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TODAY'S WEATHER. -Occusional rain, with

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7.

What business is it of Government whether rivers are improved or not, arid lands made fruitful, isthmuses cut or agriculture enlightened? An old theory of government would forbid the diversion of taxes to any of these puroses; but if we examine the bases of that theory we shall find that the conditions surrounding the problem have radically changed since the theory was formed. The immemorial aspect of government to man is unfriendly. It was his oppressive master. From childhood to old age he studied and labored to weaken its power and frustrate its ambitious and insidious machinations, In most men, therefore, was born a superstitious dread of a strong government. They swore eternal war upon centralization, they looked with misgiving upon every farthing withdrawn from industry by taxation. They wrung constitutions from kings, they stroyed the divine right, they sent their rulers to the scaffold, they quarreled with royal governors, they declaimed passionately about rights reserved to the state and other rights reserved to the people, Whether government should be entrusted with any given task of magnitude, then, was a question involving vitally, if remotely, the

All this has passed away. Under a constitution and representatives chosen by the people, the division of labor etween government and private enterprise becomes one of pure expediency. Government is not a thing distinct from the people, it is only a function of the people, one of the varied forms in which the aims and activities of the race are manifested. Can we do this one thing, whatever it may be, better in our capacity as a government or brought Bull Run water into Portland as an act of government. It was do furnish such a cause. too big a job for private capital. The whole people, assessed on a basis of consumption tiffough a term of years under process of law, did the work through their legally chosen representatives. If it had waited for somebody to do it as an investment, we should still have been drinking muddy river water, except those who had perished from disease in the attempt, great enterprises, like the opening of the Columbia River or the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, or the reclamation of our arid lands, pay. They do not always pay the specific contributors, but they pay the whole interested community. The capal at the cascades of the Columbia has many times repaid saved the vast grain-growing area of the Columbia basin. The Nicaragua the world's traders to the end of time, though the taxpayers of the United of their outlay. Introduction of econ-omies of this sort into the imperfect form given us by Nature are costly but remunerative. Experience shows that very often in no other way than in its governmental capacity can society so cheaply and satisfactorily carry such enterprises to a successful end.

We must also notice, again, the pestate and city governments are put to tal wiped out of existence through porate enterprises. Numbers of great fare. This is true of the political aspect of the Nicaragua Canal and of the Government responsibility for the arid Unitarian preacher of whose religious portions of the public domain, both society Richardson was a member. land itself and the water supply. If a Government but not by private enter-

Necanicum and Ohans Rivers is another reminder that fish and game legislation must be expected at the coming session, if not in the shape of meritarious enactment, at least in forms by everybody, and died a social outcast. He was a malignant wretch, for the confessed to a prominent lawyer, in both political and predatory. The least by its was the state of the confessed to a prominent lawyer, in whose office he had once been a ciert trap and wheel men who, rumor says, have done reasonably well the past two years; and experience forbids a doubt of the customary bills—from Clatacp, restricting all fishing to the lower river, and from Wasco, making life a burden to the daring cruisers of the bar. These rival philinthropists may be trusted to prove, as usual, mutually destructive. We certainly ought to have, if we can get it, a sane and intelligible researched the daring cruisers of the had been of the daring cruisers of the hard of the customary bills—from Clatacp, with any necessary amendments, as has been suggested by the sportsmen's organization. In this the danger is that commercial interests will suffer from in commercial interests will suffer from him no cher man should in presonality, and was welcome in the best literary circles of New York and Boston. She bore hersieff always with any necessary amendments, as has been suggested by the sportsmen's organization. In this the danger is that commercial interests will suffer from him of which rising to the southward, finally comes up as the Ladrone Islands. The province of the bour class of which have not been determined. Between Guam and the Philippines to the lowest content of the finds and success the construction of the corpolation of the content of the corpolation of the corpola game fish and birds. There should be two laws-one for commercial fishingsalmon, sturgeon, etc., and the other tation. No stamps should be inclosed for this purpose.

