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TODAY'S WEATHER .- Occasional rain, with brisk to high southwesterly winds

## PORTLAND, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14.

Mr. M. S. Griswold writes us from Oysterville, Wash.:

Thus far but one side of the question heard in the matter of the decision Attorner-General Blackburn on the Bible and Lord's Prayer in the public schools. Did I give The Oregonian too much credit in presuming upon its fairness to give both sides a hearing? Inasmuch as a good deal has ap-

peared in The Oregonian on both sides of the question referred to, we are in favors. His case is not uncommon, for in excited controversies it is usual for complain, that their side is given unfair representation. At the time of the A. P. A. agitation some years ago, when The Oregonian was crowded with let- in the habit of estimating the populaters on both sides of the question, angry partisans became so enraged at the unfair treatment they imagined the annual estimates are used by the they saw in the paper that they stopped subscriptions in considerable numbers. Investigation showed that sumption per capita. The census the complaints came in about equal degree from Catholics and the A. P. A., showing how baseless was each side's tion October 1 of 78,237,000, and an excharge of unfairness. As to the Bible in the schools, we have printed all ar- the results of the census had been made guments offered on either side, and public, of only 76,891,000. The New shall be gird to print one from Mr. York Journal of Commerce offers the Griswold, whichever side he is on, provided he will enlist an amanuensis or typewriter in aid of his vigorous but The linotype is an implacable tyrant in the matter of poor "copy."

Court decisions not seldom reflecpublic sentiment. Judges themselves average consumption in 1900 was a trifle do not know it. They think they are governed solely by the merits of the case, and their imbuement with the Fears after the census, there could have spirit of the hour is all unconscious. The latest illustration of this truth appears in the decision of the Illinois Su-When passed, this statute was thought to be a glori- greater last year than in 1899, and the islation; but in operation it soon developed into a mere instrument of prey upon business corporations. One enter. 1900 than in 1899. This may be regardprise after another, notably the Assoclated Press, fied the confines of the need of a reduction of \$16,000,000 in the state for more tolerable habitat. Then | tax on breweries. the popular cry for war on corporations was superseded by a desire for more reasonable conditions. The newspapers changed their tone. The Chicago Tribune, for example, one of the potent agents in the legislation and its judicial approval, now says:

If semething is not done, and done soon, Chicago will suffer discredit as a financial con-Chicago will suffer discredit as a snanral con-ter and its stock inviscements will be recarded with suspicion. Illinois is e-ranishy entitled to corporation inwa as good as those of Massa-chusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, and the subject fermands consideration at the forth-coming session of the General Assembly.

The comment this utterance elicits from the Chicago Inter-Ocean is, if not fudicial in tone, at least instructive; This is true, but it was as true four ye ago and two years ago as it is today. I newspaper quoted entagonized every of

ness. We do not care to speculate upon the causes that have led to this change of mind. limst part of the mutter may be left safely to an intelligent, observant and disserning public.

in the transformation of opinion. Yes- Treasury, had recommended that the terday's dispaiches state that the Cir-foreign debt of \$11,710,378, due France Beresford's article, "The Future of the cult Court at Chicago holds section I and Holland, be paid in full; that the Anglo-Saxon Race," and take his tesof the anti-trust law to be unconstitu- domestic debt of \$42,414,085 be paid at tional. As this is the part of the law its par value; that the debts incurred "in the mother land the corruption of defining the nature of firms coming un- by the states during the Revolution money has wrought fearful havoc in der the act's operations, the serious should be assumed and met in full by character of the blow thus delivered the Federal Government. The first and thatis apparent. Convictions under the law second resolutions were adopted, but will be likely to cease from this on, the third resolution, for the assumpand Chicago will be able to keep such tion of the state debts, excited violent corporations as it has not already lost, opposition. While these financial meas-The light the Illinois statute sheds on ures were before Congress, the questhe difficult problem of discriminating tion of establishing a seat of governbetween nefarious and beneficent cor-porate acts seems to be very faint. The South desired to place the cap-

can secure licenses to marry, The the Health Commissioner of Milwankee, disease. of the studious and eptimistic from the bargain, the financial measures

case the only effect of such a law in bidden to marry in that state would simply go across the boundary line into effect would be to introduce a system of more or less open adultery among the criminal and diseased, akin to the customs that grow up under too rigid divorce laws, or, in another field, under prohibitory liquor laws. A state of soclety in which no children could be porn to criminal or diseased parents is greatly to be desired, and would hurry the millennium along at hot haste. But it is unattainable under present conditions of public sentiment and private amativeness. The scientific remedy is a surgical operation from which most hardened reformers would shrink in dismay.

