The Oregoman.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon TELEPHONES. " Editorial Rooms....166 | Business Office...667

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

To City Subscribers-Dully, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted 15th Dally, per week, delivered, Sundays included 20th POSTAGE BATES

Foreign rates double.

Foreign rates double.

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian."

The Oregonian does not buy possess or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscripts sent to it without solicities. turn any manuscripts sent to it without solici tation. No stamps should be inclosed for thi Puget Sound Bureau-Captain A. Tho

effice at IIII Pacific averue, Income
Tacoma Postoffice.

Bastern Business Office—The Tribune buildInc. New York City; "The Rookers," Chicago:
the S. C. Beckwith special agency, New York,
For sale in San Francisco by J. R. Cooper,
T46 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Goldsmith Bros., 235 Suther street; F. W. Pitts,
1008 Market street; Faster & Orear, Feery

sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner o. Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 100 Spring street.
 For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co.,

For sale in Omaha by H. C. Shears, 105 N. Bixteenth street, and Barkalow Bros., 1612 in Sait Lake by the Sait Lake News

For sale in Smit Lake by the mait Lake News Co., 77 W. Second South street. For sale in New Orleans by Ernest & Co., 13 Royal street. On file in Washington, D. C., with A. W. Dunn, 500 14th N. W. For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Rendrick, 806-012 Seventh atreet.

TODAY'S WEATHER-Rain; brisk southerly

PORTLAND, MONDAY, DECEMBER 24

In the debate on the war-revenue bill an unexpected champion of Pacific Coast interests arose in the person of Representative Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, who advocated abolishment of the tax on tea, and withal so effectively as to secure a vote of 55 to 76 in its favor. His contention, of course was not that the Government, in taxing ten and etting coffee in free, is discriminating against Pacific trade in favor of the coffee and sugar trusts, but he did contend that abolishment of the tax on tea would be in line with the greatest good to the greatest num-Figures, indeed, indicate that this tax, which falls upon the masses of the people, adds more than 80 per then had large American holdings, was cent to the cost of tea. In ten months of the present calendar year the im- the Mosquito Territory the superinof this article amounted to 79,-715,847 pounds, valued at \$9,836,641. This ish Honduras. An English settlement is an average of a little over 12% cents was established at San Juan de Nica-The exact figure is 12.33 ragua, to which the English settlers per pound. As the duty is 10 cents per gave the present English name of Greypound, this tax added \$7,971,584 to the importing value, bringing the cost to and in 1848 an attempt was made by 22.33 cents per pound, aside from the the British to take possession of the profits and other charges. surrounding country in opposition to importers' Mr. Fitzgerale was fully justified in the wishes of the Nicaraguan Repubhe did, that "millions of the lic. Out of this situation grew the people-the laboring people and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which naturalglass-who now pay 35 cents a ly became, as much as anything else, pound for tea, would be able to get a measure of defense against British tea for 25 cents a pound but for the designs on the Isthmus. This explains impossion of the tax." The reduction why the United States was so giad to bill has still to pass the Senate, but stipulate in that treaty that neither chances for justice to tea is very small. The Senate has always shown reater subserviency than the House to ship canal, should not fortify there, or the influences interested in perpetua-

If we can judge this latest story of President Hill's excursions into fresh canal is not only enjoined upon us by railroad fields by the history of simi- the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and by a past achievements, we must sep- further specific undertaking of 1867 with arate it into a true part and a false, Nicaragua, but is the historic policy of Community of ownership does not go very well with close traffic arrange- State has ever put forth the proposiments between certain connecting East- tion that we should exclusively conern and Western lines, but the two trol it, or that we are not bound by things seem inseparably associated in our treaties concerning it. In 1856 Secthe minds of our railfoad romancers, retary Cass declared that "what the If Mr. Hill has succeeded in bringing United States wants in Central Amerinto amicable touch the ownerships of ica, next to the happiness of its peo-Great Northern, Northern Pacific ple, is the security and neutrality of and Canadian Pacific, a logical corolthe interoceanic routes which lead lary of such proposition is not a line to tidewater over the St. Paul and Erie Mr. Fish in 1873, each invoked the roads. Yet that is the deduction the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in remonstrances observers offer. The fact seems to be to Great Britain. Even Mr. Biaine, that in discussing the new harmony our authorities are unable to dismiss from their minds the old ideas of fight. While the three Pacific roads concerned are routing their business over the St. Paul and Eric, what will the vanced an argument to show that the friendly ownership of the competitors of the St. Paul and Erie be doing? Obviously, they would be protesting. The tendency of all these transcontinental negotiations is not toward close traffic arrangements for through connections but for harmony and equity all round. Interlocked directorates will look after the owner's interests. They may divert traffic, not to destroy anybody, but to conserve properties in proper by any single power, nor become a point of invitation for hostilities or a tion to their needs and just demands. The wand of peace is waving over the railroad world. It means order, stability, economy. Its rule will be better for all than the old regime of war. thorities, the late Senator Davis and Nobody will profit by it more than Admiral Dewey: the merchant, who can depend on settled conditions, and his customers as Gradually we shall miss the timated that the United States should assume sharp practices with which competi-