For regulation of amateur hunting and fishing. It would doubtless be advisable to have separate legislative committees for these two distinct objects, There is an opportunity for the sportsmen to achieve something of real value, if they will prepare and secure the passage of a simple, adequate fish and game law. Only one thing is more important than this, and that is to help enforce the laws as they are now. It falls little short of a disgrace that our sportsmen give practically no aid to officers of the law in detection and pun-

ishment of deerslayers. Perhaps Librarian Leach is within For any street.

For sale in Sait Lake by the Sait Lake News

Co., IT W. Second South street.

For sale in New Oricans by Ernest & Co.,

If Royal street.

On file in Washington, D. C., with A. W.

Contents appear to be, for the first time among publications, applied to the territory then known as Oregon. Yet the Lewis and Clark work (two volumes, 1814), though printed under contract for the United States Government, was certainly a book, and "about Oregon," as well as other regions. Jonathan Carver's book, printed in 1779, contained mention of Oregon, but was primarily devoted to his travels (1776-1779), in the Lake Superior country. The Kelly book is certainly a most valuable acquisition, and repays the library's three years of persistent advertising for it. The scarcity of these early works would be cause for surprise, inasmuch as they would likely be offered to possible purchasers here whenever found by collectors, if we did not remember the small store that must have been set by such books in first few years after publication. Their editions were, of course, very small, and doubtless most persons who bought them put little value on them after perusal. Probably many an early book of Western travel that would bring \$25 today could be put to no more profitable use in 1850 than to start the kitchen fire.

> Representative McCall, who wanted free trade with Porto Rico for Massachusetts traders, doesn't want the Philippines under any programme-a urse of action which is entirely consistent with New England's historical attitude toward westward expansion, but which casts an unpleasant light over his doughty championship of justice to the Porto Ricans. Mr. McCall shows himself to have been bitten by the anti-imperialist tarantula. He is dancing mad with liberty and independence. That is, though liberty and independence are two entirely different things, Mr. McCall shows his inability to distinguish between them. Political independence is one thing, civil freedom is another. Massachusetts and Oregon are free, but they are not independent, and in the same case are Canada and Australia, Russia is independent and not free. A transfer of Abuse of power and misgovernment American colonists rebelled against was bad government. When the Fillpinos are similarly abused, will be their liberty and self-government under the United States. They couldn't get it under Aguinaldo. These are unadorned facts, and hence they are unpalatable to that geographically and otherwise

A SAD TRAGEDY RECALLED.

The announcement of the death of its cost in the transportation charges Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson in Rome recalls a sad tragedy. Nearly thirty years ago Mrs. Richardson obtained a Canal will put money in the pockets of divorce from a drunken husband, named McFarland, whose cruel abuse of her when he was intoxicated was no-States may receive no return for much torious. Mrs. McFarland subsequently was sought in marriage by Albert D. Richardson, one of the most gifted members of the staff of the New York Tribune. He had been a famous war correspondent, and had published a great warrior King of England, and the book describing his adventures as a prisoner of war, for he had been captured during Grant's Vicksburg campaign. Richardson was an able writer, an upright man, and he had been atcultarly advantageous position enjoyed | tracted to Mrs. McFarland by her suby our Federal Government for rais- perior literary ability. McFariand, ing money. There is almost no limit to hearing that Richardson was paying the millions that can be raised through his addresses to his divorced wife, the customs and internal revenue, with- swore that he would kill him. His out serious discomfort to the taxpayer. first attempt was frustrated by Rich-We are now abolishing Federal taxes ardson, who wrested his pistol from his that are not really burdensome, while grasp. Some months after, McFarland, learning that Richardson would shortly it to make ends meet, and every few marry Mrs. McFarland, sought out years see vas: sums of private capi- Richardson in the Tribune office and shot him down. Richardson lingered a whole or partial failure of great cor- few days in great agony, and before his death was married to Mrs. McFarworks are better done by government land, to whom he willed all his propfor the further reason that they have erty. The marriage ceremony was peran intimate relation to the public wel- formed by Henry Ward Beecher, and among those present was the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, the famous Liberal

Beecher and Frothingham both made given piece of work can be done by this tragedy a subject of pulpit dis-Government but not by private enterprise, or if it can be done better, more cheapity or more safely in that way, that is the way to do it. We need not be deterred by old specters of too strong governments. The people are subjects, but also rulers. In the capacity of sovereigns they are not going to oppress themselves in their capacity as individuals. McKinley is elected, which will throw much but he is not laying the foundations of a dynasty any more than Jackson did, or Lincoln, or Grant.

