The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoflice at Portland, Oregon, TELEPHONES. Editorial Rooms.....196 | Business Office...667 REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail (postage prepaid), in Advance Daily, with Sunday, per month. Daily, Bunday excepted, per year...... Daily, with Sunday, per year..... day, per year..... Weekly, per year. Weekly, 2 months.

The Wessiy, a more than the control of the City Suberibers—
Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted for Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included for POSTAGE RATES.

Canada and Mexico: United States, Canada and Mexico:

10 to 16-pare paper.
16 to 18-pare paper.
16 to 18-pare paper.
Foreign rates double.
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Puget Sound Bureau-Captain A. The e at 1111 Pacific avenue, Tacoma. Box 605

Eastern Business Office-The Tribune build Eastern Husiness Office—The Tribune Smit-leg, New York City; "The Rockery," Chicago; the B. C. Beckwith special agency, New York. For sale in Ean Francisco by J. K. Cooper, 746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Gold-lmith Bros., End Sutter street; F. W. Pitta, 1998 Market street; Foster & Orear, Ferry New Street, Poster & Orear, Ferry

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TODAY'S WEATHER. - Rain; continued warm; brick to high southerly winds.

'PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19

The Hopkins reapportionment bill, reported favorably to the House on Monday, gives one additional Representative to Louisiana, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia, and two additional Representatives to Texas, these increases being effected through loss of one each by Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Ohlo, South Carolina and Virginia. The inequities of the bill are manifest, and grow out of the determination to restrict the House to its present membership. The price paid for this slight gain to convenience is too high. It makes very little difference whether the House consists of 357 members or of 385, and it makes still less has 447 votes or 475. But it makes much difference whether some states doubtful if the Hopkins bill can survive the strenuous fight that will be far better. The West, for one thing, should stand out for justice to the State of Washington, not only because the extra Representative and electoral vote to which it is entitled will strengthen the West in Congress, but because Washington's growth in population entitles it to that recognition. We offer the following table for parison. It shows the number of Representatives Mr. Hopkins proposes to give the various states he is willing to reward, their population under the census of 1900, and the average number of inhabitants to each of their Representa-tives. It also includes corresponding figures for the State of Washington:

Reps. Population
7 1,381,627
23 4,821,556
8 1,751,395
9 1,883,693
-35 7,208,685
5 208,290
-15 8,948,825
2 517,652

These figures point their own moral. Why isn't Louisiana's present ratio of one Representative for 230,000 people, or West Virginia's present ratio of one Representative for 239,000 people, as tolerable for them as is the proposed continuance of Washington with one Representative for 258,000 people? What has Texas done for Mr. Hopkins or his party that one Representative for 217,-000 people isn't enough for it, while one Representative for 258,000 people is enough for Washington?

The House acted wisely on Monday when it refused passage to the bill proposing to give preference to honorably lischarged soldiers in the executive branches of the Government. The effect of this bill, which extends the provisions of the existing law, giving preference to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Civil War to all soldiers honorably discharged, including the war with Spain and the war with the Philippines, would practically be to create a military caste or class. It would place at the top of the preferential list all the soldiers and sallors of the war with Spain, amounting to 200 .-900, the 100,000 now in service, and the \$5,000 that would be entitled under the reorganization bill. That is, it would give preference to \$50,000 men, and for nany years keep civilians off the rolls. The remarkable feature of the debate was that the bill was vigorously opposed by the oblest ex-Union soldiers of the House, General Gresvenor, of Ohio, and Colonel Hepburn, of Iowa. The fact that the bill was beaten by a role of more than two to one sh that both parties are determined that tey-

What the Government seeks is efficlent servants. If an ex-soldier is competent, surely his worthy military servce will not be a bar to his appointment, and if he is not competent, his military service ought not to give him preference over a competent civilian, some of our returned Oregon volunteers have found that their military service helped to secure for them nomination for elective offices. This was legitimate, and, other things being equal, be fair to load up the list of eligibles service with \$50,000 soldiers, who had a legal preference against civilians, Nothing would go further to fortify

soldiers and thus for many years keep service. It is a curious fact that this vigorously supported by Democratic Representative Sulzer, on the for by every Grand Army post in the Representative Sulser discountry. finguished himself during the Presidential campaign by his desperate efforts to make the Bryanite spooks of "im-perialism" and "militarism" walk. The campaign is over, and Representative Sulzer seeks to make his peace with his constituents of military antecedents by supporting a bill creating a military caste so vicious that the leading Union veterans of the House felt obliged to

JEFFERSON ON IMPROVEMENTS. direct taxation under state, county and wherever practicable, to transfer the taken more definite form. At that time,

language: What farmer, what mechanic, what laborer, These contributions enable us to support the current expenses of the Government, to fulfill contracts with foreign nations, to extinguish the native right of soil within our limits, to extend those limits, and to apply such a survive right of the property of the categories to expend the categories to extend the categories to expend the categories to expense the categories the categories the categories the categories to expense the categories that the categories the categories that the categories that the categories that the categories that the categorie extend those limits, and to apply such a sur-plus to our public debts as places at a short day their final redemption, and, that redemp-tion once effected, the revenue liberated there-by may, by a just repartition of it athoug the states and a corresponding amendment of the Constitution, be applied in time of peace to rivers, camals, roads, arts, manufactures, edu-cation and other great objects within the state.

