Day," from The Oregonian, clippings from religious pa-pers containing notices of the work of the early Oregon missionaries, etc., etc. These are simply examples taken at ranquiring spiritual consciousness that our grosser nature is a fact. When we shall have reduced Christian Science from an infloent new library building erected at many have a medicine. Christian Scientists are quite proper in their arraignment of citicism. If the concept is hazy and heterogeneous for its exponents, perhaps criticism is likewise. used now by students in Pacific Coast history. Much of this matter is of the kind commonly regarded as trash, and its destruction ordinarily goes on at an extremely rapid rate. But for public institutions whose business it lect copies of everything in private collector, these things with their high value in certain lines of investiga-tion, would very soon be as completely lost to the world as though they had never existed. The above applies equally to newspapers, which if they can only be saved for a quarter of a century more, become highly important histori documents. The difficulty is to save them, a difficulty which present day collectors of Civil War papers sufficiently appreci-ate. Accidentally copies are saved here and there, which, when gotten together at great cost, may possibly make a file.

stances, practically impossible to antici-

But I desire especially to call attention in this connection to written records, of which presumably only a single copy has ever existed. Here the chances petty litigations than litigants get jus- of accidental preservation are exceedingly small. Unless special efforts are made to preserve them they are almost sure to be lost. It is for this reason that public officers are required by law to keep rec-ords and transmit them to their succes-sors in office; for this reason our court-house officers are provided with the iron mafe and fireproof vault, where current records can be kept, and the archives of the county, with their wealth of possibil-ities for local history, saved to the generations of the future to whom their value will be progressively greater and greater. In every community which p vides proper facilities for the purpose, public records are reasonably safe. I there are still in our newer states many wooden or brick courthouses, without proper vaults. In such cases it is by no means unusual to find valuable collections of records in garrets and out of the way places where they are in more or less danger from the whims of unhistorical janitors, and are always liable to be consumed by fire. I have even learned of one a unique case.

When we come to the records made by should not sleep these nights. This break-neck pace toward imperialism is faster even than they who devised the stays and balances of the Constitution apprehended. The Royalist delegate from Hawali a Democrat! Our friends duce the best care possible. I have in my possession a teacher's register covmy possession a teacher's registering the years 1858-1867 in a rural in Grant County, Wisconsin. It was res cued from the mildew and vermin of an old garret, whereas it should have been kept as a precious thing, in the office of the district cierk. But this case of dereliction is in its turn surpassed by cases, also coming under my direct observation where school districts and cities 40 years old and more, have preserved only small portion of their school records

through the regular official channels. The trouble has been that such rords have not been appreciated at the full value. The school register in my possession contains matter of the high-est historical importance, throwing light not only on the local con-ditions in that district, but also upon the general educational his-tory of Wisconsin. It is, or will be in time to come, so valuable to the student of Wisconsin institutions, that I mean to turn it over to their state historical so-

I have mentioned but a few classes of "trash." There are many more that might be mentioned. The study of history is rapidly being transformed from the merely political to the truly institutional character. We in America are no longer satisfied to have a bare sketch of the political progress of our country and our states; we know that here something more is possible, and we are demanding it. We want to know how our several institutions, the elements in the great complex of modern life, came to be what they are and how they have contributed to the total result. Therefore, the historian must study separate institutions, educational, religious, manufacturing, commercial, as well as political, and this last must be studied with a minuteness not required in the past.

All this means a vastly increased dependence upon local records and docunents of every description. If these be found in abundance, the historian can make the past live again in the mind of the present generation, and speak to it of the strivings, the successes, the fail-ures, which all life involves. It is only when studied in this careful minute way that the past can afford sure and safe guidance to the present. But when so studied history becomes the true chart by which to direct the forces of social I cannot forbear to cite one illustration

of the way in which progress in a certain line has been hindered in nearly all of our American states, on account of the fall-ure to bring forward the teachings of history, as developed in the older common-wealths. About 1830-49 occurred the zo-called "education revival," having its cen-ter in Massachusetts and its personal em-bodiment in Horace Mann. The common schools all over New England were in a deplorable state. What were the reasons? They were various. But standing out among them in perfect clearness was one which might be deemed fundamental.