The Dingley law's countervailing duties on bounty-aided sugar seem to have provided the last straw to break the already bending camel's back of European government ald to producers. The governments of France, Germany and Austria have finally reached an agreement to discontinue the payment of export bountles on beet sugar, for an indefinite period at least. The burden was becoming intolerable, compelling the people of those countries to pay more for the sugar consumed by them selves than any other peoples in the world. Even the sugar-beet growers felt the grind of the tax on other reources made necessary by the payment of the bounty. Meanwhile the attempt to overcome by bounty legislation the advantages afforded by nature in other climates, like those of Jamaica and Cuba, had ruined the industries of other lands in a manner unjustifiable by any sound economic, to say nothing of ethical reasons. It has been predicted that the repeal of the bounties would bring about an industrial crisis in the countries which have paid them; hence the repeal is now attempted more as a test than as a finality. If it is seen that general disaster is to follow, the repeal may be abrogated. The United States is not affected by the action of Europe in the mat-ter, since the countervalling duties imposed by the Dingley tariff have offset the bounties. Those duties will cease to be levied coincidently with the removal of the bounties. Taken together, the export bounties and the counter valling duties form a most impressive exhibit in the iniquitous artificial conditions imposed by devotion to the protective idea without regard to reason, doubt as to which side Mr. Griswold The German hope to force profits upon beetgrowers has proved vain, and now outside consumers will cease to buy heated disputants to imagine, and to cheap sugar provided at the expense of the Continental taxpayer.

The Treasury Department has been tion month by month in order to state the per capita circulation of money, and Bureau of Statistics as a basis of calculating revenue, and exports, and conhigh, so we have an estimated populatimated population November 1, after interesting observation that on the basis of the actual population the beer consumption was last fiscal year somewhat unconventional chirography, greater than ever before with a single exception, though there has been no such increase since the year before as the tables overestimating the population would lead one to suppose over 16 gallons per head. In 1893 it was 16.08 gallons, and as that was only three been little error in population. In 1899 the average consumption was calculated at 14.96 gallons on the basis of an population could not have increased much over 2 per cent, the per capita consumption was certainly larger in ed as an additional misgiving as to the

### THE CAPITAL CENTENNIAL. The ceremonies and addresses of

Wednesday at Washington in celebration of the centennial of the establishment of the National Capital call vividly to mind the progress the country has made in a century. When Congress first met in Washington, November 17, 1800, there were sixteen states in the Union, with 32 Senators and 138 Representatives. The area of the country was about 1,000,000 square miles, and the population was 5,308,482. Today there are forty-five states in the Union, with 90 Senators and 257 Representatives. The area of the country on this continent is 3,692,125 square miles, and the population is 76,620,142; that is, the country has grown in area about three-fold, and in population about fifteen-fold. Allusion is made in the address of Representative Richardson to the historical fact that the final selection of Washington as the site of the National Capital was the outcome of sectional controversy between the Federalists and anti-Federalists. The courts, munifestly, have shared 1790, Hamilton, as Secretary of the new bottom of London social life.

ital on the banks of the Potomac, Penn-sylvania, New Jersey, New York, Dela. God? The evils that result from marriages sylvania, New Jersey, New York, Delaof the immoral or diseased are not more | ware and the New England States faapparent that is the hopelessness of vored the banks of the Susquehanna or their amendment through law. A La the Delaware. The South outgeneraled ing English social life is used by an Crosse atterney is said to have drawn the North by making a bargain-the up a bill to be presented in the Wiscon- South promising to support the meas-Legislature requiring all candl- ure for the assumption of state debts. dates for matrimony to go before a It was arranged that White and Lee, of littical experience and social life have modical examining board before they Virginia, should change their votes been full of the best opportunity to upon the resolution of assumption, and that Hamilton und Robert Morris should use their influence among the Northern and Fastern members to convicts Bishon Potter of ignorance in admitted, the House would number about measure embodies suggestions made by that Hamilton and Robert Morris testimony of Lord Beresford corrobo and its object is to prevent the mar- Northern and Eastern members to convicts Bishop Potter of ignorance in ringe of moral or physical degenerates bring votes enough to secure the choice bis charge that American society com and of all persons with the taint of of a site upon the Potomac for the per-disease. This most excellent and lu-manent seat of the National Govern- England in the matter of being bloodminous dream has vexed the counsels ment. In accordance with the terms of poisoned through the virus of the

phia and permanently on the Potomac. Wisconsin would be that persons for- The establishment of a permanent capital had provoked much controversy and many sharp contests in Congress Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois or Michigan, between the North and the South. In and be married there. In general, its 1783 Congress announced that it would fix the capital in the state making the best offer. The New Jersey Legislature voted to cede a reservation twenty miles square to the National Govern ment, and put up a subsidy of \$90,000 in specie, In November, 1784, Congress met at Trenton, N. J., and \$100,000 was voted for the erection of suitable Federal buildings, but Washington three his influence against Trenton in an open letter to Richard Henry Lee, and when the bill came up for the appropriation of the \$100,000 the motion was lost, and Trenton was not to be the canital of the United States.

