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TODAY'S WEATHER -Hain; brisk southrly winds, possibly becoming high.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

Attention is invited to a letter from

Rev. Edgar P. Hill, D. D., elsewhere printed, on the subjects of crime in Portland and the regulation of vice. As to the principal statements of fact in the letter, The Oregonian is not sufficiently informed to speak with accuracy. The present purpose is to commend its spirit, point out one or two obvious errors, and leave the matter with the community, as worthy careful consideration. Utterances of this sort usually labor under the disadvantage of being aids to somebody's political ambition. That objection lay against efforts, nominally for reform, made here in June in connection with the opposition to the Republican ticket. But does not lie sgainst Dr. Hill's letter. The election is over, the new officials are in office. What he wants, evidently, is to improve conditions here, and it is a laudable purpose. It is common for participants in and apologists for immorality to discredit all ameliorating effort as born of hypocrisy. The Oreconian would not make that mistake. It would never confuse false reform with true, or discredit efforts sincerely made for improvement of public mor-als or faithful administration of the law. One error into which Dr. Hill in advertently falls is his inclusion of the Mayor in the present arrangement for licensing saloons and gaming places under the guise of monthly arrests and fines. Mayor Rowe has no power over the Police Commission. That power was specifically and deliberately withheld by the present charter, which perperuntes two of the Commissioners and insures Chief McLauchian his place for the current term. The only change made in our official relation toward vice by the June election was in the office of District Attorney Mr. Chamberiain was largely elected through the toward software who almed at defeat of the Republican ticket and delivery of the city over to the fusion forces. The Chief of Police is the same, the Sheriff is the same. The new element is the District Attorney, whom the "reformers" helped elect. No better illustration could be offered of the anomaly of having a Police Commission independent of the Mayor. The Mayor is censured, but it

is not his fault.

The chief error into which Dr. Hill's latter falls is his confusion of vice and crime. It is a crime to assault and murder innocent persons on the publie highway, but it is not a crime to sell liquor. There is not necessarily any connection between regulation of vice and prevalence of crime. If, under a system of high license, or the nearest possible approach to it, low dens of robbery increase, it is not the fault of the arrangement with liquor men and gamblers, but the fault of the police; and this fault, in turn, due, as we understand Chief McLauchlan to hold, to insufficient funds for roper maintenance of the department. It is notorious that our pollcomen are few in numbers and embarrassed as to their pay. This fact, which is, of course, instantly communicated to the criminal classes of the entire West. may account for the recent "hold-ups" and burglaries here, rather than the monthly arrest of saloon and gambling men. Every one has been hoping, of course, that the Police Department would soon be able to arrest or drive out of town the toughs that have per petrated recent atrocities, and break up the gang of boodlums on the East Side. This is still to be hoped for, but If it is not done, inquiry into the causes would certainly be in order, either through the form of a mass meeting or through the medium of a committee. A demand for the extirpation of futile. But a demand for its conduct at least a semblance of order and fair dealing cannot be justly denied. It might be profitable for a mass meeting or a committee to undertake an investigation of the whole subject of vice and crime in Portland, not for the purpose of carrying out any one's pre conceived notions, but to ascertain the exact truth about conditions, and after fair considerations of all views and evidence, make such recommendations or take such action as the situation states. seemed to justify. The best administration in the would may be improved occasionally by a little judicious inves-

tigation. the subject of the present methods of increase packers push on farther East warfare pursued by the British against | for their supplies. This being true, the

the Boers: The methods adopted by our General Sheridan

that the methods adopted by General ders did have a most important influence upon the war. These severe methods were not employed to "terrorize a fighting race"; they were deliberately designed by Grant and relentlessly executed by Sheridan on the heels of Early's defeat, in order to make the Shenandoah Valley henceforth incapable of supporting Early's army or conof Lee's. This valley had been the granary of Richmond, but when Sheridan swept it clean of all its stock, its neries, and burned every farmstead refuge for hostile soldlers and spies, it was no longer possible for the enemy to support an army and threaten the Baltimore & Ohio Rattroad. This accomplished, Sheridan was able to re-Grant's army before Petersburg in November, 1864, and was able to join Grant with 10,000 splendid troopers in March, 1865, on the eve of the last campaign. The British are using Sheridan's methods for the same purpose. They are making it difficult for the enemy to subsist an army on the veldt, and they are smoking the Boer spies out of the hostile farmsteads. If the Boer army had ever surrendered in a body, as did the Confederates, it would not be necessary to employ Sheridan's methods, and if the Confederate armies had resorted to the mounted guerrilla tactics of the Boers, they would have kept the whole South in a state of useless turmoil and misery for a year after Appomattox.