Jefferson's idea of redistributing the Federal revenue among the states for use in internal improvements has been rendered unnecessary by the practice that has grown up of appropriating money directly from the Federal Treasury for such purposes; but in view of difference whether the Electoral College | the fact that Congress is reducing the revenue while internal improvements of every kind languish for support, one is are unjustly treated-so much that it tempted to suggest its revival, if the made upon it. The Crumpacker bill is in Congress. It is certainly regrettable that such easily raised revenue as we get through customs and internal revenue should be turned away, when so many localities are unable to afford, through direct taxation, improvement of their rivers and harbors, and reclamation of their arid lands. Notice the comprehensive character of

Jefferson's proposal. He would have toms and internal revenue, not only for rivers and canais, but for roads, arts, dent that the time is past for Governprivate beneficence is doing about all that is necessary for art, if we except, of murder, when they are called in perhaps, the legitimate use of taxation support of a defense on the ground of for public parks, monuments, etc. But insanity, the only account of insanity as to rivers, roads and canals, there they can give is tendency to murder. and can do it, moreover, without fear the masses is very questionable, and the great and good Sir Samuel Romilly, lishers, and, if we mistake not, will probably such aid should in any event misfortune, physical pain, poverty redound to the lasting benefit of the paratus, libraries, etc., where the pupil would be able to gain an education if would still depend altogether upon his own industry and zeal. Nobody should board and clothe a student, or buy his viding the bare facilities to which he may have access by paying for them must be provided by charity or taxation. No institution of learning, within the reach of the poor, if it is to have the books and appliances with which accurate knowledge may be obtained,

can be supported by its earnings. Thoughts like these, perhaps, were in curred to the topic in his sixth annual the continuance of revenue laws, opposing reduction of tariff, so as to "give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures," and in his enumeration of desirable objects of aid through "these surpluses," puts the cause of

education first, thus: Their patriotism would certainly prefer its so and apolleation to the great pur

the Government service should be open amendment of the Constitution. It is to all. To pension worthy soldiers is impressive to find that to the last Jef. turned in his declining days and he always sound public policy, but to give ferson returned to this idea that the died by his own hand. So same them the preference before the law in easily raised revenues of the Federal the matter of eligibility to the Gov- Government should be extended to pub- had twice in youth tried to commit ernment service would be very bad pol- lic works. "Shall it lie unproductive in enue be reduced? Or shall it not rather roads, canals, rivers, education and

The action of Governor Pingree in Without the benefit of any existing law, pardoning William L. White one day lng at 49. after he began to serve a term of 10 years in the penitentiary has excited tempted or deliberately planned for exthe just indignation of the whole people of his state. White was Quartermas- Hannibal, Demosthenes, Themistocles, ter-General of the state during the Antony, Brutus, Cato, Cassius, Cleoa returned soldier of good record starts | Spanish War, and was a member of the with an advantage in a race for an Governor's political family. He was castlereagh, Sir Samuel Romilly, the elective public office. But it would not convicted of conspiring with members poet Chatterton, and the great geoloof the Henderson-Ames Company, of gist, Hugh Miller. Among the notable for appointments in the Government Kalamazoo, to defraud the state of \$56,- suicides in America have been William 000 in the purchase of clothing for the state troops, and admitted his guilt. Governor Pingree now lets him out, on the charges of militarism made by the condition that he pay the state \$5000 in tion from insanity or lesion of the brain, Democracy in the recent campaign five annual installments of \$1000 each which is, to all intents and purposes,

convicted on substantially the same civilians off the rolls of the Government | charge, and he has been pardoned, too, | is no insanity unless utter weariness of defense is that the civilian members of youth up has led a life of sorrew and the conspiracy liave not been brought ground that its passage had been asked to justice. On this plea President Mc- comes with the meridian of his days Kinley would be justified in pardoning Captain Carter. The outrage of the indifference as to whether he lived or whole business is that Governor Pin-dled, when the weight of a hair would gree treats the pardoning power not as have broken the camel's back of his a public trust, but as a personal prerogative which he has a right to use to rescue an old personal friend from just legal punishment.

