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TODAY'S WEATHER .- Pair: winds mostly

PORTLAND, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10.

Mr. Bingham's opinion as to the bearing the recent California decision has on primary legislation in Oregon is as disconcerting as it is interesting and important. He thinks the kind of a direct primary law we have been con-templating here would contravene the view of the California Supreme Court, and he is disposed to take it for granted that the Oregon Supreme Court would rule the same way. Therefore we must adjust ourselves to this situation the best way we can. This determina tion of Mr. Bingham's can only be regarded with deep regret. The Oregonian does not think the California decision is sound, or that it should be followed in Oregon, and it entertains hope, and even confidence, that our State Supreme Court would rule otherwise. Therefore, while we are disposed to acquiesce in Mr. Bingham's judgment election law-no man's is likely to be more thorough or profound-we are grievously disappointed that the bill which he will prepare for the Legislature, and which will from his advocacy, be assured of almost certain passuge, is to offer only an authorization of direct primary nominations, instead

The objection to requiring party tions by secret ballot is that the Legislature takes the control of the party out of the hands of the party. But bosses? Mr Ringham says the prinstrangely assumes that the Supreme Court would see it otherwise. It is a gratuitous assumption. It would make a very good opinion for the Supreme Court to hand down, that as the voters are the party, no injustice is done the party itself or the common welfare by prescribing a way in which the voters may express their will untrammeled by intimidation or undue influence from dictators. There is no limitation here upon the legitimate influence of leaders upon followers or upon acquiescence by the rank and file in plans formed in party councils. If the party wishes to name candidates in coun cil, and ratify the selection at the pre-liminary election, the direct primary law would not offer to such course the alightest impediment.

There is a great difference between the California law and the proposed Oregon law, The California law scribed a method of electing delegates to party conventions. The proposed Oregon law proposes a method of selecting candidates. It is obvious that the rights of Tom, Dick and Harry to participate in election of Republican delegates are far from being identical with their right to express preferences for candidates for office. The California law steps in to regulate the private affairs of parties; the proposed Oregon law turns the people loose to select the candidates for certain public offices. The delegates are the party's, the offices are not. It would be idle to pretend that the party-meaning its rank and file-is thus deprived of a voice in selection of candidates; and as to whether or not the preregatives of party leaders were infringed upon, it would be within the province of the court to inquire whether that possible infringement was less or more important in public policy than the exercise of free choice in popular selection of candidates. There is nothing in the Oregon constitution that puts the integrity of boss rule paramount to the general welfare.

ization, let us understand it, and let us make the most of its opportunity. The act, we take it, will provide that nominations may be made by direct primaries, and will leave the matter at the option of the party organizations in the counties. These will be controlled largely by public sentiment. We may see a very limited use of the called for to get the stone from the cars farming land near Columbus, Ga., for system, and we may see a very gen- to the places where the sidewalks were \$15,000, half of which they paid in cash. eral use of it. In some places, doubt-less, the machines will find themselves certain to have enough experiments made to test the reform's practical effects, which will depart upon the stone sidewalks became an accomplished fact. It had there fects, which will depend upon co-opertrasted with the heavy, clumsy and
ation and interest shown by the voters. Nor must we too rashly conclude
that the cities will be the first to try
it or the most scalous in its enjoyment. A recent letter in The Oregoment that improves, this effort on the spaid its bills and had money in the

nian from Mr. L. W. Myers narrated the successful operation of direct nomi-nations for thirty years in Louisa County, Iowa, a rural community. The country caucus needs reforming as badly as the city primaries. The relief should be as welcome in the one case as in the other.

In another column appears a letter written by Mr. John Minto to the Salem Statesman in advocacy of the division of Oregon into two states. The most attractive part of the programme he outlines is the increase of power in Congress to be secured the Pacific Northwest by that means. It is clear, however, that this fact affords ground also for strenuous opposition to the measure from sections, and perhaps parties, that would be unfavorably affected by the change. There is un-doubtedly great unrest throughout Eastern Oregon by reason of the in-equality of appropriations from the present state treasury. This inequality is real and most glaring. Recogni-tion of it should always temper dissent from Eastern Oregon's requests for insane asylums and scalp bounties. If half the state institutions now scattered throughout Western Oregon were in Eastern Oregon, we should probably hear very little of sugar and soalp bounties. But it is a fact that the eastern part of the state pays a great many taxes that go to the delectation of Salem, Eugene, Corvallis, Monmouth, Ashland, Drain, Roseburg, Astoria, Albany, Portland and Beaverton,