WHY NOT LEE! The New York University Senate at its last meeting received a protest from "the Associated Survivors of the Sixth Army Corps," of Washington, against name of Robert E. Lee appearing in the Hall of Fame. The protest is based on the ground that Lee, being 'an enemy to his country, forfeited all right and title to honorable mention in such a class as it is proposed to include his name." The Senate declines to expunge the name of Lee from the list of great Americans to be inscribed in the New York Hail of Fame, and in recording its action on the protest the New York University says:

It is fitting that we should add that no It is fitting that we should said that no one of the Senate moved the omission of the name of Robert E. Lee. The Senate, therefore, agrees with the finding of that large majority of judges, more than two-chirds of whom inscribed his name. They respect these electors as men of highest patrictism, judicial temperand therough acquaintance with all the Important facts respecting General Lee.

ors of the Sixth Army Corps" was ill advised. The rolls of the United States Army today include on its retired list an ex-Lieutenant-General of the Southern Confederacy in the person of Brigadier-General Joseph Wheeler, like General Lee, a graduate of West Point. In our Spanish War President McKinley gave a commission to Fitzhugh Lee, the nephew of General Lee, and also a graduate of the Military Academy. The United States Senate unanimously confirmed these appointments. If time has so completely rehabilitated Joseph Wheeler, who resigned from the United States Army to join the Con-federate Army, so that he is fit to go on the retired list of the United States Army as Brigadier-General, surely time has sufficiently softened the asperity of sectionalism so that nobody need object to the placing of Lee's name in the "Hall of Fame" on any such grounds as those recited by the 'Associated Survivors of the Sixth Army Corps." By his talents and his personal character Lee is entitled to a place on that roll of fame. It is as absurd to call Lee "a traiter" today as it would be for a bigoted English Tory to vote against a statue to the memory of Cromwell on the ground that he was "a traitor" who cut off the head of that "blessed martyr" whose memory still enriches the English prayer book. General Lee believed that his state was his country, and that the United States was only a number of separate nations (of which his state had been one), which had united themselves together by a treaty, which one of them had as much right to rerminate as any nation has a right to erminate a treaty. From his standpoint of state sovereignty, General Lee felt be was justified in regarding his obligation to remain in the service of the United States as determinable by the decision of his own state to remain or withdraw from the Union. The result of the war settled the secession question forever. General Lee frankly accepted that result, and promptly ought political rehabilitation. spirit, accepted by the growing South oday, imitated and enforced, would make it a blessed land of humane peace, law, order and prosperity, in-stead of a breeding-place of blatherskite in polities and folly in finance. Lincoln and Lee with equal sincerity oubtless thanked God for victory, and invoked the blessing of the same God

upon opposing causes. If we grant the

duty as he saw it, we cannot afford to-

day to question his right to a place in

the Hall of Fame.

accrity of Lee from his standpoint of

OUR WIDENING MARKETS. "The benefits of the increased con nerce of the Pacific Coast," says the Helena, Mont., Record, "have been felt in Montana and other mountain states in a practical manner." This statement pports the view frequently presented of late that the Pacific Coast, rather than the Atlantic, will, in the near fugambling and drinking is senseless and ture, attract the markets of the vast futile. But a demand for its conduct interior. The journal quoted goes on to say that the larger markets in the Alaska have increased the demands for the products not only of the Pacific States, but for the products of other sections, and Montana has already in a large degree received benefit therefrom. The packers of the Coast have drawn their supplies of cattle and sheep for the last three years largely from the great ranges of the mountain

The extraordinary demands upon the Pacific Coast for food supplies for Alaska and the Orient have, as farperhaps as prudence will permit, decinated the flocks and herds of Oregon The Army and Navy Journal says on and Washington; and as these demands probability that within a short time the largest market for Montana, Colorado

industries, and that shipping cattle The Army and Navy Journal forgets Sheridan in obedience to Grant's or- packing-houses and returning the prodfor ocean shipment will be at an end.

This estimate follows the natural ourse of trade for the section covered. The demand upon Pacific ports by the markets of Alaska and the Orient is an imperative one. To supply it means to draw upon the resources of the states that lie nearest us for bulks our own ributing in the slightest to the support states cannot furnish on so short a notice. An impetus will in the meantime be given to our own development hay and grain, its barns, mills and tan- a largely increased output from our that had been a place of shelter and creameries. Large accessions to our population are expected, and the home market will widen to meet the increased the Pacific Coast the era of diversified stimulate development, production, industry and trade half-way across the continent.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BROUGHT TO воок.