INCREASE OF INSANITY AND SUI-

CIDE. A correspondent, in a communication elsewhere published, is prompt to ridicule Goldwin Smith's suggestion as to lately referred to the signal case with which the Federal Government raises mohey through customs and internal tional advector. revenue, contrasted with the burden of direct taxation under state, county and duces sensibility." Our correspondent city governments everywhere, and has is a hardy egotist to denounce any caresuggested that it would be advisable, fully considered opinion of so able and accomplished a scholar and thinker as labor and cost of state and municipal Goldwin Smith as the "merest nonfunctions to the National auspices, sense." No man, who has won high This general theme was a favorite one reputation as professor of modern hiswith President Jefferson. He wanted tory, in Oxford, and is regarded as a the Federal Government to do a great very able political thinker in England, many things which Democrats of to-day shrink from through fear of cen-to the suspicion of carefully writing tralization, and he urged this idea be- and publishing anything that "is the cause of the ease with which the Fed-eral Government can raise money. In Smith that both suicide and insanity his first inaugural, March 4, 1801, he increase with the increasing stress of briefly referred to his general idea upon | modern life and aducation is supported the subject in the phrases "encourage- by the consensus of intelligent thinkers ment of agriculture and of commerce and observers on both sides of the as its handmaid," and "the diffusion of water. In a primitive stage of civilizainformation," and in his second annual tion, or even a semi-civilized condition, message he favored "to maintain com- cases of insan'ty and suicide are not merce and navigation. . . to foster our fisheries . . and protect the manufactures adapted to our circum-obtains in Japan or China, where the stances. In his second inaugural, how-ever, his ideas, from experience, had rank to commit suicide, or where it is the custom of the people by hereditary March 4, 1805, he used this significant habit to embrace suicide to escape dis-f mate success remained, the Americans alcohol is absurd, because the use of pelled by the fortunes of war. 1840, when the first serious movement courage and humanity from the examalcohol began. The Teutonic race is abandoning a hopeless cause, and find far more temperate than the Celtic, but in the prosperity that has followed the the German is more suicidal than the rehabilitation of that section under a alcoholic Irishman. Mr. Smith remarks new industrial regime encouragement, that the Roman Catholic Celt³ is so for the future of their own land under mercurial that he hears with compla- a revised form of government, cency that the rate of suicide among the sober Saxon Presbyterlans of Ulster is double that among the Irish of the St. Paul Pioneer-Press reaches the

his own race and religion. Marriage is an antidote to suicide. Suicide is far less common among women than men, because women are more patient as well as less resolute than men, and are less exposed to the stress of life. In Spain, which is one of the soberest nations in the world, distribution should be made upon a the intensity of Spanish passion, Nawomen are prone to suicide because of poleon condemned suicide, but nevertheless attempted it and said at St. Helena that the reason he did not persist in attempts at self-destruction was the reflection that it would gratify his enemies, and he would be a fool to please those who had wrecked his fortunes. A deadly plot against his reputation was the real cause of the sui- short enough, but Oregon can go it sevcide of Lord Castlereagh, Plato named irremediable and intolerable shame as seat in the Senate February 14, 1859, the Government raise money from cus- the one thing that may palliate suicide in the case of any one who has stood high as a man of honor. If you ask Towne's record by ten days. manufactures and education. It is eviof suicide are cases of insanity, what ment sld of manufactures, and that they mean by insanity, they will say, "tendency to suicide," just as in cases

more easily than local organizations, or a coward, but too many persons conof dangerous centralization. As to ed- moral courage have committed suicide sources are also given deserved attenwork could be done far more easily by impulse of self-preservation not seldom | good space, and are treated in a manthe Federal Government. The extent to takes place without the destruction of ner which will permit of no improvewhich taxation can be judiciously ap-piled in aid of educational facilities for man, either through grief, like that of entire number. It is a credit to its pubbe restricted to providing buildings, ap- linked to degrading associations so disgusting as to be daggers daily to a man of honor and spirit, grows absolutely chose, but where his advancement | indifferent to life; the self-preservative the man dies of sheer indifference to life, because of its utter hopelessness of through rain, cold, hunger and fatigue that they have had in battle the indifference of a starved wolf to danger, That is, the instinct of self-preservation was so enfeebled that danger or death was regarded with the absolute unconcern or with the defiance that is born of a suffering man's ugly mood. Lord Jefferson's mind. At any rate, he re- Clive, a great and powerful mind, sank under what seemed gloomy and hopemessage (December, 1806), urging again less prospects to a poor youth of tower- Island and in his North Carolina caming ambition, to the point whose next registry was suicide, but when he actually had his pistol to his ear, an insurrection in India broke out which diverted him from his purpose, and he rose to a position of vast power and iljustrious usefulness. Then, when he had but just completed his 49th year, rich and covered with honors, the inactive life of princely leisure so de-To these ends he recommended pressed his intensely active spirit that the suicidal impulse arrested at 25 re-Clive that he frequently said that he suicide, but had been so unexpectedly the public vaults?" he asked in his final interrupted in his purpose both times message to Congress. "Shall the rev- that he became impressed with the notion that he was reserved for something be appropriated to the improvements of great. Probably a bad liver, joined to his great poverty and friendlessness, other great foundations of prosperity had made Clive fancy life was not worth living at 25. Probably satiety and inactivity and ill health and oplum made him fancy life was not worth liv-