There is no blinking the fact that all this tends toward disruption of the state at the I'ne of the Cascade Mountains, and Mr. Minto's programme may be at its worst only premature. change would not be all profit, for the state's institutions and prestige would suffer for a time, perhaps irremediably. It is a question whether the most important project whose furtherance Ore-For sale in Denver, Cola., by Hamilton & gon asks of Congress—the improvement of the Columbia River—would be helped or hindered by the division. The experience of Dakota, with its small-bore statesmen from its divided parts, is anything but reassuring. The state may be divided some day, prob-ably will. Oregon has already parted with Washington and parts of and Montana. As a mother of states, birth-pangs may not yet be over. Yet for the sake of its traditions, and for the sake of those to whom the whole state, with all its varied history, resources and promise, is dear, we may wish the separation to be deferred as long as possible. It is a world of progress, but also of sad and solemn partings. We seldom leave the old things behind without regret as well as hope.

Meanwhile the men of Eastern Oregon are entitled to justice. Now, jus-tice does not always mean an equal share in illegitimate spoils. An unrighteous graft of Western Oregon doesn't justify an unrighteous graft of Eastern Oregoni What, then, can be done? For one thing, the Legis-lature should pass an act taking ad-vantage of the Carey law, under which Oregon can get 1,000,000 acres of public arid lands. We ought to have all proper legislation in aid of irrigation jects. If the state is going into the business of promoting institutions of ern Oregon should be equitably treat-ed. It has become the settled policy of the state to aid the University of Oregon and the normal schools. This is nominations to be made at open elec- not theoretically a proper function of government. But as the policy has apparently come to stay, it should be fairly administered. The Weston Norwho is the party-its members or its mal School, for example, must have buildings and equipment, as well as cipal difficulty arises "in determining the one at Monmouth. There is no pro-who constitutes the party." He has no doubt on this score himself. He says why the youth of Western Oregon in setting up their homes. Court rec-

WOMEN IN A NEW ROLE.

The public has from time to time received many demonstrations of the impractical nature of the feminine mind when applied to business propositions—demonstrations that would be sad, were they not in a sense pathetic, or ludicrous, were it not for the evidence of sincerity that is in them so apparent. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we turn to a pleture of practical endeaver outside of the ordinary routine of woman's life, as recently chronicied by the New York World, of land, with the joint accumulations. That journal states that, as a result in buildings, agricultural implements, of the work of its women citizens, stock, etc., of forty men and women Uniontown, a quiet little Ohio town of during a period of nearly three years, about 600 people, has now the best all of which will be required to satsidewalks of any village in the state, isfy the community's creditors. It is This was effected by an organization the familiar story of communistic efcomposed entirely of women, and fort, summed up in a few words. known as the Uniontown Improvement one time the colony seemed in a fair Society. The women of this up-to-date way to succeed, but dissensions arose town do not believe in wearing rainy- over members who refused to do their day skirts, perforce, and wading share of the work, and finally a receiv-through mud ankle-deep. Being intensely practical, this is what they did; One of their number first had a side- the socialistic scheme when reduced to walk of stone laid in front of her practice. All men and women-ever property. With this object-lesson dem- moral and ordinarily tractable men and onstrating the feasibility of the proposition and the actual cost of such improvement, the women undertook to ers. And so long as humanity is conhave similar walks laid throughout the village. Men heard the talk and wagged their heads, crying, "Tax, tax, tax-impossible." The answer, after telligent mind, and the element of self-due deliberation, came: "We will have interest, which is the basis of all inthe work accomplished without taxing anybody."

ment society was formed by the wom-en. They decided first that walks must be laid, and second that none but stone walks would meet the requirements of health, durability and cleanliness. They held socials, bazaars, quilting bees, oyater suppers and toe-cream festivals, and contrived various other devices similar to those that have bought so many church organs throughout the country, and, while promoting the so-cial life and enjoyment of the village, raised the money to keep the people out of the mud. Stone was purchased needed; competent labor, in the em-

part of the women, and its success challenges admiration. Of course, there are two opinions about bassars, oyster suppers, etc., as means whereby raise money, but since public opinion has succeeded in eliminating very gen-erally the lottery element from such undertakings, and they give to a considerable extent value for the m contributed, the most valid objection next to the one that they work a few women to death at the expense of the multitude, has vanished.