tion is now carried on. And that means great gain to public morality.

Another highwayman has been landed in jall, and it remains to be seen.

Another highwayman has been landed in jall, and it remains to be seen. ed in juli, and it remains to be seen how many of our recent unpleasant-nesses can be brought to his door.

This is the customary end of such be a sufficient guarantee of the neutrality and epochs in municipal life, for the "car- safety of the canal in time of war as well as nival of crime" usually consists of one or two clever crooks, who do all the The demand of the Kansas City platmischief. As a rule, they stay in the form for exclusive ownership and conscene of their operations till they are trol of the canal by this Government, tracked and treed. Portland has had many such experiences, regardless of Great Britain and Nicaragua to the politics, and Burglar Nicholson and Highwayman Long are no exception to the rule. These arrests, of course, will tion of the small minority in the Sennot solve the mystery of those bloodtreaty to the last. curdling encounters sustained heavy losers at poker games, or weaken the confidence of trusting wives who have been regaled with accounts of said to be supplying Oregon with coynocturnal mishaps invented to cover otes which replace victims of the scalp up a night's debauch. But of the genuine hold-ups Mr. Long may be proved guilty of all; and if not, the only thing | iar with the circumstances know best to do is to persist in looking for the other offender or offenders. The Fortper crime was of exaggerated heinousness, and public interest in it was enhanced by its dramatic and pathetic features. It is certainly to be hoped are unwilling to waste the resources is most spt to get married in Mobile, that, if Long is guilty as charged, of the state. The question is not one of Ala.; and will die soonest in Charles-

cution pushed that will mete him out condign punishment. We can't make it too plain to our inc ers that the way of the transgressor is hard,

mountain resistance to the Spanlards

for hundreds of years, and to our own

forces for nearly three years, indicates

that sporadic depredation by armed

bands may be expected for a long time

after the Boers are again peacefully

dwelling on the veldt. We shall have

A good deal of dissatisfaction is ex-

pressed in this country with the con-

cessions made to Great Britain in con-

nection with the Nicaragua Canal, and

with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty itself.

which, recently printed in full in The

Oregonian, elicits the inquiry why

Great Britain needed to be considered

in connection with the project. Why

wasn't it conceived as a purely Ameri-

can affair, and so constructed? To an-

swer this question it is necessary to

review the circumstances leading up

to that treaty. The fact is that while

this country was dreaming about the

canal, Great Britain's more slert and

vigorous diplomacy set about action.

An important step in this direction was

the acquisition by Great Britain of

one terminus of what was considered

the most available route across the

Isthmus. This was effected by exten-

sion of a British protectorate over the

Mosquito Territory, claimed by the Re-

public of Nicaragua. This protectorate

abandoned for a time by a treaty be

tween Great Britain and Spain, which

afterward revived by extending over

tendency of Belize, now known as Brit-

town, the eastern entrance of the canal

party should obtain or maintain any

exclusive control over the proposed

colonize or assume dominion over any

The fact is that neutralization of the

through it." Mr. Seward in 1866, and

who desired increase of American op-

portunity there, proposed "a readjust-

ment of the terms of the treaty in a

spirit of amity and concord"; and when

his successor, Mr. Frelinghuysen, ad-

treaty was voidable, Lord Granville's

pertinent reply was that the prime ob-

power from exercising "exclusive con-

lect of the treaty was to prevent either

trol, in peace or war, over any of the

grand thoroughfares between the two

oceans," President Cleveland declared

that the canal "must be for the world's

benefit, a trust for mankind, to be re-

moved from the chance of domination

prize for warlike ambition." The fac

about neutralization is well set out in

these two extracts from two high au-

Davis-No American statesman speaking

a control of this canal for the exclusive benefit

in spite of our solemn obligations with

contrary, is a piece of unstatesmanlike

impertinence, and such also is the ac-

ate that opposed the Hay-Pauncefote

Idaho, Nevada and California are

bounty. Those people who study the

efficacy of the measure and are famil-

whether the law is accomplishing its

purpose. If it is advancing the sheep

industry, there is very potent argument in its favor. If it is not, Eastern

and Southern Oregon people, no doubt,

In peace.