Suicide was actually committed, atecution under certain contingencies by patrs, Frederick the Great, Napoleon, M. Hunt, a famous artist, and ex-United States Senator Preston King. We are not speaking of self-destructhan to give legal preference to \$50,000 Inspector-General A. L. Marsh was also natural death, but we are speaking of soldlers

suicide which is committed when there on the same condition. The Governor's life be insanity. Any man who from bitter struggle before besated suc can remember many moments of utter endurance.

A STUBBORN CONTENTION.

England has awakened to the fact that she still has a costly war on hand in South Africa. "Little Bobs" reckoned without his antagonist when he sent to the War Office the assuring tidings that the "war was over." Paul Kruger is the only Boer of prominence, up to date, who has voluntarily aban-England, this result can hardly be said to be in sight, certainly not in hand, as long as calls for troops to fill the sadly decimated ranks of the British Army continue, and a war budget of £16,000,-000 is made available by a special session of Parliament called for that purpose.

The judgment of the Boers as well as the quality of their humanity in continuing this hopeless, prostrating, devastating strife, may well be questioned, but the stubborn quality of their courage is undeniable. Courage of the type that makes needless sacrifice of life; that inflicts all the woes and horrors of a plainly futile war upon the noncombatants of a country; that refuses to accept the inevitable, ceases to be admirable. Never throughout the years of their courageous contention for disunion were the people of the South so sublime in their courage as when they ascepted the fact that the forces of the Union were victorious, and that the only hope of ending the war lay in their honorable surrender. Fighters to the death, as long as any hope of ulti-The alcohol has greatly decreased sime Boers might well take counse of true against the intemperate consumption of ple of the brave men of the South in

> By a tortuous method of reasoning conclusion that Senator Towne, of Minnesota, will "enjoy the distinction of So long as Western Oregon and Western nesota, will "enjoy the distinction of having been an actual Senator for a shorter period than any one who has ever held a seat in that body." Towne took his seat December 10, and his term will expire January 7. On January 7 he will have been a Senator for twentyeight days. The Pioneer-Press deducts holidays and Sundays from this period, and figures Towne an actual Senator for only twelve days. A Senator of the United States is a Senator from the time he takes his seat until his term expires. Helidays and Sundays are as much a part of his term of office as are the days that he sits in his seat and answers roll-calls. Towne's term is eral better. Delazon Smith took- his and went out March 3, 1859. He was a Senator for eighteen days, beating

One of the best examples of Montana enterprise that has come to our notice for some time is the sixty-page edition of the Anaconda Standard, which appeared last Sunday. The issue is the Christmas number of that excellent and vivid and reliable manner. Other resection and state from whence it issued.

Senator Vest, the Democratic sage of Missouri, after a careful study of the impulse or instinct sinks to zero and situation, announces that not until 1912 will the Democrats elect a President. even if they are fortunate enough to books, or pay his tultion. Let him do decent outcome. There are hundreds secure one that year. This perspective this for himself. But the work of pro- of Union veterans who can testify that settles Bryan, as it is not in the line they have been so miserable in body of probability that even his extraordinary wind-power will hold out through

The late Major-General John G. Parke was graduated from West Point in 1849; he was a division commander under General Burnside at Roanoke paign. He commanded the Ninth Army Corps before Vicksburg, in June, 1863, and was a corps commander under Grant before Petersburg.

The Prohibition vote will disappoint that party. It will little exceed, if any, 209,000 votes. In 1896 the two Prohibi-

Post Exchange Problem as It Ap-

pears to a Practical Reformer. Chicago Tribune. No one will question the sincerity of Archbishop Ireland in the position he takes on the vexed question of the Army canteen. Few people have done so much and such important work for the cause of temperance as the distinguished prelate. Himself a total abstainer, he has for years used all his great influence. both inside and outside the church, both inside and outside the church, to promote temperance and to minimize the evils of the liquor traffic. When he declares, therefore, that the canteen is an instrument of good, and makes for temperance and good morals in the Army, his opinion is entitled to great weight, even among people who most radically differ with him.