From time immemorial a number of women, greatly dispropor-tionate to the whole, have bowed their shoulders to a beavy burden, carrying it with uncomplaining energy and de-termined purpose to a narrow goal. It has been said that the number of grand church organs in any thrifty and wellto-do community is in exact proportion to the number of women who are "old and tired before their time." "Saman-tha Allen" (Marietta Holly) has drawn the ludicrously pathetic picture of the woman who "carries the meetin'-house on her back," and we have all been able to duplicate the picture from real-life. Reflecting, however, that the butdens of life, in whatever direction borne by the few, relatively speaking, we have been forced to reconcile our-selves to this order of things, with perhaps a mental reservation of regret benefits of the object so painfully and inhoriously attained were restricted to the seating capacity of a church building or by other limitations equally arbitrary. By comparison, therefore, the work of women, running through bazaars, oyster suppers, an-cials and the rest, and culminating in good, substantial stone sidewalks throughout the streets of an entire village, may be indorsed both as a triumph of individual and organized feminine energy, and a public

PREMIUM ON MARRIAGE.

Previdence, R. I., is "away down East," but it is, nevertheless, to the fore in a matter that would create a sensation in an ordinary town in the wild and woolly West. A local furniture firm is out in a circular stating that, "in order to stimulate trade, promote human happiness and benefit the community," it will begin the new century by providing the marriage feast, the ministerial fee and the expenses of a three days' beneymoon trip to all bridal couples who will purchase their housekeeping outfit from the firm. The minister is to be of any creed preferred, and the wedding feast is laid for ten persons, but without liquid refreshments. The benefits are graded according to the amount of the purchases. For example, the full list is to be furnished to those who fit up a seven-room house; the six-room couples get the same, minus the wedng trip; the five-room brides will be entitled to the marriage feast only; and those who cannot afford to furnish more than four rooms will get only the free services of the parson, but all will receive a sliver mug or a high chair for every child born within five

years after the marriage. As an advertising scheme, this effort will no doubt bring large returns to the firm. Whether it will "promote human happiness and benefit the com-munity" may be considered doubtful. In the first place, it stimulates what it is to the social and business interests of every community to discountenance namely, the very prevalent desire to get something for nothing, defeating intent in the meantime by at added cost upon the goods that are purchased under the false idea that mething is being gotten without paying for it. Its tendency will further be to encourage young people at a very critical period in their lives to get of Eastern Oregon must be left in ignorance. Such taxes as the people of
Eastern Oregon pay for public education should not all be applied to the
tion should not all be applied to the
Western Oregon.

Since a scheme of this kind will
entrap chiefly people of the inconsiderate class, I can hardly be claimed is show that there are n that its workings will "increase hu-man happiness." However, the hook is attractively batted, and fishes great numbers will no doubt take it.

THE ASSETS OF ANOTHER COLONS

UNDER THE HAMMER. Another socialistic scheme will g under the Sheriff's hammer some time this month, marking the end of the Christian Commonwealth Colony in Muskogee County, Georgia. The as-The assets of this colony include 1809 acres

Here is an epitome of the history of women-are not equally persistent, conscientious and accumulative workstituted as it is, so long as human nathe village. Men heard the talk and wagged their heads, crying, "Tax tax, instinct of justice is atrong in the instinct of

joint endeavor.