Discovery that oversight has left us without a close fishing season for the course, Beecher avowing his solemn

versatile pen.

THE LEGAL ENFORCEMENT OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

The Vermont Legislature on the 23d ult, rejected the local option referendum bill that had been under consider ation in both houses. The vote in the Sénate was 17 against to 12 for, and in the House it was 140 against to 92 for The sentiment in the Senate, as evidenced by polls of voters at preminent points, is opposed to the present pro-hibitory law, and the friends of local option aver that if the question was submitted to popular vote the prohibitory law would be relegated out of existence. Many legislators who see clearly the evil of attempting to enforce a law not sustained by public sentiment excuse their legislative action upon the ground that this Legislature was not elected upon the issue of prohibition or license; hence, without instruction from their constituents, they deemed it best to allow the matter to go to the next Legislature, when that issue can be made paramount in each locality. There are sinister influences which keep the law upon the statutebook, because it provides revenue for the cheap attorneys who, as city grand jurors and prosecuting attorneys, draw from it considerable annual revenue. In Vermont, under the corrupt administration of the prohibitory law, the wholesalers seem to go free. With the retail rumseller the method is a simple one of regular monthly payments in the form of \$5 or \$10 for "first offenses," which, with costs of from \$7 to \$14 in each case, make very fair pickings for the prosecuting officers. It is managed so as to have a monthly job in disposing of the cases so that the costs can be multiplied.

The Burlington (Vt.) Independent once announced that twenty-seven cases were before one Judge in one day; that the state's attorney got "travel" for 1620 miles, and that his swag for that day amounted to \$213 50. The Sheriff got \$77 58, out of the same cases, and the Justice \$60 12. Of course care is taken to record only "a first offense" in order to avoid sending the rumseller to the house of correction or driving him out of business, and so killing the goose that lays the golden egg for the official. The Independent showed from the records how a single person, "a dummy" for one of the hotels, not even the bartender, but a man of all work, inside of three months was prosecuted eight times, paying 55 or 310 each time for "a first offense." It is ate is not disclosed and probably a matter fully understood by the dealers that they must pay about so often so that the officials can have a "divvy," and that if they do that they won't be pushed enough to hurt them any. So notorious are the abuses that are made possible under the Vermont prohibitory liquor law that it was vigorously satirized by the late Charles H. Hoyt, in his piny, "A Temperance Town," which expected to pay the freight, and in discourages servile labor by developing actions of small landed propably; is full be forced to pay the freight, and in discourages servile labor by developing actions of small landed propably; is full to speculate. Perhaps it discourages servile labor by developing actions of small landed propably; is full to speculate. Perhaps it discourages servile labor by developing actions of small landed propably; is full to speculate. Perhaps it discourages servile labor by developing actions of small landed propably; is full landed propably; is discourages servile labor by developing actions of small landed propably; is full landed propably; is full landed propably; is discourages servile labor by developing actions of small landed propably; is discourages servile labor by developing actions of small landed propably; is discourages servile labor by developing actions of small landed propably; is discourages servile labor by developing actions of small landed propably; is discourages servile labor by developing actions of small landed propably. Here is the man, actions of small landed propably work for themselves and need little help beyond that which their own families supply. We can expect no millionaires to grow from such surroundings, but nelther about there be any paupers.