It is to be observed that the arch-

It is to be observed that the archbishop does not speak from mere hear-say or rumor. His conclusion is the re-sult of years of personal observation. say or rumor. His conclusion is the sult of years of personal observation. Fort Snelling is an important Army post. rear Archbishop Ireland's home in St.
Paul, and he has there carefully studied the effect of the canteen on the soldiers. It is his deliberate judgment that the canteen has reduced the amount of drinking in the Army and has kept the soldiers from lilegally obtaining liquor heartily at the palpable hit.

and from participating in drunken or-gies in St. Paul and in the low dives which formerly stood close to the mili-tary reservation.

Especially significant and important was Archbishop Ireland's snawer to Sen-ator Burrows' question as to whether the Army canteen did not present a temptation to drink to young men who had nover tasted liquor before they en-tered the Army. "That sort of a man in the Army is a rare article," said the in the Army is a rare article," said the archbishop, "but if a man is found in the Army who has been able to resist the temptations of the saloon in ordinary life, I think he will be able to resist the evils of the canteen.

of the canteen."

Archbishop Ireland is a reformer, but
he is a practical reformer. His views
of the Army canteen and of the temperance question in general will meet
with the indexence of read practical re-establishment of the great shipbuilding with the indorsement of most practical people. He does not make the mistake of demanding the impossible. He realizes that the world cannot be entirely reformed in a day.

DIVISION OF STATES.

Eastern Gregon and Washington Waiting Preponderant Population.

Spokane Spokesman-Review, en Oregon haid the foundation of state institutions, the eastern counties were sparsely populated, and all the pub-lic buildings were thrown to the western section. . In this matter Eastern Washington has had better treatment. We have the State Agricultural College at Pullman two Normal Schools at Cheney and Ellens burg, a hospital for the insane at Medical Lake, and the penitentiary at Walla Walla. To Western Washington went the capital at Olympia, the State University at Seattle, an asylum for the insune at Stellacoom, the School for Defective Youth at Vancouver, a normal school at Whatcom, the reform school at Centralia and the Soldlers' Home, at Orting. In matter of representation in Congress, Eastern Washington has also had me quitable treatment than its neighbor, Eastern Oregon. For these reasons, the feeling of isolation and unfriendlin not nearly so great here as in Eastern

The Oregonian concedes that division of Oregon is a probability, but thinks separa-tion is far in the distance. It says: "The state may be divided some day, probably will. Oregon has already parted with Washington and parts of Idaho and Monhabit to embrace suitine to escape dis-honor or disgraceful death. The as-sumption of our correspondent that the enough and humane enough to surren-sake of its traditions, and for the sake der when this hope was utterly distana. As a mother of states, its birth all its varied history, resources and promtoe, is dear, we may wish the separation to be deferred as long as possible."

The United States Constitution has opened a way for the erection of new states from old. It is provided, section 3,

article, 4, that-"New states may be admitted by the

Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the

Washington retain preponderance of population, it is not likely that legislative approval would be granted to state division There remains also the obstacle of Congressional approval. The older states would hardly view with equanimity a step which would double the Senatorial repre sentation of Washington or Oregon. Still, as The Oregonian says, the thing is to be reckoned among the remote poss

W. C. T. U. War.

Washington Letter Baltimore Sun An imposing delegation of W. C. T. U. women visited the restaurants of the Senwomen visited the restaurants of the Sen-site and House today, ostensibly to ap-pease their appetites, but in reality to

gratify their curiosity concerning the sale of wines and liquors in the Capitol. A half dozen or more of these ladies entered the Senate recstaurant, and instead of accepting the invitation of the waiter to be sented at one of the tables, proceeded to investigate the contents of the different glasses placed on the counter and tables. As they approached the board at which were seated Senator Wolcott and several other men one of the white-ribboned ladies extended her for the menu card which was scanned by one of the statesmen.

Ascertaining that no wines or liquors were listed on the menu, she turned with as to rivers, roads and canals, there is no doubt whatever that the Government is in a position to do this far more easily than local organizations.

The rough, popular criticism of a sulfing interests of the great State of Monark about a temperance Administration mark about a temperance Administration tana, and especially of that section conveys of the committee when this was tana, and especially of that section contiguous to Anaconda, are described in a vivid and reliable manner. Other resources are also given deserved attentions.