The Oregonian has frequently been charged by the disciples of "Christian Science" with misrepresentation or exaggeration of the "cure-all" claims of these latter-day evangelists of the healing art. The record of the cross-examination of Mrs. Anna Holden, who is a healer in the First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, which took place last week, more than justifies The Oregonian's description of the extravagant and incredible pretenses of these modern miracle-workers. Miss Helen C. Brush, whose will is contested by her brother and other relatives, left the \$50,000 residue of her estate to the Christian Science Church. Her conversion to Christian Science followed her recovery from an attack of double pneumonia, which she attributed to a Christian healer, Mrs. Holden, who is the healer of this Christian Science Church of New York City, testified before the Surrogate of New York City as "an expert witness in Christian Science," as outlined in "Science and Health," Mrs. Eddy's handbook of the faith. Mrs. Holden testified that cancer, consumption, smallpox and all the diseases known to men can be cured by Christian Science. The witness said that the requisite

conditions for the cure of diseases by Christian Science are divine love and renunciation of sin. Mrs. Holden affirmed her belief in the story that Mrs. The action of the "Associated Surviv-Eddy-had written a letter to a man in the West who had broken his leg, and that the man had been cured by Mrs. Eddy's healing powers expressed through the letter. Mrs. Holden testifled that she believed that broken vertebrae could be cured by Christian Science; that Christian Scientists do not use surgical instruments; that the rules of Christian Science do not perthe use of instruments. Mrs. Holden testified that she was cured of consumption by Christian Science, but asked why Christian Science failed to cure Miss Brush of consumpion, she replied that "there was an insufficient understanding of the power of Christian Science on the part both of the patient and of the healer." Mrs. Holden believed that Christ raised Lazarus from the dead, but she did not consider it a miracle; it "was simply a supreme manifestation of the love of God." Mrs. Holden, after being ill with consumption for four or five years, was cured in three weeks by Christian Sci-The witness believed that the Christian Science healers had worked candid enough to confess that she had never raised the dead, but insisted that since Christ had done it, it might yet be repeated by Christian Science; for she elieved "following of the expressions and teachings of the Lord Jesus Christ. it is in the power of mortals to so exalt and purify their minds that they can control the state of mortal things, as did Christ, the most sublime exponent of this power." The lawyer, George W. De Lano, who drew the will of Miss Brush, and is also a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, was also called as a witness. He was asked his age, and angrily replied, "I will answer you in the words of Jesus Christ: 'Before Abraham was, I am.' "

There is no more judicial or scientific evidence today of the genuineness of faith cure" than there is of the magical exploits of Orlando Furioso of the orn of Roland, or of the enchanted sword of King Arthur. The vast mass of intelligent civilization does not believe in them as manifest to human sense. The skepticism concerning the "faith cure" is opposed by the credulity of ignorance, imbecility and superstition. The Kansas missionaries who went to Liberia and died of the coast fever, because they refused all medical treatment outside of "faith cure." are a modern object-lesson that ought not to be forgotten by those who are weakly disposed to pin their faith to "Christian Science," which represents neither the teachings nor experience of modern science, and is in gross contempt of the highest and most reverential teaching and practice of the cen-

tury.

Juvenile criminality is rapidly extending its lines. From the old times wherein the raid of a watermelon patch was booked as evidence of total depravity, to the present, when a child is spirited away from his home by a youthful kidnaper and held upon a demand of \$75 for his return, is a long But it has not been taken at a Orient, the Hawaiian Islands and single stride. Easy stages have distinguished it. Pilfering has attended the advance at every step, with such deviations along lines of mischief as the juvenile mind can readily invent. Now a Chinaman is stoned, or his basket of clean clothes is emptied into the mud: again a small boy is assaulted, terrorized into silence, and made to do vile things; or a chimney is stopped with gunny bags, or rocks are thrown through windows; wood piles and outhouses are sometimes overturned, dwellings daubed with paint, windows in unoccupied houses broken, gates unetc. This community does not, probably, differ from any other in the character of the boys, sons of "prominent" men, who infest it to its disgust, its detriment and its shame. Still, however, and this is not said In the Sherandosh Valley are cited in support of British methods, but it is not demonstrated that they had any important influence upon the war, which was ended floatly by the persist. In the state of the west-war, which was ended floatly by the persist. In the state of the west-war, which was ended floatly by the persist.

ent fighting of Grant and Sherman when they were finally given control of matters. There is nothing in our experience during the Civil War to show that a fighting race was terrorized by severe methods.