There is another induced which makes for co-operation, Irrigation is not and never can be an indivi prosecuted eight times, paying \$5 or \$10 sovereignty is not sufficient cause for ized by the late Charles H. Hoyt, in his by running a hot poker down its throat the inhabitants of territory to rebel. play, "A Temperance Town," which ex- as law under which a man had been sent to jall for sixty years in an accumulative sentence because he could not pay a fine of \$7000, and had to work it time for independence. They will get out at the rate of 20 cents a day. The only remedy for such cumulative sentences was through the interference of the Governor, by whom the victims of this bigoted law were generally pardoned after serving a few years,

center of population moves westward or the House of Representatives is ban centers of the status. a gradual abandonment of prohibitory laws in many states; and there is conspicuous failure to enforce them where they still exist. Maine and Vermont are both sure to follow the example of Massachusetts and Iowa and substitute local option for prohibition, which is a breeder of corruption under law wherever it exists. In Froude's history of England is told the story of the sump-tuary laws enacted by Edward IV, under which it was sought to fix the quality of diet on a man's table and the cost and cut of his clothing. Even under such imperious tyrants as this no less imperious Henry VIII, these

sumptuary laws soon fell into a state of somnoience and obsolescence. The prohibitory liquor law carries its death in its clothes. You can educate the people into moderation and decency in the matter of drinking, which is not to a large majority of the people of legal than eating in moderation. There is less drunkenness now than formerly although drink is cheap and plentiful. Laws against drunkenness and public nulsances need to be enforced against rich and poor alike, but total abstinence cannot be forced upon people by law. All such attempts have failed. The refusal to license such places does not prevent the sale. As human nature

The American trans-Pacific cable will, in the very necessities of the case,

by Richardson enabled her to live in its of which have not been determined. comfort until her literary reputation Between Guam and the Philippines the had become firmly established by her bed of the ocean is more broken than to the eastward, but no serious obstacle to laying and working a cable was found. On the route from Guam to Yokohama a submarine mountain range was encountered, one peak of which rises to within 500 feet of the surface. It was not easy to find a pass for the cable through these mountains, but a practicable route was finally located. North of this range the ocean bed slopes gradually eastward into the great Japanese Deep, which until within relatively recent years was the lowest submarine depression known.

The report is interesting as a study of the hidden landscape of the see, which, outside of any commercial reasons, will bear study and investigation.

The tramp is the father of the holdup. The genus is readily recognized by trained peace officers, and obeys orders to move on when he knows they are positive and final. Portland's present administration has done well, in the main, in keeping the community free of these menaces to life and property. Of course, driving the profession from one city to another is not a permanent solution of the problem, and perhaps not one altogether Christian or neighborly. Punishment is the only true corrective. Every highwayman possible should be shot dead in his tracks; and for those arrested the only proper destination is the gallows. The hold-up should be made a capital offense.

It is noteworthy that the Treasury reports show the voluntary retirement of over 1209 banks from the National system within the year, besides those that have falled under the law's operations. New formations under the law of March 14 are, of course, experiments. Secretary Gage shows a positive loss in the investment of circulation based on 5 per cents of 1904. It is evident we are yet far from having provided inducements sufficient to transfer our state and private banks into the National system-an end desirable on many accounts.

We invite attention to the careful discussion of Oregon's unoccupied lands, printed yesterday. The investigation there rehearsed makes it clear that among the causes of Oregon's slow growth must be reckoned that of absentee landlordism. The Legislature might appropriately nut on foot an of and colors that civilization after its own might appropriately put on foot an official inquiry into the whole subject.

Why Mr. Towns accepts the appointment for a few days' term in the Sen-

poses the inquisitorial cruelty of the good end. Let us be reminded that cruelty is no: the peculiar possession of any race or longitude. Boxers reserve their torments for their

> Suspicion that the canal procedure in Congress is partly dictated by railroad opposition is justified by experience. And yet the course taken is quite cor-The treaty comes before the bill, logically and diplomatically. Massachusetts gives McKinley 182,000

plurality. This is within 6000 of what it did in 1896. The mugwumps went for Bryan, but the young men took the gold standard and expansion