A look of disappointment hashed in the eyes of the committee when this was learned, but this turned into satisfied expectancy as a delegate from New Englishment hashed in the eyes of the committee when this way. Sweden and Denmark, with insignant government aid, have moved up pectancy as a delegate from New Englishment hashed in the eyes of the committee when this way. Sweden and Denmark, with insignant government aid, have moved up in the eyes of the committee when this way. Sweden and Denmark, with insignant government aid, have moved up in the eyes of the committee when this way. Sweden and Denmark, with insignant government aid, have moved up in the eyes of the committee when this way. Sweden and Denmark, with insignant government aid, have moved up pectancy as a delegate from New Englishment and discovered a suspicious-looking fluid to that of Great Britain. to that of Great Britain.

In one of the little tumblers. Rapidly thou inducements that support largely their universities, and to whatever extent this prevalls, the work could be done far more easily by more constant of the little tumblers. Rapidly the sweeping statement that to justify the sweeping statement that the s giass poised as she was about to raise tion, to-wit: "The Norwegian ships can It to her lins.

"I beg your pardon, but will you please tell me what you have in that glass?" inquired the white-ribboned reformer.

quality of port."

A shiver seemed to run through the ranks of the white-ribboned women and anger and indignation were apparent.

A sepastional scene followed. The committee openly denounced the Administration which a few moments before they had lauded, declared it to be a sin-ful example to the younger generation for the lawmakers of the land to openly three more Presidential campaigns. It also looks discouraging for Hill, who, nothing loath, is being groomed for the race of 1904.

The lawmakers of the lawmak denouncing such outvageous proceedings, as drinking in the very Capitol of the

Nation. The committee finally retreated-with out eating their luncheon—declaring that they would prepare resolutions expressive of their opinions.

As the committee filed into the cor-

ridor the pretty young woman gracefully lifted her delayed glass and smilingly said: "Here's to the health of the committee.

Like Mr. Hoar, He Loved Him. Washington dispatch to Philadelphia

Washington dispatch to Philadelphia Press.

A member from West Virginia, in relating some of his campaign experiences, told of a fellow-Congressman who came into the state to assist him in the campaign by making speeches. This particular Congressman is known for his flowery language and fervid oratory. The West Virginian said his friend spoke for pagin by making and fervid oratory. The West Virginian said his friend spoke for meanly two hours and never touched upon early two hours and never touched upon nearly two hours and never touched upon the issues of the campaign, but for all that time indulged in oratorical pyrotechnics and extravagant eulogisms on the Republican party and its leaders. As a sample of superiative hyperbole the closing sentence of this orator's speech is given as follows:

"If I had the arm of an Atlas I would climb the Alpine heights, spatch from the

climb the Alpine heights, snatch from the rocky cliff a giant fir, and, dipping it in the lava of Veauvius, would write in let-ters of living fire across the agure vault of heaven these words: 'McKinley, I love you.'

General Harrison Was Tickled.

Washington correspondence Louisville Courier-Journal. Courier-Journal.

The Democratic party that was, was "reorganized" here last night at a dinner party. One of the Democrats present made a sitring speech, in which he agreed to support Hanna for President in 1906 on the ground that Hanna by that time would have had eight years experience in the office, which would certainly entitle him to the honor of being Chief Magistrate of the country. Expressiont Harrison, who was present at

HANNA ADMIRABLY ANSWERED.

Chicago Timos-Herald. Senator Hanna's speech in favor of the ship subsidy bill Thursday was the mor effective presentation of his side of the proposition that has yet beeen heard in the Senate. It appealed to the only considerations that render the proposal to spend \$9,000,000 a year in the attempt to build up the American merchant marintolerable to the American people-National pride and natural business instincts. In his own words, it was ar "appeal to the American people for the

industry." "I want," said he, "to put it on higher grounds than mere dollars and cents. It is away and beyind that point in patriotiem and pride in our National life. to the popularity or unpopularity of this measure. I stand here to say that every line of it is in the interest of the American people. Upon that basis I make my appeal." Senator Hanna's knowledge and experi-

ence was gained under conditions altogether different from those that prevail on the ocean. Nature has given to the United States a practical monopoly of the carrying trade of the Great Lakes. We have the coast line, the commerce, the ports and the cash. All we have had to do was to build the ships. What competition there is has been all among ourselves. Canada has not had the ports, the incentive por the means to compete with us. On the Lakes the natural laws of supply and demand have been with us, on the ocean they are against us. While they favored us, our shipbullding industry flourished and our flag floated on every

were against us, our ships and flag gradually vanished from the foreign carrying trade of the world.

It was Sensior Hanna's misfortune to follow Senator Frye's exhaustive two days' effort on the same side of the ques-tion, whose speech affords all the ammu-nition that the opponents of the ship subsidy bill need for answer to the appeals of the Ohio Senator. For instance, Mr.

sea and in every port. When, with

changing conditions, those same laws

Hanna asks: "Why should we not put some of our idle capital into the building of ships and salling them for the benefit of our producers and manufacturers?"