able, to suppose, as pointed out by the Record, that under the new conditions insolent demand of money upon the Pacific States will, in the near future, largely increase their packing penalty of taking the little one off on a "long cruise." That Portland may not from the mountain states to Eastern have more discredit than is her due on account of this lad, and his bold atucts across the ranges to Pacific ports tempt, it may be said that this youthful kidnaper is not a "native son," neither was he brought up, or, to put the statement in accordance with the facts of modern life, allowed to "come up" in this city, he having but recently

Gompers' reference to China in his effort to defend strikes and the arbitrariness of labor unions is not entirely felicitous. That effete country has one which will, in a few years, respond in | of the strongest organizations in the world, the Boxers, who have committed ranges, orchards, fields, forests and a lamentable crime in striking against railroads, telegraphs and modern machinery. The introduction of improve-ments disturbed the ancient equilibrium local demand. The era that opens with of employment. This equilibrium the the twentieth century bids faireto be to Boxers are trying to restore by resort to the most cruel bloodshed and to exturn the Sixth Corps, 15,000 strong, to agriculture, the impetus of which is termination of civilization and progress, furnished by a widening market in the far East and the nearer but still far be a country where employers and can-North, and the influence of which will Ital have everything their own way, but where anarchy rules. The unfortunate effort to demonstrate the efficacy and advantage of labor unions with China as an example is pettifoggery that American workmen should resent,

The demand for the 1-cent coins was never so great in the history of the Nation as it is now. The Philadelphia mint has all its coining presses running overtime, trying to keep up with calls for coin of the smallest denomination, turning out 800 000 a day. By running at night it is expected that the output will reach 1,000,000 in twenty-four hours The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette, commenting upon this demand for pen-

It is not so many years ago that men who came East with fables from the mining regions beyond the Rockies used to say that the penny was an unknown thing in the West. The nickel was the minimum coin, and tourists from the effete East who tried to pay for newwares with remoies were intologiable. It ewspapers with pennics were intolerable appears that times have changed, for nearly all the new pennies are going West.

Samuel Gompers says:

We shall insist upon the right to quit work whenever it becomes irksome to us, and we shall always insist on our right to strike, for any reason or for no reason at all.

pers concede the same right to the employer to discharge an employe for 'any reason, or for no reason at ali"? If we mistake not, the reason assigned for many strikes has been the alleged exercise of the right of the employer to discharge an employe "for any reason, or for no reason at all."

The placing of Congressman Boutelle on the retired list of the Navy with the rank of Captain works injustice to Captains of the Navy who have been in service since the Maine Congressman left it, thirty-five years ago. The precedent is a bad one. Mr. Boutelle should have been relieved by a private pension act, or by subscription among his very numerous wealthy political friends.

Cleveland advises rehabilitation of the Democratic party. Bryan opposes. Cleveland wants return to sound docrines., Bryan objects. Cleveland led the party to victory twice. Bryan led the party twice, but led it to defeat. What is the matter with Bryan that he should be so wise and yet get left, and with Cleveland, that he should be so unwise and yet succeed?

Gompers says he will always insist upon the right to strike for any reason or for none at all. That being so, capital hardly can be denied the right to stay idle and to refuse to arbitrate for any reason or for none at all. Also, about every miracle wrought by Christ, the right to hire new men whenever at all.

> Bryan will deliver an address next month on the future policy of the Democratic party. If he is sensitive to cir-

> Poor, wise, old China evidently knew that an effective way to create discord among the powers was to accept their peace terms.

IRELAND AND THE POPE. View of Temporal Sovereignty Will

Not Be Popular. Chicago Inter Ocean It is not probable that the large body of American Roman Catholics who have been wont to regard Archbishop Ireland as an advanced thinker and worker in

church affairs will subscribe to his views with relation to the restoration temporal power of the pope. The senti-ments he expresses, as well as the atti-tude he has taken, in relation to this matter, are very unlike him. Without going into the merits of the case at all, it may be stated as an easily demonstrable fact that the great majority of American Roman Catholics believe the church lost nothing, but, on the con-trary, gained a great deal, when the pontiff was deprived of this so-called

temporal power.