of the adjacent territory.

to hold them down to the minimum of

activity by means of native soldiery.

stead it involves what means are mos

NOTHING TO APOLOGIZE FOR. On the whole, we seem to be having It is a curious fact that Rabbi Grossa little better luck in the Philippines man, discussing "The Jew and the than Great Britain is meeting in South Christian" before a popular audience in Africa. The two cases present many New York City, instances Shylock as interesting points of divergence, though illustration of how literature had been superficially very similar. The Boers used to misrepresent the Jew. The are the better soldiers, capable of more truth is that the picture of Shylock is respectable resistance than the Philipnot an indictment of the Jew at all. but of the Christian of the Middle Ages pine fugitives; but, on the other hand, they are more civilized, and will know and his frightful abuse of the Jew. The when war is over. The Filipino bandits words put by Shakespeare into the have now no hope of success, but have of Shylock make a most elomouth esoived themselves into mere outlawry quent defense of his conduct and a most terrific indictment of the Chrisfor its own sake. The Boers would not stoop to this, but until the final tian merchant Antonio, whose shame stage of the war is reached they put ful abuse of Shylock had roused the up a more dignified and considerables Jew to vindictive action. Shakespeare defense. The Boers want to live and clearly meant by his picture of Shylock do business, and establishment of free not to caricature the Jewish race, but government will have far more effect to hold the mirror up to his time, so on them than on the Filipino guerrillas. that it could see the image of its own They can carry on war; the Filipinos brutality. Reverse the situation. Supbrigandage. A natural criticism pose Antonio had been reviled, spit upon and footed in public by Shylock, as Shylock had been by Antonio; to make is that the African difficulties should prove an object-lesson to the would not humanity have sympathized American authorities in the necessity with his passionate desire to be reof clearing the situation up thoroughly before they announce that the insurvenged within the full extremity of the rection is at an end; but the cases are law? hardly similar enough for this appli-There is no need to explain Shylock; cation. The character of Philippine

he needs no more explanation than a Christian would under like circun stances. He is a man of powerful mind, strong passions, high personal dignity, who has been horribly persecuted and insulted by mean men, utterly inferior to him in intellect, who have taken a base advantage of his helplessness within the law. Antonio deserved to have his throat cut for his cowardly persecution of Shylock and the vindictive passion of the outraged Jew would be called heroic, had the situations been reversed and Antonio been the victim of Jewish arrogance and brutality in the market place. No intelligent Jew can read Shylock's defense, which rises to the white heat of eloquence, without feeling that Shakespeare clearly meant not to satirize the Jew, but powerfully to rebuke the miserable religious intolerance and racial ings of peace which surrender alone prejudice that disfigured the Middle can bring. England, finding her vic-Ages. When we remember that Shakespeare does not sketch Shylock as a Sir Giles Overreach, but as a man of powerful nature, whose passionate vindictiveness would do honor to any man of equal dignity of mind and character who had been equally abused, it cannot be truthfully said Shakespeare's Shylock is responsible for literary misrepresentation of Jewish character. On the contrary, the noblest defense in literature of the Jew is placed by

Shakespeare in Shylock's mouth, There really is not anything inexplicable about the Jew and his condition, past or present. The Jew is what he is today from environment and circumstances rather than blood. The anclent Jews were a warlike and an agricultural people, not a mercantile and peaceful people. Racial and religious persecution, and consequent civic and social disabilities, forced them to concentrate themselves in the few callings that were left open to them by the law, or into which they sometimes bought their way by bribing barbarous Christian Princes and Potentates to suffer the law to sleep. Under the law for centuries in Europe the Jew could holder; and, perforce, a people that was originally a race of warlike shepherds and tillers of the soil became peaceloving bankers, doctors, chemists and Jew are the result of environment, persecution and concentration within a few callings, not consequent upon purity of blood or religion. The Jew stands for a vital, irrepressible race today for the same reason as does the Irishman The discipline of difficulty and ancient despotism has made him a man of endurance and dogged power of resistance to oppression under the most adverse circumstances. The brains and vitality or both these races have been dispersed all the world over, and wherever you find them they are a people of striking though entirely different individuality and vitality. The Irishman, unlike the Jew, was not debarred from military service, so he became a famous