At the next session the controversy resumed, the South favoring the banks of the Potomac and the North desiring Philadelphia, and it was not until 1791 that the present location was settled upon. On April 15, 1791, the corner-stone of "the Federal city," as it was designated by Washington, was laid: Major L'Enfant, a French engineer officer, prepared the topographical plan under the direction of President Washington and Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State. He took Versailles, the seat of government of France, for his plan, and introduced the broad transverse avenues which now exist in Washington, and which make it the grandest city in the world. The site of the original Capitol was about the same as that of the present building. In 1800, when the seat of government was removed from Philadelphia to Washington, there was but one good tavern about forty rods from the Capltol. Pennsylvania avenue was a deep morass covered with alder bushes. The streets were knee deep with mud. There were no sidewaiks, no plank walks. The place was simply a backwoods town in a wilderness, and Congressmen for years were in the habit of inding such comforts as they could in lodgings in Georgetown, two miles distant.

This was the condition of the City of Washington when President Adams and the Government reached the place in June, 1800. George Combe, an English traveler, who visited Washington In this condition it redrear swamp." public improvements began which has made Washington a clean, well-paved, well-lighted city, surpassed by no capital in the world for its broad avenues, picturesque squares and handsome dwellings. In 1800 there were no cabs, hacks, coaches or livery stables in Washington, no street rallways, no omnibuses, and but few private carriages. The smallness of our Government 1800 may be gathered from the fact that when the Government offices were moved from Philadelphia upon the adjournment of Congress, in May, 1800, the whole archives, etc., of the Govern ment were loaded on a few large wagons and placed on board a little packet sloop, which sailed away with the capital of the United States upon its deck. When Congress met in Washington, in November, 1800, our country was face to face with critical times. Bonaparte as First Consul had won the great battle of Marengo in June, and was dictator of peace or war to Europe, Between England and France we were threatened with disastrous foreign entanglements. Washington, the leader of the Federalist party, was dead, and Jefferson, a radical Democrat, and in full sympathy with France, had just been elected President.

# NOT SURE OF HIS PACTS.

Bishop Potter's view that the greed of gain is peculiarly the vice of American society as compared with that of England finds no support from able Eng preme Court virtually nullifying the overstated population. But as the total lishmen, whether pure thinkers and state's anti-trust law. When passed, beer production was over 7 per cent profound scholars like Frederic Harrison, or practical men of the world, tike the brilliant English naval commands Lord Charles Beresford. Frederic Harrison, in his article in the current number of the North American Review, "Christianity at the Grave of the Nineteenth Century," writes:

Pashlon, as it is called, is now at the mere of any millionaire gambler, or any enterpris-ing Monte Cristo from across the seas. . . During the reign of the Queen wanton extrava-During the reign of the Queen wanton extrava-gance in dress. In living, in galetties, has never been so creay as now, with such sordid devices to scrape together the means for such extrava-gance, such open sails of rank and person by those who cinim to lead society and dictate its

This is the testimony of an Oxford graduate, a man of the highest standing as a thinker, a scholar and a brilllant writer. At nearly 70 years of age Frederic Harrison thinks that English society was never so sordid and plutocratic as it is today. Mr. Harrison does not speak in the spirit of that kind of pessimism that is not seldom found associated with Christian piety, for he is a rationalist. He speaks simply as a political philosopher who describes English society as he sees it, and stigmatizes it as "a world of smart harlots and titled debauchees." By this testimony of this distinguished English man of letters "the greed for gain" that plagues Bishop Potter in America would plague him far worse in England, where it is vastly more pervasive In from the aristocratic top to the cock-

Now let us turn to Lord Charles timony. Lord Charles warns us that the ranks of society." He confesses

British society has been eaten into by the camber of money. From the top downwards the tree is rotten. Heauty is the slave of gold, and Intellect, led by Beauty, unknowingly damess to the strings which are pulled by Plutocracy. What shall we say of the ne-order of Wealth, of the greed for gold, while is its mainspring, of the way in which thos who by birth and education should be th

This exceedingly strong language con cerning the greed for gain as saturatenergetic man of the world, a gallant naval commander, a member of an illustrious aristocratic family, whose po

time immemorial. The good it would do is only equaled by the impossibility of its enactment. In this particular

facts. Your modern prophet, with all his zeal and good intentions, is, alas, generally reckless in assertion, and orly fortified with evidence. It is a habit of the cloth, inherited from ancient models. But it is not as safe today as it was when parishioners took every pulpit utterance at its face value, knowing themselves no better.