New Light on an Old Problem

New York Times. Hawali's selection of an anti-Adminis tration delegate to Congress, according to the Honolulu Bulletin, is something for which President McKinley should blame nobody but himself. He insisted upon appointing a Governor closely identified with antagonism to native, as distinguished from foreign, ideas and interests, and though he had true offended the prejudices and disappointed the hopes a large majority of the islanders, neglected to insure the political safety of the Dole faction by withholding the franchise from a part or all of their op-ponents. As a result, the new territory has struck a blow, decidedly humiliating if not particularly important, at the man and party that so recently created it. It seems that many of the Hawaiian Republiens warned the President about the nar-row limits of Mr. Dole's popularity, but their advice was not heeded, and even the to a large majority of the people of measure that was expected to win the unthe civilized world in itself a sin. dying gratitude of the natives—the grant-prinking in moderation is no more ilan effective argument against the Republicans. "Why," asked the ingenious Wilcox. "If the party honestly supports manhood suffrage, did the President appoint as Governor an opponent of that measure?" The question was obviously a pertinent one, and it had a great effect upon the suspicious and disaffected part of the islanders. The Bulletin is of the opinion that the natural tendency of the Wilcox, or independent voters, is toward Wilcox, or independent voters, is toward stands today, the saloon can be read the outcome of the election simply a proof the reminated. Better the open saloon that "these voters will not accept, without than the subterranean dive.

It is to them much what the reinstatement is to the monarchy by Cleveland would have the liberal ideals and sound principles been to the annexationists had Cleveland been successful." The attuation is cer-tainly a curious one, and it demonstrates again the beauties of consistency, the dangers of inconsistency.

Will Buddhism Come to the Front? Professor F. W. Rhys Davids, in North

Professor F. W. Rhys Davids, in North
American Review.

It would be blindness to omit in any
estimate of the position of Buddhism as a
ilving force—it is not at all improbable
that it may turn out, eventually, to be
the most important point of all—the quiet
but irresistible way in which Buddhism
is making its influence felt, quite apart
from any religious propaganda, in the
thought of the West. What Schopenhauer
said has often been quieted, but will bear said has often been quoted, but will bear quoting again: "If I am to take the requoting again: "If I am to take the result of my own philosophy as the standard of truth, I should be obliged to soncede to Buddhism the pre-eminence over the rest. In any case, it must be a satisfaction to me to find my teaching in such agreement with a religion professed by the majority of men." This would be neither the place nor the time to undertake any discussion of this utterance. It is enough to point out that Schopenhauer is in all probability, the most influential is, in all probability, the most influential philosopher among those now followed in Germany; and that the influence of Ger-many, at all events in intellectual mat-ters is ab present, if not indeed, in the ascendant, at least exceedingly powerful, it is not probable that any considerable number of people, either in Europe or America, will ever range themselves openly on the side of Buddhism, as a pro-fession of faith. But it cannot be denied that there are certain points in the Buddhist view of life that are likely to influence, and to influence widely, with increasing intensity, the views of life, of philosophy, of ethics, as held now in the West. And not only the view of life, the method also, the system of self-training in ethical culture, has certain points which the practical Western mind is not likely, when it comes to know it, to ig-nore. The present results have been brought about by the knowledge of Buddhism professed by a few isolated students. It is only when the texts have been properly edited, fully translated, so studied and summarized, that they have been made accessible to every one interested in questions of philosophy and ethics, that the full power of such truth as there is in the Buddhist theory will be felt.

It cannot be considered as at all improbable that the 20th century will see a movement of ideas not unlike in impor-tance to that resulting at the time of the Renaissance, and due, like it, to the meeting together in men's minds of two fundamentally different interpretations of the deepest problem man has to face.

Irrigation the Hope of the West. No view of irrigation can be apprecia-tive which regards it as merely an adjunct to agriculture, writes William E. Smythe, in the Atlantic. It is a social and colors that civination after its own peculiar design. It forbids land monop-oly, because only the small farm pays when the land must be artificially wat-cred. By the same teken it makes near neighbors and high social conditions. It

nor can be distribute the waters flowing through a system of canals. The result is that co-operation precedes irrigation, and is speedily woven into the entire in-dustrial and social fabric of the com-In localities which have been longest established this principle has ex-tended itself to stores, factories and banks. These things will not come sudbanks. These things will not come ba-denly to pass, but they will come be-cause the conditions and surroundings of the time and place will strongly favor, if not actually compel, the result. Such are the hopes of arid America. What other part of the world offers a fairer prospect to mankind?