Senator Frye afforded the explanation when he said: "Our ships, costing 25 per cent more than those of England and Germany, with operating charges at least 40 per cent greater by reason of higher wages and bester living, unprotected, are compelled to compete with those pro-

According to Senator Frye the follow ing amounts were paid by the nations named annually to encourage their re-

spective merchant marine:	CHICAL L
Great Britain	\$5,857,5
France1893	1,894,60
Italy1819	2,185,2
Russia	1,724,2
Netherlands 1898	250,9
Norway	31.8
Sweden 1898 Denmark 1899 Japan 1880	3,492,1
Note.—These figures include	P1552.1132
sidies and construction, navig	ation ar
flabling houghles In 1999 the Tipl	

paid \$998,211 in mail subsidies. In order to show what an insignificant

part "protection," "bounties," "subsidies" or whatever you choose to call it, plays in the building up of a merchant marine, it is instructive to glance at the following statement of the merchant navies in 1850 and 1898, of some of the nations mentioned

by Senator Frye:		
	1850.	1598.
	Tonnage.	Tonnage.
British	4,232,963	13,968,506
German		2,453,334
French		1,242,001
Italian (1870)	.1.012.164	875,851
Austro-Hungarian (1870	0) 329,377	280,41
Dutch	292,675	455,600
Norwegian		1,694,230
Swedish (1870)		605,90
Danish (1870)		511,951

These two tables, taken together, prove that the enormous subsidies paid by France have been ineffectual to retain her proportion of the carrying trade of the world, while the merchant marine of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, with insig-nificant government aid, have moved up bottling cider, as it would be cheaper

beat the world today in cheapness of carrying." If the operating charges of American ships are at least 40 per cent Inquired the white-ribboned reformer.

The question amazed the crowd and almost deprived the lady of her self-control. The glass bade fair to crash to the table, but she who held it soon recovered and answered: "It's a very good quality of port."

A shallow severed to the table of the table

But Senator Frye is also authority for the statement that the effect of Ameri competition, when subsidized, on the carrying trade of the world would be to reduce freight rates 25 per cent, and that "on the Atlantic ships are carrying, or two years ago were carrying, as low as they could profitably."

He also said: "It has been utterly impossible for an American citisen under existing conditions to invest his money in American ships to engage in the foreign carrying trade." In short, investment in American ships it not profitable under natural conditions with normal freight rates, and yet Mr. Frye would have us attempt to make it profitable by taking \$9,000,000 a year out of the treasury to foster a competition that would have the immediate effect to reduce the present unprofitable freight rates "at least 25 per

cent."
This is so preposterous a proposition that it is a conclusive reply to the strong appeal of Senator Hanna for some legis-lation that will restore our merchant marine on the ocean. That consumma-tion is one toward which the great West, which has not a dollar to invest in the shipping industry, would gladly contribute were it assured of some practical plan to effect it. The West thoroughly appreciates the desirability of carrying American commerce to the bounds of the uttermost sea in American ships and under the American flag. But the West objects to pouring millions of the people's money into what is practically an industrial sieve.

There are two things that forbid the attempt—the cost of building American ships and the cost of hiring and feeding sallors on American ships. As Mr. Frye says, the wages and fare of foreigners on American ships have to be on the American scale, and we of the West would not have it otherwise.

In the matter of voting money for build-

ing a navy the West, which has not an inch of coast to protetet, has proved its National spirit by suppporting every ap-propriation asked. It is not affrighted by the word "subsidy," but it balks over a proposition to take money from the Na-tional Treasury to render the conditions of a self-supporting merchant marine more unprofitable than ever.

If the ships of other nations in a com-

petition open to all can carry our exports and imports more cheaply than we can ourselves, let them play the role of hod-carriers at the wages of hodcarriers. If what we pay to other nations for carrying our freight enables them to buy our products and manufactures, they are profitable employment for our capital, brains and industry.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

In spite of the general prosperity, the shortest day of the year is approaching.

The heirs of Charles Hoyt have been fighting over his estate. Where there's a will there's a row.

Now there is an Eskimo dog trust, but this is only to be expected. The Eskimo dog is well known as a trusty animal.

John Bull svery day Is obliged now to may: "I report with regret." That I've just met Dewet."

If the fool-killer skipped any maker of freak election bets he can get them while they are making New Year's resolutions.

The fact that W. J. Revan is going to start a paper indicates that the magazines have been refusing some of his copy lately.