The case of this Georgia colony follows closely the lines of its predeces-sors. Briefl; stated, forty men and women from Ohio started out in this enterprise early in 1898. They pooled their money, and had several thousand dollars in cash wherewith to begin building. They were possessed of more than average intelligence of the A. Bronson Alcott order. That is to say, they were intelligent, but impractical. They bought a large tract of good They invested \$7000 in buildings, ma-chinery and stock. Meals were served in a common mess hall, about which the cottages or cabins of the members were grouped. A fine stream watered their domain, and on this a sawmill, a

Columbus banks. Its prosperity attracted to it seventy additional members, and in the second year the trouble began. About one-fifth of the colonists refused to de their share of the work. The drones were expelled by the votes of the other four-fifths, who then had to fight injunction proceedings against them with action for trespass. Trouble of this kind has a remarkable capacity of this kind has a remarkable capacity for growth, and in this instance so rapidly did it multiply that by the be-ginning of the third year many mem-bers had given up the unequal fight and moved away, and a receiver was asked for. During its brief career the colony was under the direction of a president and executive council of three men and two women, and the institu-tion of the family was strictly re-spected.

There is nothing new in the experience of this colony, except perhaps its relatively brief term of existence. One of the most noted of these communistic establishments, the Oneida Community, was founded on a peculiar religious faith, and when that changed, as all religions do, being subject to the general law of growth, it was perforce dis-solved. The same was true of the Harmony Society, at Economy, Pa. Held strictly to certain religious tenets, and ruled with an iron rod of industry, this society prospered in a financial sense, but it lacked the power to perpetuate itself, and when in the processes of time it was reduced to a few old men of the Rip Van Winkle type, it perforce became a thing of the past. The colony at Zoar, O., was long successful, but finally fell into dissension and disbanded. The actilement at Icaria, established first at Nauvoe, Ill., and later near Corning, in Southwestern Iewa, went to pieces three times in the same why. A multitude of smaller colonies have followed in the train of these larger ones. It is not necessary to look for the cause of these failures. It is inherent in human nature, which can endure but briefly the strain which fullows the removal of individual incen-tive to labor. Any scheme which proposes that the most resourceful and energetic person in the community shall be no better off in the distribution of the profits of the year's work than the lazy and incompetent, cannot hope for more than temporary success. The leveling process is antagonistic to jus-tice and irksome in the most gailing sense to one party to the understanding, while it falls to instill the principles of equity and to premote industry in the other.

The letter in Sunday's paper replying to a reverend gentleman's arraignment of the evolution theory shows just where the haze is thickest. The fact of evelution is established, and hardly anybody disputes it. The manifestacess we do not agree upon. And when evolution, he does it because he cannot separate the evidences on men are divided from the fact on which men are agreed.

The United States will coin trade dollary for the Filipines, because those wary people refuse to accept our standard coins. And yet our dollars contain 100 cents, bear the etamp of the United States, and are faced with the touch-stone eagle. Here is a lesson for Bryanites and Coin Harveys worth ninetynine full treatises on flat and 16 to 1.

The purpose of Kruger in trying to put a stop to an unjust war forced upon him in an unjust manner is noble, says somebody. That is to say, it has been unjust since success deserted Kruger. At Tugela war was a picnic. Roberts appeared war was force.

The resignation of the County Judge of Douglas has convulsed many brains which are not inured to thinking. Is it what they are cracked up to be, or only so in Douglas County?

the evolution of thought and experinor grown, but just happened, and are in as absurd as spontaneous creation.

The British are unable to discover tilpine Junta at Hong Kong. Probably they try as hard as Americans did several years ago to find the Cuban Junta at New York, -

The peace conference could not get peace at The Hague, so that Kruger probably is in the wrong place again. A \$40,000,000 reduction in the war tax

will create a deficit in the carnings of Government beneficiaries. In whatever year we have the exposition, 1902 or 1905, we will have it.

WANTED-A STATESMAN.

Micaragus Count Pully Provided For

Except a Leader,
Chicago Inter Ocean.
The Nicaragua Canal project has been before Congress ever since 1859. President Grant's first Nicaragua Canal commission was appointed on March 15, 1872. It had on it men of tried intelligence and probity. It represented the bast expert opinion that the country could afford.
After full investigation and surveys of the routes, it reported on February 7, 1876, in favor of the Nicaragua line.
Ever since that duy obstruction tactical

The report of this commission was submitted to the Senate and House rectorday. It repeats almost word for ward the reneral recommendation of the commission that reported in 15% It recommends, with slight medifications the route recommended it years ago. It declares specifically that "the most practicable and fessible routs for an isthmian canal under the control, management and ownership of the United States is that known as the Nicaragus routs."

This is what Grant declared in his measures in the White States in the known as the Nicaragus routs."