A Call Upon Rev. Mr. McLean. EUGENE, Or., Dec. 4.—(To the Editor.) -In your Monday's Issue Rev. Robert McLean, of Portland, is reported to have said in the course of a sermon against evolution that 500 leading scientists of England have rejected the theory. His own words, as given in your columns, are as follows: "As a scheme for dispensing with God and Christianity it was not only with God and Christianity it was not only publicly repudiated over their own names by more than 600 of the leading scientists of Great Britain a few years ago, but propably is repudiated today by the great mass of scientists and scholars in all countries. This fad, for fad only it is, leads to insturalism," etc.

Now, it may be that 900 "leading scientists of Great Britain" have denied over their own signature that evolution is a

their own signature that evolution is a "scheme for dispensing with God and Christianity," for no one supposes for an instant that it is such, but if Mr. McLean really means to say that 600 leading scientists of England have rejected evolution, will be kindly favor us with the names of the same? Respectfully, F. L. WASHBURN.

American Motors Please the British, London Graphic From America, as usual, comes the newest invention, a steam motor-travel-ing as quietly as the most luxurious of Ing as quietly as the most luxurious of carriages, with no smell, no jar, no noise and no vibration, answering to the touch as obediently as a perfectly trained thoroughbred horse, more untiring and swifter. It was a pure delight to speed along the roads in the keen Autumn air, imbued with a sense of security and freedom. The machinery of these motors is very delicate, and will probably require very delicate, and will probably require further improvements to make it thoroughly practical; but, even at present, for amateurs, for invalids, for dilettantes, these luxuriously cushioned and absolutely comfortable carriages give the great-est amount of pleasure, and promise to be the vehicles of the future.

From "lan Hamilton's March," by Wins-

SENATOR FRYE ON SUBSIDIES.

It is quite natural that the shipping subsidy bill should be given preference over every other measure nefore Congress. America's merchant marine is growing at a pace never before equaled; every shipyard in the country is crowded with orders; new plants are coming into existence and old ones are being enlarged; seagoing vessel property has not paid such big dividends since the Civil War as it is paying now. On every hand are evidences that shipbuilding and shipowning are at present proving the most remunerative investments in which capital can be placed. Every day of this prosperity makes the appeal of the subsidy grafters appear all the more ridiculous and unjust, and lessens the probability of public alms being bestowed for such an unworthy purpose. Senator Frye's speech in the Senate contains not a single new feature. It is the same old buncombe that has seen oratorical service since the measure was first proposed.

In continuing his speech on Wednesday,

however, Mr. Frye flashed some light on a new phase of the situation. It had been asserted that 500,000 tons of foreign vessels would come in at once under the provision which epabled foreign-built vessels to participate in the subsidy. Mr. Frye hastened to assure the Senate that he would offer a substitute for the present provision, so that it could be determined exactly how many vessels would be entitled to American registry. Here is consistency with a vengeance. The subsidy grafters have persistently stated that all that was asked of the Government was a sum sufficient to enable the Americans to meet the foreigners on even terms. If this were true, why this grand rush of 500,000 tons of shipping to the American fing? If the subsidy will do no more than equalize the alleged difference in cost of building and operation, why will the unpatriotic fereigners desert their own fing in order to get their vessels under the banner of a hated commercial rival? The answer can be found in the present results of the French shipping subsidy. The bitter political hatred existing between the two nations does not prevent thousands of pounds of English money being invested in French bounty-earning vessels, and the Clyde shipyards are shaping the plates, making the rivets and practically "building" these French ships, which are sent across the Channel "knocked down," to be put together in a French yard, in order that they may earn a bounty. British ships are all making money, but they draw no subsidy from the government, and when France, the United States or any other nation has any subsidy favors to bestow, this past master in the science of marine commerce will secure share of the spoils. And what of the producer, who supplies me freight which keeps the ships moving?

Why should he be taxed for the benefit of a select coteste of shipowners and builders? The business of producing the cargoes for the ships is conducted without the government aid.