It is the belief of American Catholics generally speaking, that the pope doe not require a few square miles of terri tory, recognition as a petty sovereign, or a papal guard, to preserve his dignity. In Italy and other Catholic countries of the Continent, where Archbishop Ireland has been spending a good deal of his time lately, there is doubtless a demand for the restoration of the papal court, because the temporal sovereignty of the pope would enable him to confer titles here and there that would have more substance than those at his disposal at

among liberal-minded Catholics at home and abroad that the policy of resistance to the Italian Government pursued by the present pontiff and his predecessor has not benefited the church from a spiritual point of view. It has had a very strong tendency to antagonize a large element in the church which believes that the efforts the Italian people are making to re-establish the unity of the kingdom should be encouraged in the common inshould be encouraged in the common in-terest of humanity. This element can-not see why the pontiff should not bow to the inevitable, and, since he cannot

mend matters, why he should not make the best of them. Agitation for the restoration of the emporal power of the pope must necessarily result in producing division and disorder in Italy. More than that, it is disorder in Italy. More than that, it is likely at any time to imperii the peace of Europe. It serves to keep alive a discussion that has been for centuries the mainspring of religious prejudices and bitternesses which have retarded the progress of true Christianity. Judging him by his past. Archbiehop freland certainly ought to be the last of the Roman Catholic prelates in this country and Idaho stock will be to the west-ward instead of as heretofore, to the eastward, is well based. It is reason-of the kidnaping of an infant by a lad been very anxious to avoid. which

THE FAMOUS CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

changed at Washington July 4, 1850; pro-claimed July 5, 1852.)
The United States of America and Her Pritannic Majesty being desirous of consolidating the relations of amity which so happily subsist between them by setting forth and fixing in a convention their views and intentions with reference to any means of communication by ship ca-nal which may be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by the way of the River San Juan de Nicaragua, and either or both of the Lakes of Nicaand either or both of the Lakes of Nica-ragua or Managua, to any port or place on the Pacific Ocean, the President of the United Saates has conferred full powers on John M. Clayton, Secretary of State for the United States, and Her Britannic Majosty on the Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, a member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and Envoy Extraordinary and of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Hath, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty to the United States, for the aforesaid purpose; and the said plenipotentiaries, having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in proper form, have agreed to the following extraord.

form, have agreed to the following arti-Article L.

The Governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any rotection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or anord, or any alliance which either has or may have to or with any state or people for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exer-cising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy, or use any al-illance, connection, or influence that either may possess, with any state or government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or olding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or nav-igation through the said canal which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other. Article II.

Vessels of the United States or Great Britain traversing the said canal shall in case of war between the contracting par-ties, be exempted from blockade, detention That is all right but will Mr. Gom- or capture by either of the belligerents; and this provision shall extend to such a distance from the two ends of the said canal as may hereafter be found expedient to establish.

In order to secure the construction of the said canal, the contracting parties engage that, if any such canal shall be unlertaken upon fair and equitable terms by any parties having the authority of the ocal government or governments through whose territory the same may pass, then the persons employed in making the said manal and their property used or to be used for that object, shall be protected, from the commencement of the said canal to its completion, by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, from unjust detention, confiscation, seizure, or any violence whatsoever.

Article IV.

The contracting parties will use what-ever influence they respectively exercise with any state, states or governments omessing or claiming to possess any jurisdiction or right over the territory which the said canal shall traverse, or which shall be near the waters applicable there-to, in order to induce such states or gov-ernments to facilitate the constuction of the said canal by every means in their power; and, furthermore, the United States and Great Britain agree to use their good offices, wherever or however it may be most expedient, in order to pro-cure the establishments of two free ports, one at each end of the said canal,

Article V.

The contracting parties further engage that when the said canal shall have been completed, they will protect it from inter-ruption, seizure or unjust confiscation, and that they will guarantee the neutrality thereof so that the said canal may forever be open and free, and the capital invested therein secure. Nevertheless, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, in according their protecion to the construction of the said canal. and guaranteeing its neutrality and secur-ity when completed, always understand that this protection and guarantee are granted conditionally, and may be withcumstances, he will not define it in extreme detail.

Poor, wise old China evidently knew same adopt or establish such regulations concerning the traffic thereupon as are contrary to the spirit and intention of this convention, either by making unfair dis-criminations in favor of the commerce of one of the contracting parties over the commerce of the other, or by imposing

Spokane Chronicle.

The search has begun. The old quest for a "paramount" issue that will save the Democratic party from a thrashing

has started once more.

The free-trade issue is worn out; the free-sliver issue is beyond half-soling; the Aguinaldo issue has been so hopelessly crushed and tattered by the voters that it can never be patched up for another campaign. Hear the wail of the dazed prophet, William Jennings Bryan, as be gropes about in the ruins of the Demo-cratic platform seeking for some frag-ment that can be used again: "No one is gifted with the power to foresee what may happen within the next

four years, and therefore no one can tell what issue will be paramount in 1906. But while no one can foresee events, parties, like individuals, can have fixed and definite principles, and can apply these priniples to new issues as they arise.

In other words, wait till you see what the Republican party does, and then fight it. Never mind if by fighting it you are compelled to attack the Industries of the Nation, the Nation's welfare or the Naion's flag-fight it anyway.