It is inconceivable that a thief so industrious in his calling as W. W. Scott has been could have plied his vocation successfully for months in this city without being caught-not by the police especially, but by some of the many victims of his peculations or their neighbors. As bold a crook as ever Reduction of Beer Tax Said to Be made burglary a profession, this man has conducted his thefts quietly and systematically, departing in each instance with his booty as silently as he came, and eluding detection for two years. In one instance, finding the ower windows fastened, he deliberately took a ladder from the barn near by, placed it against the house, and, with only such slight protection as a con-venient vine afforded, climbed up and the second-story window, sacked the premises and escaped with his loot, apparently without the least haste. This job was done on a long, light Summer evening, while the family was making a social call, and was likely to return at any moment. Only a professional thief and burglar well skilled in his trade and able to calculate its chances to a nicety could do such work as this, live in the community like a gentleman, and avoid detection for months. Compared to the yulgar hatrack thief or henroost robber, this man is an artist in his vocation. This fact, it may be hoped, will have weight with the Judge who will in due time be called upon to pass sentence upon him, insuring him the full penalty of the law, unmitigated by the possible plea that "the poor fellow is a kieptomaniae, and for this reason is entitled to lenlency."

The 12th of December was chosen as an arbitrary date for holding the capital centennial exercises. It was not the date on which Washington was chosen as the National Capital site, or the date on which the removal from Philadelphai was begun or ended. Neither was in 1839, described it as "looking like a it the anniversary of the laying of large, straggling village, reared in a the corner-stone of the Capitol building or of the completion of that structure mained until 1873, when the system of It was simply fixed upon as the most convenient time for the celebration of the capital centennial. The first two sessions of the first Federal Congresses were held in New York City, where Washington was first inaugurated, but on Monday, December 6, 1790, Congress assembled in Philadelphia, where it continued to meet until its adjournment in May, 1800. In Philadelphia Washington was inaugurated March 4, 1793, for the second term, and here in 1797 John Adams was inaugurated President; here the official announce the death of Washington was made.

The attempt of certain disaffected members of the American Federation of Labor to "down Gompers," though carefully planned, seems destined to fail through disapproval of the majority of the convention now in session at Louisville. Mr. Gompers it not an ardent-that is to say, not an aggressive socialist, and hence is not in favor with the radical socialistic element of that body and its subordinate associa tions. It is explained that he is a "conservative socialist," who realizes the necessity of keeping the association within established lines if its influence is not to be dissipated and its very existence wrecked. Evidently the majority of the delegates that compose the convention are with its president in this prudential view, since the organized attempt to defeat him showed, upon test,

Of course, The Oregonian will dispense all light possible, as a correspondent legislator beseeches it to do. But only a few legislators have given it any light to dispense. Have the others any sparks? The Oregonian comes within the sanctified pale of this selfsame writer's jobation for making too few suggestions. But The Oregonian is not in the lawmaking business. Legis. lators are. And the glory and obloquy of lawmaking are all theirs. It is a timid legislator who fears to propose measures because of criticism. Ten to one his lack of confidence portends the inadequacy of his proposals.

A man who was invited to a carousa by an Omaha friend to find the companions of the licentiousness his own daughters, was so enraged that he shot his host. If the females had been daughters of another father, his wrath would not have been so inscrutable.

The disclosure that the Duke of Manchester gave the stony glare to so many American girls makes them more olty-toity than the fact. If he wants to be prematurely bald, let him divulge their names.

That gentleman burglar ought to re-

ceive a chromo and a pension. He deserves to be subsidized for being a gen-Hobson is ill. We hope not seriously,

because he has not yet made his choice, and there is a great deal he has left unsaid. -

The China question is said to be solved. Good That removes the danger of its solving itself. New York servant girls are going on

· Minister Wu seems as hard to convert to Christianity as the average

a strike. Good housewives may now

#### Chinaman. Reapportionment Bill May Pass Before Holidays.

have some peace.