"Last year," said Mr. Frye, "of all the enormous exports and imports of the United States, only 9 per cent were curried in American bottoms, and the United States paid to foreign nations, principally Great Britain and Germany, \$500,000 per day for doing carrying trade work for

this country." The inference drawn from this state ment is that the payment of a subsidy would enable America to do this work as cheaply as it was done by the foreigners. Perhaps it would, but the producer would still be forced to pay the freight, and in 20 ships are owned by 17 different individ- saddest of the ye uals or firms. They will carry away about 2,500,000 bushels of wheat, grown by at least 1600 farmers, who receive no subsidy for growing wheat in competition with the pauper labor of India, Russia and the Argentine. Having no protection whatever in their business, these 1500 farmers should not be forced to pay a subsidy tax to increase the already large profits of the 17 shipowners, who are the sun will reach its greatest de carrying their product to market-not from any patriotic motive, but because

sail the world over, taking cargo whereever it can be found, and successfully competing with other ships. No matter how great a subsidy might be paid to shipowners, freight rates would | there used to be. still be unaffected, for the simple reason that owners would base their rates on what owners would bear, and not on what the traffic would bear, and not on what they might be able to do the work for. American ships have loaded in this port at 20 shillings, and paid a handsome profit on the investment; but that did not profit on the investment; but that did not prevent their owners taking 45 shillings when they could get it. Divested of in-cidental verbiage, the subsidy question is this: Shall millions of producers be taxed to increase the profits of a few

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

hundred shipowners and builders?

Benefits of Intellectual Contact.—"Did you have an interesting literary club meeting. Alice?" "Oh. yes; every woman there was working on a new pattern of Battenberg lace.

After the Defalcation.—"I understand," said the reporter, "that the defaulter's method was very simple." "Very!" said the bank official, with a sigh, "He just took the money!"— Pardonable.—Gentleman—See here! I'm not going to pay any such rates as you charge. Do you think I'm a fooi?" Cabman (apologetically)—What else could I think, sir, when you

took a cab instead of a street car!-New York Weeky.

Despondent Fair One—Do you know, dear, one, I'm afraid I must be getting very old!

Consoling Friend—Nonsense, darling! Why do you think so? Despondent Fair One—Hecause people are beginning to tell me how very young I am looking!—Punch.

I am lookingl-Punch.

Too Much.—Gusher—My wife has promised to wait for me at the gate of heaven, if she is the first to go. Flasher—Tut, tut. You shouldn't be so revengeful as to make her wait through eternity, simply because she made you wait while she fixed up sometimes.—Life.

Delirium Tremens.—Coroner—Was there anything to lead you to believe that the deceased was non compos mentis when he took his life? Winess—Would ye motind arin' me that question in Buglish? Coroner—Well, do you think he was suffering from temporary instantity? Winess—Faith, 'twas jist th' opposite av temperance insunity, bein' that crasy wid drink he was.—Philadelphia Press.

They have called to solicit the firm's assist-

was.—Philadelphia Press.

They have called to solicit the firm's assistance for a local charity. Greene—Suppose we ask this gratieman that is coming up the alsie. Gray—No; he is dressed too well, and he has too much the sir of enterprise and activity. He is undoubtedly an underling on a small salary. We will tackle that slouchy-looking, weekegons little man at the desk. He is sure to be the best of the establishment.—Buston Transcript.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Even the footpads seem to be enjoying a share in the general prosperity

All we need is link boys to be just like dear old Lunnon, don't you know.

If only a Nebraska Senator should die, there might yet be a chance for Bryan. But the Senator would have to dle pretty BOOK.

Hon, Charles A. Towne is probably glad. that the Democrats passed him up. If he had been in Adlai's place Governor Lind never would have been able to find him. A little more of this weather and the

Council will be compelled to pass an ordi-

nance making it the duty of citizens to shovel the fog off their sidewalks every morning. An Indiana man has discovered per-

petual motion. If, as there is reason to suspect, its other name is Aguinaldo, he ought to be able to get something for the discovery. Philadelphia is now clamoring for an

investigation of her police force. may be a little slow, but she is sure that she can prove herself just as bad es New York if she can get the facts before the public.

The Navy arch in New York City is not yet to depart into the rubbish heapthough it is to be disposed of as rubbish, for President Guggenhelmer, of the Municipal Council, says that under the city charter there is no other way. So the South Carolina interstate and West Indian exposition will receive the arch, which will be taken down with all the care possible, and transported to Charleston, where it will be reconstructed.