This is what Grant declared in his measures in the what is ablest American engineers favored in 1875. Congress has irreveled in a circle, and is just where it started a geogration ago.

However, no excess now exists for further delay. The hope of some that this commission, after full investigation, would report in favor of the Fanama Canal, is destroyed. Congress has all the information that it asked for. Unless it ignores the report of me commission there can be no discussion as to the relative merits of the Fanama and Nicaragua routes.

routes.
Two years ago members of Congress two pretended to be to favor of the Nicaragua Canal expressed the fear that the surveys had not contemplated a canal

large enough to accommodate the heav-lest war and merchant vessels. The pre-ent commission has submitted an esti-mate for a canni with a depth of M feet. sidered all that the engi It has on

mate for a canni with a depth of secondary and about a tide-level canal, and it recommends a cabal with looks. All the engineers of the great dam across the San Juan River have been considered, and the commission favers the dam.

Two years ago Congressmen who wanted information faired that the estimate was too loss. The present commission considers the whole question of harbers, looks, dama, and preliminary and actual work, and fixes the cost at image, and canal exploration, investigation and construction. Congress has all that it asked for two years ago, and can act intelligently on every question at issue.

The only question regarding the canal today is, therefore: Does Washington, comiain a man far-sighted, independent and statementike enough to do the deed which for its suitable of the contraction of the contractio

and statesmanlike enough to do the dere which for il years all America has wished

Divide Oregon Into Two States.

John Minto in Salem States

Divide Oregon Into Two States.

John Minto in Salem Statesman.

The present capital of the state was located when virtually all the citizenship of Oregon was located west of the Cascades. This was done at a time when the productive resources of Eastern Oregon were not understood. The means of developing the resources of Eastern Oregon are as yet but little appreciated in the western portion of the state, which is no diverse in climate that it is development depends upon atale taxation there is no reason to believe the majority of citizens west of the Cascades will be more willing to be taxed for irrigation than for killing wolves.

If, as seems most reasonable and most just, the arid and semi-arid states have to secure all the irrigation water passible by construction of reservoirs to hold the Wister flow of streams for Summer use, it will require National action and the National Annucial resources. The states needing National aid will need all the votes they can get in Congress to make the wisdom and justice of National disbursements understood by those from the Aliantic and Middle Western States. In procuring such legislation in Congress, the states of Oregon, Washington and California are historically the natural leadern, and they will need all the power they can honorably get. For this purpose as well as for peace and good will in what was all Oregon once. I believe the time has come for a division of the states of Oregon and Washington by the natural boundary of the Cascade Range.

I am aware that this proposition was quite recently pronounced impracticable by the leading paper of the North Pacific, but I submit that the natural division of climate effected by the action of Congress in making the Cascade Range has been widened by the action of Congress in making the Cascade Range has been widened by the action of Congress in making the Cascade Range was and Rhode Island.

We need more votes in Congress than we have for several reasons besides the necessity of National all the fertilizing what is now desert

A Standing Absurdity.

New York Evening Post.

A standing absurdity of our Governmental system is receiving its blennial illustration in the assembling of a Congress for a season of legislation after the election of the pext Congress. Such an anomaly is unknown in report to the Legislature of any state in the Union, and there is not a commonwealth in which the people would stand it. The Nation endures it only because it has become habituated to the system, and because it would be difficult to bring about become habituated to the system, and because it would be difficult to bring about
the needed reform. The ideal plan, of
course, would be to have a new National
Legislature chosen in November meet in
the following January, like the state
bodies, which are elected at the sume
time; but the Federal Constitution would
have to be amended in order to set such
a system running, and that is so hard a
process as to discourage everybody. So
we go on from one century into another,
grumbling periedically ever the liquistice,
but accepting it as inevitable. This time
the injustice is not so great as it is when
the party which controls the expiring Congress has just been beaten at the polle,
and tries, during these last weeks of an
existence which it ought not to have, to
put through measures against which the put through measures against which the people have declared themselves.

Jackson County for Corbett.

Jackson County for Corbett.

Medford Mail.