That was the great evil of small districts. Every student of education saw it; It was a patent fact. The remedy was equally clear. The trouble had come about in Massachusetts and Connecticut. by their departure from the Colonial policy of township schools under a township board. The remedy lay in reversing the process, in centralizing where decentralization had wrought the evil. But it was hard to retrace the steps of the it was hard to retrace the steps of downward process, and while something was soon done in that direction, it was not till 1805 that the district system was abolished in Massachusetts, and it was still later when the fully developed town, ship system took its place. Now, it would seem that the newer states in their edu cational arrangements would have avoided this failure shown to be so pernicious in the old. But not so, Custom and habit, rather than philosophy based upon experi-tnee, controlled, and the process of division and subdivision went on in the newer states, just as it had gone on in the older with the same inevitable result. the older with the same inevitable result, the deterioration of the rural school. Then after awhile, when the evils of the system became absolutely unendurable in a particular state, the tide would turn in the other direction, the natural remedy would be applied, and always with success. Wisconsin is still struggling against the evil, although she has now been working toward the township system for many years.

I know of no more striking illustration of the fact that in the absence of a clear historical demonstration of the folly of doing so, men will reproduce the evils of the institutions familiar to them well as the good. Had the history education in our American states ! thoroughly worked out, or had it been worked out at all, when the newer states adopted their systems of education, it would simply have been impossible for such stupendous mistakes to be made. As it was, the knowledge of the evil was confined to the few, and they the men who had little influence in the making

Society everywhere needs to know its past better than it has ever known it be fore. In order to do this, the body of the people must co-operate with the investigator by saving up for him ma-terials from which alone the truth can be obtained. JOSEPH SCHAFER Department of History, University of Oregon.

STATUS OF THE CANAL.

Davis Amendment to Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Still Pends in Senate.

New York Commercial Advertiser, ill the mass of material relating his canal that has been accumulating these 10 years past has boiled down to the treaty negotiated last Winter by Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefore, the Hepburn bill, rassed by the House and pending in the Senate, the report of the Walker Commission, nearly ready to be made, and the treaty with Nicaragua and Costa Rica giving the United States control of the right of way for the canal, which the representatives of those powers in Washington are said to be prepared to make whenever our State Department is ready. Out of these-or, rather, out of the two main acts, the treaty and the bill, when each shall have been modified to fit the other—the final legislative authority build the canal will come. The treaty preceded the bill. It w

signed February 5, when the canal bill of

Senator Morgan was pending in the Senate. The Senate seemed eager to pass the Morgan bill without waiting for a treaty amending the Bulwer-Clayton treaty. It was induced to wait for the Walker report, and in the meantime Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote did their work. It gave to the United States the right reunced by both powers in 1850 to build and own and control exclusively an isthmian canal, but adopted to govern it the rules of neutralization of the Suez Canal, in the treaty of Constantinople in 1888, to which the adherence of other pow-ers was to be asked. American public opinion made no objection to the clauses safeguarding commerce in time of war and securing equality in use to all nations in time of peace; but there was outery against the prohibition of defensive works and the implied right given an enemy's warships to enjoy the same security in the canal as our own. Tes-timony of high military and naval authority that these objections were futile, since the real defense of the canal lay in sea power, did not convince, and the com-mittee on foreign affairs reported the famous Davis amendment to remove them. That added to the treaty a provismaintenance of public order.'

This amendment was reported early in March, but no action was taken o up to the time Congress adjourned. remains with the treaty as unfinished executive business in the Senate, Mean-while the House had passed the Hepburn bill. This was a simpler and clearer measure than Senator Morgan's. It is only two pages long, and empowers the President to obtain right of way from the two republics, build and protect the canal, and authorizes the Secretary of War to make contracts for its "excavation, construction, completion and de-fense," at a cost not to exceed \$140,000,000. The original draft had been modified in a report of Mr. Hepburn, February 19, by softening the authority to "fortify" to "protect" and "defend," and it was belleved by the friends of the Davis amend-ment that its reservations had brought bill and the treaty into harmony. The Senate, however, let both go over to this session, when they will come up for consideration, together with the Walker report and the treaty with the Central American states.