fighting man wherever he selected his place of exile. No Jew capable of reflection cares any more about the cheap caricatures of Judge and Puck than an intelligent Irishman cares about the caricatures of Richard Croker and his Billy Mc-Glory constituency, or Booker Washington does about the caricatures of the Darktown fire brigade. The truth is the Jews are a great race; but, like other great races, they have a right to be judged by their noblest and best representatives, not by their worst There is no abler, more accomplished or high-toned Englishman in public life today than Lord Rosebery, and he married a Jewess. Intermarriages of Jews with Christians in England France and the United States are actually numerous today, though they still may be few relatively. The Jews are largely agnostles or Unitarians, and the race separation is not likely to outlast another century. Given a declining belief in the divinity of Christ on the one side, and an increasing indifference to Judaism on the other, and in another century the Jews will cease to be a peculiar people, so far as race prejudice and religious feeling are concerned. The Jews are eminent in finance, business, law, statesmanship, science, medicine, art, music, philotogy and the stage. They are what they are through the discipline of difficulty, of oppression, of despotism, which has stimulated nurtured and maintained their irrepressible vitality and vigor.

CITIES, RELATIVELY SPEAKING.

A late number of the builetin of the Department of Labor presents the results of an official inquiry made under an act of Congress of 1898 into the relative status of the cities of the country which are ambitious to be known as "great cities." The investigation was made under the supervision of the Commissioner of Labor, and was limited to citles having over 39,000 popu-The New York Independent, having studied carefully the bulletin in which the relative greatness of the cities of the United States is presented furnishes conclusions from the data which are interesting both from their

brevity and accuracy. Briefly summarized, it is shown that New York City leads all others in area, population and total assessed property valuation, and is the oldest chartered city in the land; the people of Fall River. Mass., are the most prolific; one see may be adduced and prose- grafts or of private emoluments, but in- ton, S. C., which therefore must be our of a dethroned boor. It was not surpris-

most unhealthy city. As to liquors, efficacious for encouraging industries and adding to the wealth of the state. eleven cities, viz., Lowell, Cambridge, Somerville, Salem, Cheisea and Malden, Mass.; Manchester, N. H.; Charlesion, S. C.; Portland, Me.; Topeka, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo., have no licensed saloons, while there are more saloons in proportion to the population in Atlanta, Ga., and some of the small Massachusetts cities, than anywhere else in the country. Birmingham, Ala., is our most criminal city; at least, there are more arrests per capita, made by the police of that city, than in any other. lowest taxed citizen is he who is fortunate enough to live in Wheeling, W Va., while the average man in Boston is richest in point of assessable property. Hoston is also the most liberal city in appropriating funds to keep so cial order and help the destitute; South Bend, Ind., gets along with spending in these lines one-tenth as much per cap Ita as is spent in Roston. The Massachusetts cities as a whole spend most on their public schools, though in this list Butte, Mont., and Los Angeles stand respectively first and second in the land. Charleston, S. C., spends the least for public education, the expenditure per capita for this purpose being but 14 cents; the rate in Butte is \$5 67

> The civilized world stands aghast before the conditions that prevail under the name of war in South Africa. Kruger is primarily responsible for the state of stubborn misery to which the Boers have been reduced, since he, in his arrogance, precipitated what was from the first a hopeless struggle on the part of the people of the Transvaal, Having fled the field, the leaders and people whom he encouraged to begin an aggressive war are responsible for the miseries of its hopeless continuance. Brave men, who are as wise as brave, and as humane as wise, would not subject their women and children to the horrors of confinement in a kranl, and their country to the devas tation depicted by Kruger in his com plaint, voiced from a safe distance, but would recognize the true bravery of honorable surrender and avail themselves and their country of the blesstory incomplete-the testimony of "Lit tle Bobs" to the contrary notwithstand. ing-has recoiled, so to speak, for another onset, which will not need to be again repeated. The heart of humanity goes out to the wretched non-combatants of this war, even as it did toward the same class in Cuba, hoping for a speedy end through the only way possible, of conditions in South Africa that are a reproach to an enlightened