The race for the United States Senatorship is beginning to wax warm in every part of Gregon. The fight, as it is now shaping itself, seems to be wholly and exclusively between Hon. H. W. Corbett, of Fortland, and Senator McBride, the present representative of Oregon at Washington. As between these two known candidates, the choice in this section is, so far as our canvasa of opinion has been made, almost unanimous for Mr. Corbett. Of course the people do not elset the United States Senators, but they do elset the State legislators who have to do with the election of the state's representatives at Washington. Without any attempt at a possible coercion of legislative opinions from this end at the state the Mail feels that it is safe in positively stating that if a vote of the people was to be taken Mr. Corbett would receive an overwhelming majority. The Republicans of this end of the state as mire representative men politically; men who have been Republicans fram grinchple, rather than policy; men who have convictions to back their opinion, and men with sufficient brain matter to form opinions and courage to express them. No one can say that such a man is not Hon. H. W. Corbett.

Diversion of Taxes to Private Enda-Prineville Journal.

Oregon taxpayers maintain an expen-sive lot of Gams and Flah Wardens whose principal duty it is to protect Columbia River fisheries and Multnomah County aportsmen; they maintain a Dairy and Foad Commission, the scene of whose labors does not include the "cow coun-ties"; they maintain schools colleges, universities, hatcheries, experiment sta-tions and other institutions that are aspecially valuable to certain localities while only indirectly so to the average taxpayer. If all these are justifiable on the ground of public policy, is not the scalp-bounty law defensible on the same principle? Diversion of Taxes to Private Ends.

What the Coast Expects. San Francisco Chronlele.

The people of California, Oregon and Wachington expect to see the Philippines made a part of the American Union just as California, Oregon and Washington were made by the process of expansion. They do not desire and would protest against the adoption of a policy of exploitation of the islands, for they clearly recognize that it would overreach itself.

To Thomas Moore. Lord Byron.
My boat is on the abore,
And my hark is on the sea;
But before I go. Tom Maore.
Here's a double health to theat Here's a sigh to those who love ms, And a smile to those who hate, And, whatever sky's above ms, Here's a heart for any fats.

Though the ocean roor around ros. Yet it still shall bear men our Though a desert abould surround in It hath springs that may be won. Were't the last drop in the well.
As I gasped upon the brink;
Ere my fainting spirit fell.
'Tie to thee that I would drink

REAL OBJECT OF THE SUBSIDY.

New York Journal of Commerce. Mr. John Fisko's address at the 3500 universary of the founding of Middle lown, Conn., is published in the Atlantic Monthly for December, and is a notable contribution to the history of representative institutions. The first written const. tution for a government of the people was the constitution of the colony of Connecticut, condetting of the three towns of Hariford, Weathersfield and Windson.

But the address contains a very interesting puint apart from this. He recalled that in his boyhood the maritime interents of the city were prominent, and said that the decadence of the American ma-rine since the Civil War was commonly attributed to the Confederate cruisers. But a nation's merchant marine, he said, could no more be destroyed by cruisers than a town could be destrayed by outagain it was evident that comething had attacked the roots. He suggested that our medieval navigation laws had preyed upon

the most of our merchant marine.

Mr. Fiske's reasoning is eminently sound, but the cause of American maritime decadence goes back to the Civil War. Our entire formage of 1865 was 5.212.000, and in 1865 there was a decrease of 6.53 per cent. There were some small gains, and the maximum was not reached till 1961, but the essential fact is that the registered tennage of the United States reased 60 per cont between 1850 This shows when the decadence of

the American merchant marine began What event happened about 1855 to exbe felt about this date. The Mexican War had given us the whole continent to the Pacific Ocean, and the demonstrated suc-cess of railroads had given us the means of developing our vast domain. On the other hand, the success of iron steamers had given England an advantage which we had possessed so long as the wooden clipper was the best ocean carrier. We retired from the sea because we had a more profitable field of employment for labor and capital on land, and because the development of ocean carrying had taken the position of advantage from us and given it to England.

Seafaring is a life of hardship and small pay. The American sailor had near. ly disappeared before the Civil War opened, for he could get better pay for lighter work ashore, and the development of our great West absorbed the capital and energy which had expended field.