The "fixed and definite principle" of

The "fixed and ceimite principle of Democracy is to oppose everything that is Republican, and that is the one prin-ciple to which it may be trusted to cling in 1994. That will be the real issue, but something else must be chosen to bear the dear old label, "paramount."

What shall it be?

This Is in Good Spirit. La Grande Journal. The Oregonian recently published a let

ter in advocacy of the division of Oregon into two states the dividing line to be the Cascade Mountains. It is true that Eastern Oregon pays many taxes to sup-port state institutions in Western Oregon and that the state capital is perhaps too and that the state capital is perhaps too far from most of the people who reside east of the Cascades, but the Journal thinks state division may not come for many years, if ever. The business, com-mercial and social interests of the people of the whole of Oregon are pretty gener-ally interwoven. There is a pride in com-mon state history and so many interests are identical that the people of Fasters mon state history and so many interests are identical that the people of Eastern Oregon are scurcely ready to set themselves off into an inland commonwealth, giving up the seaboard of the Pacific to the people of the fertile Williamette, Rogue River and Umpqua Valleys. The continued advance of Eastern Oregon will result in the proper recognition by other people in our state to the end that unform progress may be made throughout

luded April 19, 1850; ratifications ex- oppressive exactions or unreasonable tolls upon passengers, vessels, goods, wares, merchandise or other articles. Neither party, however, shall withdraw the afore-

said protection and guarantee without first giving six months' notice to the The contracting parties in this conven-tion engage to invite every state with which both or either have friendly inter-

course to enter into stipulations with them similar to those which they have en-tered into with each other, to the end that all other states may share in the bonor and advantage of having contributed to a work of such general interest and im-portance as the caual herein contemplat-ed. And the contracting parties likewise agree that each shall enter into treaty stipulations with such of the Central American States as they may deem ad-visable for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the great design of this con-vention, namely, that of constructing and maintaining the said canal as a sbip communication between the two oceans, for the benefit of mankind, on equal terms to all, and of protecting the same; and they also agree that the good offices of either shall be employed, when requested by the other, in aiding and assisting the negotiaother, in aiding and assisting the negotia-tion of such treaty stipulations; and should any differences arise as to right or property over the territory through which the said canal shall pass, between the States or Governments of Central Amer-ica, and such differences should in any way impede or sherrect the execution of the said canal, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain will use their road offices to settle such differences. their good offices to settle such differences in the manner best suited to promote the interests of the said canal, and to strengthen the bonds of friendship and alliance which exist between the contract-

ing parties. Article VII.

It being desirable that no time should be unnecessarily lost in commencing and constructing hte said canal, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain determine to give their support and encouragement to such persons or company as may first offer to commence the same, with the necessary capital, the consent of the local authorities, and on such principles as accord with the spirit and intention of this convention; and if any persons or company should al-ready have, with any state through which the proposed ship canal may pass, a con-tract for the construction of such a canal as that specified in this convention, to the stipulations of which contract neither of the contracting parties in this convention have any just cause to object, and the said persons or company shall, moreover, have made preparations and expended time, money and trouble on the faith of such contract, it is hereby agreed that such persons or company shall have a priority of cialm over every other person, persons or company to the protection of the Gov-ernments of the United States and Great Britain, and be allowed a year from the date of exchange of the ratifications of this convention for concluding their arrangements and presenting evidence of sufficient capital subscribed to accomplish contemplated undertaking; it be-Ing ing understood that if, expiration of the aforesaid such persons ro company be not able to commence and carry out the proposed en-terprise, then the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be free to afford their protection to any other persons or company that shall be pre-pared to commence and proceed with the

construction of the canal in question. Article VIII.

The Governments of the United States and Great Britain having not only desired, in entering into this convention, to accom-plish a particular object, but also to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection, by treaty stipulations, to any other practicable com-munications, whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the Interoceanic communications, she ufd the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by the way of Tehuan-tepec or Panama. In granting, however, their joint protection to any such canals or railways as are by this article specified. it is always understood by the United States and Great Britain that the parties constructing or owning the same shall impose no other charges or conditions of traf- the West Indies in February. for the representations of traf-fic thereupon than the aforesaid govern-ments shall approve of as just and equit-able; and that the same canals or rall-ways, being open to the citizens and sub-jects of the United States and Great Britain on equal terms, shall also be open on every other state which is willing to grant thereto such protection as the States and Great Britain engage to afford.