George Gould has sold his yacht also. With the proceeds he will perhaps be able to keep his brother-in-law a week or

The British won a battle in the Transvaal Monday. It really begins to look as if the Boers are having a hard time in winding up the war,

Dr. Parker, a London divine, has started a newspaper. He has not yet felt the need of asking the advice of Rev. Charles M. Sheldon as to the manner of conducting it.

The Sultan of Turkey has sent the crew of the Kentucky a supply of cigarettes, but he will have to give them some quicker poison if he wants to get rid of them before the end of the year.

When the new University of Chicago, a. few years ago, was drawing on Eastern college faculties for its staff, one of the men whom it obtained was W. G. Hale, professor of Latin at Cornell. Professor Hale's family packed up their household goods and prepared to migrate. The 5year-old daughter of the house was in tears at parting with her playmates and seemed to feel that the foundation of everything was being shaken. When it same to the family's last night in its dismantled home, she knelt at her little bod to say her prayers. When she came to the "Amen" she uttered a fervent "Goodby." "Why do you say good-by?" her mother asked, in surprise. mamma," was the reply, "of course God knows that we are going to Chicago tomorrow."

This has been a good year for cidermaking in this state and a great deal of very good quality has been made, and still it is no uncommon thing to see barre's of cider for sale in the grocery stores labeled "Old Kentucky Cider." is but little cider used for drinking here except in a sweet condition. The days of drinking hard cider are past, for the reason that there are so many other and harder things to drink. Clder can be bottled and kept for drinking and if properly treated is about as good as champagne. A few persons put up such cider, but occasionally they do not drink it. tes One well-known citizen put up a couple of barrels. He hung bags of mustard seed in the bungholes of the barrels and every few days drew off the cider into another barrel, burned sulphur in the first one and then after a few days syphoned the cider back into it. This he repeated a number of times and finally had it bottled and the corks wired in all the same as the corks in champagns bottles, and the older placed on racks in his cellar. All went well for a few days and then gas began to generate in the bottles and they began to explode. It was seen that the cider had not been "racked off" often enough, and that disaster was impending, but nothing could be done to prevent it. The bottles continued to explode more frequently, till it seemed as if a commando of Boers a lot of pompons had taken possession of the cellar and the flying glass and spouting cider rendered it impossible for anyone to go into the place. This circumto buy champagne, and less dangerous.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS And He Did .-- He-Do you think it is proper etiquette for a gentleman to take a lady a arm? She-No; but he might zak her for-her hand-Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Sportsman (to Smith, who hasn't brought down a single bird all day)-Do you know Lord

A Fallure in Quantity.—"Ma, I hought you some candy down town." "That was kind, Tommy; where is it?" "Well, ma, I was so long comin' home on the cars that it didn't last till I got here."—Indianapolis Journal.

Jones—I have found out what my wife is going to give me for Christmas. It's a seal purse, set with silver, for carrying in the hand. Whiter—But it can never be of any use to you. Jones—No; but the box of cigars will that I have bought for her.—Boston Transcript.

He Imparts Information.—Little Ethel.—Many. He Imparts Information,-Little Ethel-Mamma told Freddy that if he wasn't good Santa Claus wouldn't bring him anything. Won't he? Little George-Oh, manama's just throwing a sears into Freddy, and he's so little he don't know any better. Santa Claus leaves you things whether you're good or noti-Puck.

Ballade of Autumn. Andrew Lang. We built a castle in the air,

ner weather, you and I. In Summer weather, you and I, The wind and sun were in your hair— Gold hair against a supphire sky! When Autumn came, with leaves that Before the storm, across the plain, You fied from me, with scarce a sigh— My Love returns no more again! The windy lights of Autumn flares

I watch the mountit sail go I marvel how men toll and The weary business that they ply! Their voyaging is vanity, And fairy gold is all their gain, And all the winds of Winter cry "My Love returns no more again?"

Here, in my castle of Despair, I sit alone with memory;
I sit alone with memory;
The wind-fed wolf has left his lair,
To keep the outcast company.
The brooding owl he boots hard by.
The hare shall kindle on thy hearthstons,
The Rhymer's soothest prophety—
My Love returns no more again!

ENVOY.

Is bero, where youth and hope were slain; They fit, the ghosts of our July, My Love returns no more again! Ave Maria.

Lady, my home until I die

Ave Maria! blessed be the hour! The time, the clime, the spot, where I so oft Have felt that moment in its fullest power

Have left that the state of the prayer.

Ave Maria! 'tis the hour of prayer! Ave Maria! 'the the hour of prayer; Are Maria! 'the hour of love! Are Maria! May our spirits dare Look up to thine and to the Son's above! Ave Maria! Oh, that face so fair! Those downcast eyes beneath the Almighty

strike-That painting is no idol-'tis too like.

me to it so long as we have more What though 'tie but a pictured image!-