Washington special to Chicago Tribune.
"It was proposed to fix the busis of representation at 208,917," said Representative Hopkins today, "which would make the membership of the House 257, as at present. To adopt this basis it would be necessary to deprive sume states of a Representative, consequently there is considerable objection to this plan, and a demand for a lower basis, which would increase the membership of Congres ma-

The most popular figure is approxi-250 members. It is likely there will be caucus to decide this matter in a way which will be satisfactory to all.
"If the plan to keep the House present size were adopted, Ohio, Indi-ana, Kansas, Nebraska, Maine, South South

chusetts, and a few other states would "It would be inconvenient and expensive to enlarge the membership of the House. The number proposed would in-crease the cost of Congress at least \$1,000, 000, and crowd the hall of the House. It requires a majority vote to pass any leg-isiation, and with a House of nearly 400 members it would require the constant presence of almost 200 members. Experi-

ence has taught us that it is difficult to keep such a large number on hand all the It is believed the reapportionment bill will be adopted by both Houses of Con-gress before the holiday recess.

### WAS THERE A BARGAIN! Pay Campaign Debt.

Chicago Record. Those politicians and lobbyists at Washington who are manipulating the reduc-tion of the war taxes in the ways and means committee are not employing their usual cautious methods to obtain the results they desire. The natural pre-sumption is that they are allke certain of their game and indifferent to public entiment. A reduction \$10,000,000 greater than advised by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury is arranged by the bill introduced in Congress, this \$10,000,000 taken off the tax on beer, which the ways and means had

agreed to leave untouched.

The explanation is made in the telegrams from Washington that the reduction is not now proposed so much for the purpose of cutting down taxation as for the payment of the campaign debts of Republican party. Speaker Hender son and Representative Babcock, the newly appointed member of the commitee, it is said, practically forced this ction as a political measure. Mr. Bab-ock, as chairman of the Republican Congressional committee, knows exactly how much the brewers contributed to the ampaign fund, and they are to get their money back in this way. If these are the facts the case furnishes

ne of the most shameless instances of political bargaining in the history of re-cent legislation. No principle entered into the brewers' campaign contributions except their desire to assure themselves of reduction of the tax on their product, nor did any consideration enter into the action of the politicians in remitting the taxes except to pay the price stipulated. In other words, the brewers and the politicians have so arranged it that the former, by contributing a certain sum to the Republican campaign fund, are exempted from paying a much larger sum into the National Treasury; while the campaign managers, brought into power by the aid of these contributions to their ensury, refund the amount, with heavy additions, out of the National Treasury.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.-The Repub-Hean members of the committee of and means are severely criticised by of their colleagues on account of the tems in the bill which they reported yesa reduction of the war-revenue taxes. It is claimed to be so much in the interest of corporations and trusts is to justify the charges made against the Republican party during the last Out of the \$40,000,000 reduction at least

\$27,560,000 is directly in the interests of people who can well afford to pay taxes rly \$10,000,000 is taken off beer, al-gh Mr. Payne himself, chairman of committee, has stated that 80 per cent of the breweries of this country are owned by European capitalists, and most of the brewers are united in a trust. The tax on bank checks is claimed to be less serous to the public and more easily colected than any other, without any one asking for its removal. The same is true of the stamps on drafts, certificates of deposit, foreign bills of exchange conveyances, insurance policies and express receipts, which combined amount to near-bail of the full amount of the reduction. If any one can afford to pay help for "the open door," and seek without axes it is the people who write drafts, Amny and with impaired National pressign. one-half of the full amount to near-eduction. If any one can afford to pay axes it is the people who write drafts, ank checks and certificates of deposit, ad those who convey property and have allidings to insure. There is serious ob-ction to the taxation of avidence. suidings to insure. There is serious ob-ection to the taxation of evidences of lebt. like bonds, mortgages and promissory notes, but leases, conveyances, con-tracts, warehouse receipts and similar papers are evidences of wealth, and the people who make them find the slight tax no burden and a very slight incon-venience. Under a decree of the court the express companies are required to pay for the stamps which are placed on

s receipts.

Democrats say that this bill is reported in compensation for the services rendered the Republican party during the last campaign by the bankers and brewers. It is true that several of these items were not in the bill as originally pren Washington and Mr. Babcock, chair man of the Republican Congressional committee, was appointed a member of the ways and means committee, the mem-bers of that committee stoutly repudiated all intention of reducing the taxes on beer and banks, Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois has been opposed to the propo-sition since the beginning, but a majority of the committee have voted him down. Handaraon is credited with using his influence in favor of the proposed reduction.