Article IX. The ratifications of this convention shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from this day, or sooner if pos-

In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this vention, and have hereunto affixed our

ne at Washington the nineteenth day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty. (Seal.) JOHN M. CLAYTON, (Seal.) HENRY LYTTON BULWER.

Oklahoma at the Door.

New York Evening Post. It has long been felt that the Territory of Oklahoma would soon press its claim to statehood: It has been generally recognized, too, that the future of the new est territory is bound up with that of the adjoining Indian Territory. That this identity of interest is fully recognized by the parties chiefly concerned is shown by the call for a joint convention of the two territories, at which the question of separate or united appeal for statehood will be considered. Oklahoma has already a population large enough to constitute a state, but it is obvious that the Indian Territory ought to constitute a part of the new commonwealth. Opposition to this plan will come not so much from Oklahoma as from the Indian Territors where there is natural jealousy of the flourishing settlement that has grown up almost over night in the vacant let of the aimost over hight in the vacant lot of the Five Nations. There is a feeling, too, that the more prosperous territory must profit most by the union. Such considerations, however, should weigh little with the Indian Territory against the anomalous condition in which it now finds itself. Since the Curtiss bill abolished the old tribal governments, the Indian Territory against the light governments, the Indian Territory against the lighter than the control of the territory against the lighter than the control of the territory against the lighter than the control of the territory against the against the control of the territory against the against the control of the territory against the lighter than the control of the territory against the against the lighter than the control of the territory against the against the lighter than the control of the territory against the lighter than the control of the territory against the lighter than the control of the territory against the lighter than the control of the territory against the lighter than the control of the territory against the lighter than the control of the territory against the lighter than the control of the territory against the lighter than the control of the territory against the lighter than the control of the territory against the lighter than the control of the territory against the lighter than the control of the territory against the lighter than the control of the territory against the lighter than the control of the territory against the lighter than the control of the territory against the lighter than the control of the territory against the lighter than the control of the territory against the lighter than the control of old tribal governments, the Indian Ter-ritory, which had enjoyed an excellent government of its own, has reverted tem-porarily to the condition of a great reservation ruled by appointive officers. Such a condition of things is not only hu lating, but also practically inconvenient, and there is little doubt that the Indians will welcome statehood on almost any terms. It should be said, too, that any apparent disadvantage to the Indian Ter-ritory in the proposed union will be slight and temporary.

Curfew Bell Survives in England. Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle. The revival a week or so ago in Buck-The revival a week or so ago in Buckingham of the ancient custom of ringing
the curfew bell is a reminder that this
pleturesque relie of Norman England
still survives in more than 30 towns and
cities throughout the country. At some
of these the bell is rung at certain stated
geriods only. Thus, at Pershore in Worcestershire, the curfew is only heard between November 5 and Candlemas: and at
Brackley Church, from Michaelmas to
Lady day only; while its original significance is, of course, entirely a thing of
the past, "The knell of parting day" isor was until recently—still toiled from
Canterbury Cathedral, and from the
Church of St. Nicholas, Bristol, every
evening. By a code of instructions dated form progress may be made throughout this wonderful state, whose diversified natural resources are not surpassed in number, quantity and quality by those of any other state in the Union.

Church of St. Nicholas, Bristol, every evening. By a code of instructions dated in the suffraçan of the Bristol diocese was directed "to ring curfew with one of any other state in the Union.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Cleveland is really a great man. He has been as silent as Bryan hasn't.

The powers in China remained agreed on a question for three hours a day or two ago.

Minister Wu has had a good deal to say lately about one Confucius. Who is this Confucius? Is-is he dead?

Russell Sage says that people would be richer if they wouldn't eat so much. Yet half-fed hogs are always poor.

Imperialism in this country has not yes reached such a stage that the McKinleys are spoken of as the royal family.

The most unlucky number in the Democratic catalogue is the number of votes in the recent Republican majority. The City of Washington lived to be 100

years old, and it consumed great quantities of whisky every day of its life. The men who were mentioned for Vice-President are beginning to struggle from

becurity and apply for department post-

tions at Washington. A white Christmas might add to the galety of the holiday season, but think of the poor youths who would have to hire sleighs at \$53 an hour.

There was no real reason why the Kniser shouldn't have seen harmless old Kruger. If it had been Dewet he might have had some ground for fear. "Pants" are being advertised in Boston,

It is evident that some "gent" has accidentally been allowed to get into the clothing business in the home of culture,

Mr W. R. Hearst has now settled a ong-disputed question by admitting that he and James Creelman deserve the credit for digging the Nicaragua Canal, provided the canal is dug.