Give Them Four-Footed Targets.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Late reports from the Adirondacks and other hunting regions raise the question whether it is not necessary to preserve the game more strictly in order to pro vide the hunters with a supply abundant enough to save them from the present disposition to bag each other.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

The Innocence of Childhood.—Papa (reading)
—And there was a man who fell among thiswes.
Little Harry—Where? Did he get sent to the
Legislature?—Chicago Times-Herald. Different Views.—She (at football game, as player is carried off field)—Isn't it perfectly awful? He—I should say it is! Why, that fellow is no more unconscious than I am-he's playing to the gallery.—Brooklyn Life.

A Lack of Patith-Mose-Ah had mah rab-bit's foot right in mah pocket, and still she refused ma! Pete-Doan be rash, niggah! Does yo' rection yo' knows bettah what am good fo' yo' dan dat rabbit's foot does?-Puck. Spring of Conduct.—She What is it you like so much about football? He Oh, the vigorous exercise and the fight for victory. She Nonsense! You like the way we girls praise you when it is all over.-Indianapolis

Enjoyment Worth the Punishment.—"Wil-lie," said the elder sister at the juvenile par-ty, "you'll be ill if you eat any more, and then you won't be able lee go to school jomer-row," "Well," said Willie, with a sigh, "it's worth it."-Moonshine.

Boy-Please, sir, may I have the afternoon off? My grandmother is to be buried. Employer-This is the eighth grandmother you have buried since the football season opened. Boy-I know it sir. I come of a very old family, and my ancestors can't stand the ex-citement of the game. They're dying off very fast. Th. Rife.

fast.—Tit-Bits.

At one of the railway-construction works in At one of the rallway-construction works in the vicinity of the city a Roman Catholic elergyman takes a great interest in the members of his flock who are engaged at the cutting. On Saturday he saw one of them entering a "pub." and builed him, but Pat simply looked, and walked in. Waiting till he came out, the reverend gentleman accounted him thus: "Pat, din't you hear me callings" "Tes, your ravrince, I did, but—but I had easily the price of one."—Glasgow Evening Times.

The bugles and drums have ceased, have ceased, the cannon roar not on the hill;
The stillness of noon has been broken alone by the pipes of the locust shrill;
He silps from the arms of his easy chair and lies outsretched on the foor.

As he tell from his horse in his younger days and lay in the dust and the gore. The dector will come and mutter "his heart," but never a doctor can know the was killed by the builtet that wounded him once in a hattle of long ago.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Kruger defles England as effectively as a terrier behind a picket fence does a

Maybe Kruger meant to except himself when he declared the Boers will fight to the death.

> The survival of the fattest is a doctrine which does not apply to our friend the turkey.

If the Sultan says, "Call around tomorrow," it will be because he never heard of Kentucky.

Croker has been taxed in England. This s poetle justice, for he does the taxing in New York.

The I-told-vou-so man has dropped the

election and is getting into training for next Summer's yacht race. Waldersee reports he is pacifying the

country around Pekin. He should avoid getting the situation well in hand. "Four years more of the full windbag" was not a popular sentiment even in Ne-

things. When the French feel that England is sufficiently insulted, they will mark the boundaries of their country "exhibit A"

brasks, where they are used to those

and point them out to Kruger, That Zimmerman girl may have done a better job than Anna Gould, after all. Manchester is a far prettier name than Castellane, and infinitely more uppish.

The Democrats accuse the Republicans of wanting to reorganize the Democratic party, but the Republicans are perfectly willing to entrust that job to Bryan and Jones.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Congressional Record, has missed a number of issues, but we understand it is making arrangements to resume publication in the near future.

If the victims at the Stanford-Berkeley football game, last Thursday, had been players, a great many facetious people would have trenchant things to say about the mortality of the sport.