#### A WAY OUT OF THE SLUM. The Manufacturer's Interest in Workman's Welfare.

Jacob A. Riis has in the current American Monthly Review of Reviews a most interesting account of the Jewish agriultural and manufacturing colonies in Southern New Jersey. They are the re-sult of 18 years' work-an experiment which at first falled and then renewed on wiser lines has succeeded in one of the wo great objects sought. The Jewish refugees from Russia were

abjectly poor and possessed little save in the most overcrowded of handicrafts. When they began to flow into New York their own people saw that something must be done, and tried the experiment of putting them back on the land. In New Jersey innds were hought and several hundred families settled. But the impossibility of at once making farmers out of people forced for ages to be traders and town dwellers was soon apparent. The settlers lacked the means, the skill, and the markets to win their living from the land. They drifted back o the slum. Then the trustees of the Hirsch fund

tried a new plan. They induced several manufacturers to remove their plants to New Jersey, agreeing to furnish their employes with humes. They gave each settler a piece of land and a cottage on easy terms. They established a school of gardening to teach how to use the land. This combination of work in fac-tory and on soil has succeeded. The older settlers are stendily buying more land and leaving the factory to the new-comers. The result is the prosperous village of Woodbine, whose people are steadily developing into a contented yeamanry. Space will permit citing but two cases to show the difference made in these people.

Breslow was a carpenter. Nine months in 1891 he and his wife and children starved in a New York tenement, pay-ing \$15 a month for three rooms. Then they came to Woodbine. They have paid \$800 for their comfortable cottage original lot, and bought the next lot. "God be thanked," and Mrs. Breslow, "we owe nothing and pay no more rent. and are nevermore hungry." In the skirts of the village a girl whom Mr. Rils a few hours before had seen sewing but-tons in the clothing factory welcomed him to her father's home. The man was a clothing cutter. His 30-acre place is now the finest in the neighborhood, and its owner is on the road to substantial

The attempt to return the Jew to the land had two objects. To relieve the man and to drain the slum. In the latter it has falled so far. In 18 years 1200 famflies have moved out of the city, but in

five months last Winter 12,000 Jews came to stay in New York. Therefore, the Hirsch trustees have reversed their plan Instead of urging the people to move ou they are trying to induce their employer do so, arguing that the workers will low the work. They have formed atlinces with various suburban land companies. They offer the manufactures

lower rents and other advantages. They offer the workers real homes on easy terms. The new plan, in effect, seeks to de stroy the slum by scattering the tories. "The economic gains," as Mr Riis says, "by such an exodus are clear provided the philanthropy which starts it will maintain careful watch to prevent the old slum conditions being reproduced." The way out of the slum may thus be found, as the way out of nearly every other evil has been found, by an appeal to intelligent self-interest. The manufacturer may in time learn that he

## tory where his employes will have the chance to live decent lives. Light on a Murky Problem

serves himself best when he puts his fac-

Enterprise Chieftain. The real object of the cutting down Multnomah's assessment is that of a gang of grafters and taxeaters styled Mitchel of the city affairs of Portland and Muit nomah County. By the way, they have branch organizations all over the state. Two years ago the Republican party ousted most of them from the pay of the city and county and secured the passage if the Legislature of a new charter for the City of Portland. This charter limited the rate of assessment for certain pur-poses to a certain per cent when based on a fair valuation and assessment of property. The Mitchell Republicans, how ever, still controlled the office of Assessor and last year he run the assessment away down below the normal, and average for years past, and as a consequence the rate of tax levy fixed in the new city charter was not sufficient to raise the amount of money to conduct some of the departments of city government. Consequently, the City Council has had to pass ordinances licensing nearly all kinds of business to enable many of the departments, such as the Police and Fire Departments, to continue. Hence, the real object of the lowering of the assessment in Multnemah County was to embarrass the Republican officials now in control of

the city. Portland, as a city, does not sanction this method of doing business, and has been trying to force the Assessor, through the courts, to raise the assessment of valuation to a fair basis. This is a somple of the work done all over the by the Mitchell Republicans. Sti try to claim allegiance to the Republican party, and claim recognition at every turn. Indeed, it is announced that the father of this organization is again an avowed candidate for the office of follow in the wake of John L. Wilson Washington, and Pettigrew of South Dakota. The just deserts of each are the same.