Experiments are to be conducted in Connecticut to determine the comparative nutritive value of various foods. The Lexislature should pass an act to exempt nut-

megs from the experiments. R. F. Patterson, the American Consul-General in Calcutta, says, in his last report: "I have answered many letters from our various electrical companies relative to the use of electricity here, calling their attention to the proposed change in the tramway company's lines, and believe

that, with proper efforts on their part, the contract might have been secured, as Americans are now competing successfully with the English companies, even in London. Electricity is now beginning to be extensively used in Calcutta for various purposes, such as lighting, fans to take the place of punkhas that were pulled by coolies, for driving machinery, etc., and there is an opening here for the sale of electrical machinery and goods which our manufacturers should take auvantage of."

The uses to which private vachts may be put in time of war have been further, shown through the splendid service rendered by the steam yacht Rhouma, which, under the sunction of the English Government, was fitted out for the reception of disabled English soldiers 10 days after her arrival at Cape Town, last February. Before the end of September 45 officers and 216 "non-coms." and men passed through the ship. Of these 60 per cent returned to duty in the field, and the rest were invalided home. The entire ex-pense was borne by the owner, Mr. Builough, who himself was at the front part of the time, the other months being given to the supervision of his hospital-ship. The Rhouma reached home, at the Island of Rum, last month, having made the voyage of 6300 miles at an average speed of 12.7 miles an hour, and she will fit out for the owner's customary Winter cruise to

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Do you know what a tragedian is, Willow what kills the play, ain't he?' replied the

boy.—Yonkers Statesman.
Driven to Crime.—"Where do you spend
Christmas this year, Billy" "Well, between
my family and the church bessars I'm afraid
I'll spend it in jail."—Indiamapoits Journal.
Sticking to His Penchant.—"What's become of that boy who had such talent for ery?" "He was arrested the other running a divorce mill."—Clevelan Dealer.

Robbery.-Citizen-My house at No. 4,916,718

Robbery.—Citizen—My house at No. 4,916,718
Uneasy street, was robbed last night! Polies Captain (to clerk)—Mr. Smith, please
look in your books and see if a permit was issued to anybody to rob the premises at No.
4,916,718 Uneasy street, last night.—Puck.
Mamma—Now, say yoar prayers. Tommy—
No; I don't b'lieve it does any good. Mamma—What? Tommy—No; I'm jes' gittin' disgusted. I bin prayin' all this time to make
little brother Jack a good boy, and he's just
as bad and selfish as ever.—Philadelphia Record.

ord.
Unkind.—"I have decided to be a hospital nurse," said Amy. "I saw it stated that in per cent of unmarried men fall in love and propose marriage to the women that nurse them through severe illnesses." "I saw that statement, too," added Mabel, "but my recollec-

ment, too," added Madel, "But my recollec-tion is that it said pretty nurses."—Detroit Free Press.

Old Merchant.—Before I answer your request for my daughter's hand, permit me to ask what is your yearly income. sir? Young Man.

—All told, it amounts to \$800. Old Merchant— H'm! To that would be added the interest at the record on the sum of \$20,000 that I intend 4 per cent on the sum of £20,000 that I intend to give my daughter for her dowry. Young Man-Well, the fact is, I have taken the liberty of including that in the calculation just submitted.—Fun.

The Old Clay Pipe. A. B. Van Fleet.
There's a lot of solid comfort
In the old clay pipe, I find,
If you're kind of out of humor Or in trouble in your mind.

When you're feeling awful lonesome
And don't know just what to do. There's a hear of satisfaction If you smoke a pipe or two.

Then ten thousand pleasant memories That are buried in your soul Are playing hide and seeck with you Around that smoking bowl. These are mighty restful moments; You're at peace with all the world, And the panorama changes As the thin, blue smoke is curied.

Now you cross the bridge of sorrows, Now you errors the bringe of sorrow Now you enter pleasant lands, And before an open doorway You will linger to shake hands With a lithe and girlish figure That is coming through the door; Ah! you recognize the features; You have seen that face before.

You are at the dear old homestead Where you spent those happy years; You are remping with the children; You are smilling through your tears; You have fought and whipped the bully; You are eight and he is ten. Oh! how rapidly we travel,

You are now a boy again. You approach the open doorway, And before the old armchair You will stop and kins the grane You will smoothe the thin white hair; You will read the open Bible, For the lamp is lit, you see, It is now your hour for bedtime And you kneel at mother's knee

Still you linger at the hearthstone; You are loath to leave the place, You are loath to leave the place,
When the apple-cut's in progress;
You must wait and dance with Grace.
What's the matter with the music?
Only this: The pipe is broke,
And the thousand pleasant fandles.
Vanish promptly with the smoke,