A United States patent for a piece of find, issued to Barnabas Norton during the Administration of Martin Van Buren, April 15, 1837, has been filed in Flint, Mich. The patent is written on sheepskin and bears the signature of President Van Buren. The remarkable con-trast between that far distant date and the present time is shown in the fact that the autographs alone would probably command as much today as 120 acres of land was worth when the patent was issued. An old resident of the county said that the land covered by the patent was worth in those days about The document had never before \$150. been filed for record,

Another poker debt case has passed through the Appellate Courts of New York, and, as usual, the debtor wins, This case differs from the conventional dispute over a gambling debt in the debtor and defendant in the case acknowledges his debt. His plea in defense was that he was about to pay up when he was informed that the winner had publicly denounced him as a welcher or as a man who was not in the habit of paying his poker debts. enraged him that he determined not to meet his obligation to his detractor. The court did not consider this phase of the question, but simply held that a gambling debt was not collectible by law.

Bishop Thompson,of Mississippi, said the other day: "I suppose there is a larger percentage of old men in Mississippl than in any other state-at least, it seems so to me, and I have been in a good many. By old I mean from 80 to 20. Theyare not decrepit old men who hug the fireside, but are quite lively old fellows. One of them whom I knew, a man 80, recently got a little too lively. He went out after dark without a lantern, fell into a ditch, and was broken up just as if he were china. I forget how many bones were broken."

"How do you account, Bishop, for this large proportion of old men in Mississippl?" asked some one. "Well," said the Bishop, "there is no

chance to become rich in Mississippi. Everybody knows it and does not worry himself into an early grave trying to."

The melancholy days have come, the desires to get much work hustle. It is so late when daylight comes that one hardly gets fairly started on anything before the night comes, when no one except newspaper men and some others can work. Work is also impeded by the dense fog, which the public have to put up with, as it is the fate of London and other large cities to be visited by such fogs at this season. On the 20th tion, and the shortest day in all the year will be here, and then the days there is money in the business. With the will begin to grow longer and everybody exception of a couple of French vessels, will be giad of it. It may be set down none of the fleet now in the river draws as a generally accepted fact that the a subsidy from any government. They days are not so long as they used to be, the sun does not shine as brightly as it used to, the girls are not so pretty as they used to be, nor the boys so well behaved, and there is not so much fun as

Housheaing their creats, and scattering high their spray. And swelling the white sall, I welcome thee To the scorched land, thou wanderer of the men.

Nor I alone—a thousand bosoms round Inhale thee in the fullness of delight; And languid forms rise up, and pulses bound Livelier at coming of the wind at night; And languishing to hear thy welcome sound. Likes the vast inland, stretched beyond the

sight. Go forth into the gathering shade; go forth-God's blessing breathed upon the faint

Go, rock the little wood-bird in his nest; Curl the still waters, bright with stars; and

The wide old wood from his majestic rest, Summoning from the innumerable boughs, The strange deep harmonies that haunt his

Pleasant shall be thy way where meekly bows
The shutting flower, and farkling waters pass,
And where the o'erahadowing branches sweep

the grass. Stoop o'er the place of graves, and softly sway The sighing herbage by the gleaming atone. That they who near the churchyard willows

And listen in the deepening gloom, alone, May think of gentle souls that passed away. Like thy pure breath, unto the yast unknown, Sent forth from heaven among the sons of men, and gone into the boundless heaven again.

The faint old man shall lean his sliver head To feel thee: thou shalt kiss the child asleep. And dry the moistened curis that overspread His temples, while his breathing grows more

deep;
And they who stand about the sick man's bed
Shall Joy to listen to thy distant sweep,
And softly part his curtains to allow
The visit, grateful to his burning brow.

Go-but the circle of eternal change, Which is the life of nature, shall restore, With sounds and scents from all thy mights Thee to thy birthplace of the deep once

Sweet odors in the sea air, sweet and strange, Shall tell the homesick mariner of the shore; And, listening to thy murmur, he shall deem He hears the rustling leaf and running stream.