## Democratic Inconistency

Sait Lake Tribune The Oregonian, noting that Mr. Bryan received only 13 electoral votes outside of

the Solid South, says: Every same man knows that dipl get serious regard, must be backed force, and yet the South, through its Kansas City platform, not only denounced "greely commercialism," and uncomplimentary reference to the business spirit which now move to appeal on behalf of its cotton trade, its wants the Army reduced to a small Nati Guard in the several states, and wants u get our trade rights in Asia "through a high and honorable example." The South's prescrip-

Is not the above true? Has not the Democratic party for the past six-months fought in every conceivable way to cripple the present Administration in all its efforts to maintain the prestige and power of our country? The South wants the Nicaragua Canal as an outlet for her in-land sea to Asla. She wants trade with China, with the whole East. She sees in that trade a merket for all her cotton and cotton goods, and yet whenever it comes to the adoption of means to secur American supremacy against that of Con-tinental Europe and England, the Democratic party insists on siding with the

# Of Great Local Concern.

Aurora Borealis.

One of the most important questions in which the West, the Pacific Coast in particular, is interested, is whether a tariff will be placed on American goods ex-ported to the Philippines. By the terms of the treaty with Spain, no tariff can be placed on articles shipped from that country to the archipelage, and to levy on American products would be an in-justice. Hos. Henry W. Corbett has tak-en a deep interest in this matter and has me the champion of the Pacific Coast. He is in the position to materially as-aist this section in what is really a heart attack, and will probably be where he can better exert his great influence in a more telling manner. Every citizen and pro-ducer of Oregon should feel concerned in the Congressional proceedings relative to this cause. All are vitally affected and should not permit Congress to make a target of the Pacific Coast.

# A Song of Toil.

Polger McKinsey in Haltimore News. he the little kiss she gives when I go forth at morn, I take the little farewell wish upon the breezes

borne; I take her little arms' caress and in the morning light Go out into the world of toll, the battle for the right

time right; Ring, anvils, with your clangor! Burn, forges, flerce and far! The night shall bring the world of home, Where love and goodness are! lean to little lips she lifts to my rough lips

of love, I read the mother-hope that shines in eyes that gleam above; I hear the roaring city call, and unto it I go Light-hearted for the stress because a child

heart loves me so.
Swing, hammers, with your clatter!
Whiri, wheels, and shaft and beam!
The light of love shall guide me hom
From out this shroud of steam! take the little ross she holds and pin it on

my breast.

I take the tender memory of her word that cheered and blest; I face the argent purpose of the labor that is Filled with her trust and patience, her youth

and faith divine.

Plunge, cities, with your thunder
Of traffic-shout and roar!
I take the tank and do the deed,
While she waits at the door! take the task, I face the toll, I deem it sweet Bound to the labor that is love for love's fine

liberty: From morning unto eventide, remembering her Under the bending wheel that glides forever to

and fro.

Sing, mills, with your clattering chorus,
Down where the millions sweat?
I have my arms and give my strength
And joy in what I get! give and take, and give again, and unto

Beneath the hurden of the task for which sweet life is spent; But, ah! the wage so dear to have, the little lips that walt, The hearts that ring, the arms that cling, when I unlatch the gate!

Clang with your mighty reveil!
Hour, cities, with your strife!
And God be praised for strength to tuil
For wage of love and life!

#### NOTE AND COMMENT.

No one will ever accuse Pettigrew of aving written the Queen's speech.

Towne will be in the Senate only a north, so there is no time for him to nake a speech.

The city on the drainage canal alarmed at the prospect of having to play second fiddle to Nicaragua.

Bryan has certainly earned the right to be candidate emeritus of the Democrats four years from now.

It would be well enough to have a faw nore holidays, just so none of them are Christmas or Fourth of July.

In spite of the efforts to destroy the Santa Claus myth, the mail of that gentleman is as large as ever this year.

The old year is a mere boy when compared with the dying century, so he can expect to-occupy little space in the newspapers.

Thirteen fishermen from Gloucester were drowned a day or two ago. Now et any one sny that Il is not an unlucky number

Of course, now Von Bulow has explained that the Kaiser did not see Kruger because he did not want to, Oom Paul will feel much better about the matter.

The Chicago Tribune pokes fun at the Topeka Capital for saying that a Kansas woman is making money out of Belgian hares. Why not? Every one knows that there are golden and silver hares.

Mischievous persons visited the dairy farm of John Anschutz, a Stowe Township, Pennsylvania, farmer, and adjusted a pair of red spectacles over the eyes of his cross white bull, Dexter. When this animal saw the whole world done in crimson, he made a wild charge to annihilate it. The side of the barn was knocked in. several lengths of fence prostrated, and a milkmaid barely escaped with her life. The bull is now laid up for repairs, and Mr. Anschutz is offering a reward of \$5 for the arrest of the guilty parties.