Bryan says he feels good because he retains the confidence of his associates.

Perhaps he has not heard the talk of reorganizing the party or Jones' declaration that he is out of it.

A municipal ordinance which assumed to prohibit any woman from going into a building where there is a liquor saloon, or from standing or loafing within 50 feet thereof, has been condemned as unreasonable and unconstitutional by the Kentucky Court of Appeals. It is suggested that the ordinance might valid if its operations were confined to disreputable characters, but it probably be somewhat difficult to define such characters so that the police would know whom to arrest and whom to let go. The court declares that it knows no rule of law which prohibits a well-behaved woman from going into or near a saloon, where her purpose and manner are lawful,

Some people who have read the accounts of the tremendous slaughter of deer by Indians in Wyoming have an idea that if deer are so numerous there as reports indicate they really need thinning out. Granting that the slaughter is all that has been reported, it is nothing compared to the slaughter of deer in Southern Oregon a few years ago by "skin hunters." The skin of a deer when thoroughly dried only weighs a few ounces, yet it was no infrequent thing in those days to see heavy truckloads of these skins in bales, hauled through the streets of Portland. These skin hunters killed deer by thousands, and left their carcusses to rot where they were skinned Since this killing of deer for their skins fon, also copied from the treaty of Con-stantinople, where it safeguarded the Ot-toman Empire, providing that none of the ple! A specter which in fiesh made Kings and Princes quake may rise schools, who deliberately made a bonfire some night to point its avenging finger at the sclons of Democracy. What would Jefferson say, should he see a new one. I trust, however, that this is from the eternal beef, pork and mutton, but lean deer are not worth cooking.

> President Judge Arnold, of Court of Philadelphia, has recently expressed himself very emphatically in favor of the divorce laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which are more liberal where marital infidelity is the only cause for absolute divorce, permitting the innolaws are wise and just," says Judge Arnold in a recent opinion. "I do not agree with those persons who occasionally denounce them. The hatred, misery, sin and crime, which so often flow from indissolute marriage connections, require a remedy. Wife-beaters and deserters should be deprived of the opportunity of inflicting further misery on their partners. Desertion as a cause of divorce has much warrant of scripture. In St. Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians, chapter vii, verse 15, he wrote: 'But if the unbelleving depart, let him depart. A brother or a sister is not under bondage in such cases': and commentators on the Bible have held this text to mean that desertion dissolves the marriage."

W. T. Dumes in Atlanta Journal. The veteran sits in his easy chair on his

porch at the hour of noon, And looks thro' the clouds of his long-

stemmed pipe o'er the bountiful meadows of June.

Till the fire dies out of the odorous leaves
that under their ashes are hid,
And the fire is quenched in his yet keem eye
by the drop of its tremulous lid;
Then he bods and he draums, forsetful of all
the mostrage, the crops, and the rain; -the mortgage, the crops, and the rain; For the bugies and drums of the long ago are echoing loud in his brain.

Let the bugies and drums call on, call on, shrill blast and voluminous roll; For they sound to the conflict enacted again on the field of the slumberer's soul. Although in the trenches they've moldered

away for many and many a year.

In rank upon rank, resplendent with arms, the man and their leaders appear;

For phantasy marshals those squadrons of ghosts that sweep o'er the hoof-out plain, And the keen, bright swords of the long ago are flashing snew in his brain.

Let the bugies and drums play on, play on, the scintillant sword bindes wheel; The battle runs riot in tempests of lead and terrible whiriwinds of steel;

And onward the riders thro' colur And onward the riders thro' countries of mode sweep down in the heart of the fray. The veteran borne in the midst of the charge on the back of his strenuous gray; But he falls' from his raddle, still clutching at air, and the battle is over again; By the builet that wounded him long ago today he is stretched with the slain.

The bugles and drums have ceased, have ceased, the cannon roar not on the hill. The stillness of noon has been broken alone by the pipes of the locust shrill; He silps from the arms of his easy chair and lies outstretched on the floor.

As he fell from his horse in his younger days and lay in the dust and the gore. The dector will come and mutter "his heart."

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