Union, in Boston, adopted a report in which occurs the statement, "No one disputes the fact that American boys do not neek the sea for a living, nor is it dis-puted that in the early history of the country it was otherwise." Any old map of the United States will show the reasont in the early part of the century there was no United States except a narrow strip along the Atlantic Coast: there were few factories and no railroads to absorb labor; the American boy went to sea on account of the difficulty of getting employment on land. "Regarding the subside bill," says this same report, 'we desire to say that in our or this bill, as now reported, will fail in its purpose if such purpose be to furnish sea-men for the Government use when necessary. The real purpose of the bill is to make business for the large, wealthy and influential shipbuilding interests; the supterest the public. The report says that if Congress desires to increase the number of seamen "such amendments must be added as will induce the American boy to go to see and remain there. We desire to say, as suffere, that there is nothing in this bill as now reported by the majority of the Congressional committee which will have this tendency."

on the subject of the pending bill, and said of the building up of a merchant marine: "If other great governments are accomplishing that end by subsidies it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us." No governments are building up their merchant marine by sub-eidles. Bountles for navigation, such as the Hanna-Payne bill proposes, are paid by France, Italy and Austria, and all these countries are complaining of the meager results. England and Germany give postal contracts to a few of their steamship lines for the services of 4 or 5 per cent of the tannage under their flags. Even if the pay under these contracts were very liberal it would be of no sort of service to the % per cent or more of the tennage which gets nothing.

A few weeks ago an official of the Pittsburg Coal Company said that in the event of the passage of the subsidy bill his company would build a fleet of collers and push the coal export. It was announced in Baltimore last week that this company has sirendy closed a contract for the export of 450,000 tons of coal to France. The export of coal is not waiting for the United States Government waiting for the United States Government to pay the freight. Mr. John Lambert, of Chicago, said of himself and Mr. Gates last week:
"We expect to establish extensive ship-building yards on the Atlantic Coast. If the subsidy bill passes it will give a great impetus to the shipbuilding industry in this country, and we think that is a good way to invest some of our is a good way to invest some of our money." Nearly the whole purpose of the Hanns-Payne bill is to hire men to buy ships in American pards.

A Type.—"The Rev. Dr. Uptodate seems to be an able man." "Very able. He can take any test in the Bible and prove that it doesn't mean what it says."—Puck.

The Portrait.—The Pair Sitter—Won't you please idealise me a tribe, Mr. Dauber? The Orest Artist—Tee, P.U. fix you up so your own mother won't know you.—Chicago Record. Wholesale Trophy Capture - "Adelaids Skings has more lovely china and after that any woman I ginow." Of course; she belongs to seven suchre clubs, and agnetimes plays twice a day."-Indianapolis Journal.

Hetty-I think Tom loves me with all his heart. Why, he actually threatened to shoot himself if I did not look upon him wish faror. Berths. How like Tom! Chat's what he always mays may bunky, lim't it! Boston Transcript.

Contractes—Did you offer that Alderman fine as I directed? Secretary—Yes, sir. "How did he ast?" "He looked insuited." "What did he esy?" "He and I ought to be in the sentishitary." "What did he do?" "He took the maney."—Tit-Bits.

Forget Rimest - Wife-My dear, you haven't a cold, have you! Husband-No. "Any head-ache?" "Norse at all!" "Risumestran." "No a particle." "Tou dear't think it will rain, do you? "No danger. Way?" "This is Sunday, and it's meet church time."-New York Weekly.

Weekly.

Prayed Conclusively.—'What! Flahing on the Babbath' exclusioned the clergyman, reprovingly, "Don't you know that little boys who fish on the Sabbath go to the bad place?" 'I guess dai's right," replied the had boy, diagnatedly, "I conden't a struck no wants place dan Siz."—Palladelphia Press,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Since Towne's term is so short, he will prose adjournment for the helidays. If the British wen't grant Tod Sloan a

Scenee, McKinley must resort to diplo-It really is not fair to spring primary reform upon the bosses without giving them an appeal to the plebescite,

Kruger will stay at The Hague and swait the result of the unequal contest etween the Lord and the British.

The Presbyterian creed is being determined by a vote of selection. This is one way of establishing absolute truth. Spirit mediums next will form a trust.

If that man Hanna does not get his deserts in this life he will in the next A St. Louis man has been appointed Chief of Police in Manila. Aguinaldo can handle him by getting up a street-car

stylike:

It is said that Queen Victoria made her address to Parliament short in order to show McKinley the advantages of a monarchy over a repu

In order to concillate the Almighty for safe voyage a transport will sail from San Francisco Saturday instead of Sunday. Shrewd man, very shrewd.