Congressman Allen of Mississippi, is not one of those who hold back a good story for relationship's sake. He has an illustration of the rural Mississippt estimate of the free silver Issue.

In the campaign a Bryan spellbinder met a Mississippi farmer who was driving a goat which was drawing a barrel of water. "What's that goat worth?" asked the spellbinder. "Two dollars," said the owner. "Under free sliver that goat would bring "" rejoined the spellbinder. "Yes," drawled the farmer, "and I reckon that if I had this barrel of water in Sheol it would bring \$1000 easy."

British Museum Newton, the archaeplogist, was a capital storyteller, and Mr. A. J. Hare, in the story of his life, has preserved two or three of his tales. One is a spiritualistic seance where an old cockney was informed that the spirit manifested was his deceased wife, whereupon the following dialogue took place: "Is that you, 'Arriet?".

"Yes, it is me." "Are you 'appy, 'Arriet?" "Yes, very 'appy." "'Appler than you was with me, 'Arriet?"

"Yes, much 'appler." "Where are you, 'Arriet?" "In 'ell."

## Personal Mention.

C. A. Cogswell, formerly delegate to the Republican convention in Multnomah County, left yesterday for a brief visit to Singapore. Charley Cogswell, atats "Colonel," who

has been mixed up with several cattle deals in Lake County, departed yesterday for parts unknown Hon Charles A. Cogswell, a prominent

Portland attorney, sailed yesterday for Shanghai. Our old friend Charley Cogswell, left Portland yesterday for a flying trip to Albina. Take keer o' yourself, Charley, Colonel C. A. Cogswell, the well-known

nilitary man, has gone to Dawson City for his health. Attorney C. A. Cogswell, the wellknown Lake County politician, started yesterday for a brief business trip to

Naples. Hon, C. Cogswell, the wit of the Champer of Commerce building, left yesterday for a pleasure trip to Fort Yuma, Art-

ZODS. C. A. Conswell has gone to Washington, D. C., to essify the spine of his friend Binger Hermann, whose pedal extremities are also giving indications of having become refrigerated.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Diner—isn't that a rather small steak? Wait-er—Yes, sir; but you'll find it will take you a good while to cat it.—Tit-Bits.

Bapid Transit Returns. "I, wouldn't be guilty of doing a favor for a man and then, in a day or two, asking him to do me one."
"No, nor I, I'd ask him right straight off, before his gratitude gets a chance to cool."—
Indianapolis Journal.

Indianapolis Journal.

Regard for Health.—Mistress.—This water has a queer taste. Careful Servant (who has heard much scientific conversation)—It's all right, mum. There ain't a live germ in it, mum. I run it through the sausage-cutter.— New York Weekly.

Practice Makes Perfest.-Angela (to whom Edgar has been proposing)—Tell me, Edgarf Did you ever say anything like this to any woman before? Edgar (in a burst of honesty) —My dear girl, do you think that it could be done like that the first time?—Harper's Basar. done like that the first time?—Harper's Banar,
He Was.—"Your husband seems to be make
ing a large and unique collection of books,"
remarked the caller, looking with interest at
the costly array of rare volumes on the itbrary shelves. "Yes," replied Mrs. Gaswall,
with well-bred indifference, "I believe he becomes reare biblious cases day he like." comes more bibulous every day he lives."Chicago Tribune.

Mitigating Circumstances,-"Why, you boy! You were playing games with those naughty children on the Sabhath day! I must punish you severely." "But, manma, those were the children of that man on the avenue were the children of that man on the avenue. that you said m -Cleveland Plain Dealer.

# On Calnis Sands

Andrew Lang. On Calais Sands the gray began. Then may red above the gray: The morn with many a scarlet van Leaped, and the world was gind with May! The little waves along the bay Broke white upon the shelving strands; The sea-mews fittered white as they On Calais Sands!

On Calais Sands must man with man On Calais Sands must man with man Wash honor clean in blood today;
On spaces wet from waters wan. How white the dashing rapiers play—Parry, ripostel and lungel. The Fray Shifts for a while, then mournful stand. The Victor; life ebbs fast away.

On Calais Sands!

On Calais Sands a little space on calars Sands a little space of elience, then the plash and spray. The sound of eager waves that ran, To kins the perfumed locks astray. To tailly with the helpless hands, "Nay," To tailly with the helpless hands, Cill the deep sea in silence On Calais Sanda!

Between the Hinc and the may She waits her love from allen lands; Her love is colder than the day On Calais Sands!