The Duke of Manchester surprised his friends the other day by doing a cakevalk. It would appear that his grace is binoker than he has been painted. Perhaps the men who made history

would not have done so if they knew they were to be responsible for the historic ovels which are responsible for the historical plays.

Kruger still has faith in the King of Kings. But he has falth in the wrong one. Might is the King of Kings and he has lived till old age to make the discovery.

Commissioner Binger Hermann has ordered return of his decision which de-prives hard-working farmers of Wardner Valley of their land. Perhaps he wants to see what is in it.

There are fewer missing links in the volution of the earth and its species than in the intellectual evolution of a man who is dwarfed by superstition and ignorance three thousand years old."

We shall all heave a sigh of relief when 1900 ends, not merely because we are tired of the century squabble, but yet more tired of the index racket between the Assessor and the Commiss

Secretary Wilson is alarmed lest there be too many Belgian hares in the vi-cinity. He need not be asarmed. Portand, which a few months ago had hundreds of these hares, is now nearly bald.

The Prince of Wales may take in the yacht race next Summer. A bevy of burnt-out Dukes, Counts and Marquises will flock after, so that American heircases will have a wide choice for their

A Princeton student captured a burglas the other day. His college education has equipped him for a place on the police force, and that in turn will bring him boundless riches. What a wondrous boon to a young man is a college education!

United States postal officials have been nstructed to refuse, until further orders to receive for mailing to Germany, hermetically sealed cans of sausages and other chopped meats, even if sent as samples. The cause of this order is that samples. The cause of this order is that the Postal Department has been notified by the postal administration of Germany that the importation of sausages and other chopped meats into that country has been prohibited. This is a very proper precaution, for if there is anything edible which the consumer should have a thorough knowledge of, the manufacture of or Thurston has been interviewed and the materials used therein, it is that mystery, the sausage, of any kind. When Sam Veiler said, "Weat pie is a werry good pie when you knows the woman wat made it," he might have added that the same rule applied to sausage.

There is more or less complaint from all parts of the country about the bankruptcy law. It is said to be all right in cases where people are really bankrupt and need the protection of such a law. but it is complained that it is too wide open a door for many who seek to relieve themselves of their liabilities. People conceal their property and secure a discharge from all their liabilities, and even avoid payment of the costs in their case, who should not in justice be released from their obligations. Such people, under the old assignment law, could not secure a discharge unless they could rake up enough to pay 50 per cent of their liabilities. It is said that the law was merely passed to clear up the wrecks of hard times, and was only intended to be of a temporary nature, and that it is likely to be repealed at any time, and within a few years for certain,

As at this season many persons are sending packages by parcels-post, the following extracts from the law regarding the mailing of such paskages will be of interest to them:

"No parcel may contain packages addressed to persons other than the person named on the outside address of the parcel itself. If such packages be detected they must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct parcel postage rates.

"A parcel must not be posted in a letterbox, but must be taken into the post-office and presented to the postmuster or person in charge, between the hours of A. M. and 5 P. M.

"See that the parcel is securely and substantially packed, so that it can be safely transmitted in the ordinary mail sacks, and that it is as wrapped or inclosed that it can be opened without damaging the cover, so that its contents can be easily examined by the postmaster.

"The postage must in all cases be prepaid by means of postage stamps. A letter or communication in the nature of personal correspondence must not accomparcel. If such be found the letter will be pisced in the mails if separable, and if the communication be inseparably attached, the whole parcel will be rejected."

The Human Seasens.

John Keats.

Four seasons fill the measure of the year:
There are four seasons in the mind of mea;
He has his lustly Spring, when fancy clear
Takes in all beauty seth an easy span;
He into his Summer, when luxuriously
lighting a hapeyed and of youthful thought he
loves.

To ruminate, and by such dreaming high
is nearest unto heaven; quiet coves
His soul has in the Austurn, when his wings
He furterh close; contented so its look
On mists in idlentes—to let falt things
Tase by unbesded as a threshold brook.
He has his Winter, too, of pale misfrature,
Or clas he would forego his moral nature.