People are coming to learn, though slowly, that change of climate as a remedial agent for wasting disease, especially of tuberculosis in any of its various types, must, to be effective, be permanent. Judging from the pale, peregrinating host that throngs health resorts of the country, and of the wide world, without having derived any benefit from change of air, wearily sighing for home and its quiet and peace, the lesson has not yet been learned that after a certain stage in such diseases is past the change so desperately sought is valueless for reme dial purposes, and often hastens rather than retards the end. In evidence of not be a soldier, could not be a land- the fact first mentioned, it is noted that Secretary Long's daughters, who went to Colorado Springs a year ago for their health will not return for the harsh, humid winds of the Atlantic traders. The peculiar traits of the scaboard to undo the beneficial effects of the dry, invigorating air of the Rocky Mountain region. Their father will build a home for them at Colorado Springs, where they will remain permanently. There is wisdom in this decision, which should and doubtless will appeal to many over whom the menace of the most insidious and persistent malady that afflicts the human race It is not enough that people so menaced go to the high, dry table-lands of the continent, in the interest of their falling health; they must stay there for a term of years at least, and learn to call the place where they can live "home." Flitting hither and thither but adds to the discomforts of semi-invalidism of the consumptive, without in the least abating the cause that induces it.

> Just about the time the Kaiser said, Where I put my blue boys, nobody shall remove them," a large number of his blue boys were removed from the sea near Gibraltar by a storm. makes a difference where he puts them, and he should absorb the parable into his education.

If spite was surcharged with satisfaction by reduction of Multnomah's assessment, it will be fed on richer food by annulment of the Portland vehicle tax. This is one of the very remote instances where personal gratification of soreheads serves the pleasure of property-owners.

The Senate is determined to enforce its constitutional guarantees and to have more say than the Secretary of State in ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. There is nothing better than being the whole thing in government except the consciousness

they see vices than when they don't. The fact that disconcerts them seems to be open vices, not hidden ones. Inasmuch as the Sultan refuses to pay that little bill for murder of Chris-

Many impracticably good people

make a longer and louder fuss when

tians several years ago, the fresh massacres in Turkey are rather discourag-The Dutch in South Africa seem, after all, to be partly possessed of the

their Holland ancestors. Southern Oregon seems to be in as great need of scalp bounties for stagerobbers as for coyotes,

indomitable resistance and courage of

It is good we have only two ex-Presi dents. More might persuade us we were going to shucks.

Exit Pingree.

Chicago Journal.

Pingree retires, fittingly, in a hurricane of vulgarity and drink. His dinner last night in the Hall of Representatives at Lansing might not have been objectionable in itself in the absence of the impu-dent invitation addressed by him to the Senate. In this communication the Gov-ernor employed the language of the barroom. He laid stress upon his store of wines and liquors, and contrived to gross-ly insult the President of the United States. It was the last bid for notoriety

ing that all but three Senators treated it WHIST LEADS REVOLUTIONIZED ith contempt. The banquet, we are informed in the "was unique, the wines plenispatches. tiful, and the toasts lively." We are ready to believe it. The Governor's reready to believe it. The Govern was a masterpiece of polished diction "I wish you all many happy days. Those afraid of the cars must pray se that are afraid of the cars." N

bar-room eloguence.
Governor Pingree's Enal achievement was a stur upon the Supreme Court of his own state—a fitting performance by an official who has gained most of his minence by the pardon of criminals. Michigan will bid adieu to her freak Govthout regret

A PHILIPPINE CONSPIRACY. Oscar L. Williams' Name Mentioned

Washington special, Chicago Tribune. In the report of the Philippine commis-tion, which already has been submitted War Department and will be pub-

lished soon, there are some sensational paragraphs which will make discourse of another more or less official soundal, which this time affects the Philippines instend of Cuba The Government loses no money, but the report will explain the ramifications of a conspiracy of vast pro-portions, which was checked only by the vigilance of General Otis and subsequently by the investigations of the

The particular official in question, who is charged in the report with practices of a peculiar nature, is Owcar L. Williams, was the Consul of the United States Manila when war was declared beat Manila when war was declared be-tween this country and Spain, having been appointed to that post in the Sumof 1887, at the beginning of the present Administration
According to the facts set forth in the

report of the Philippine Commission, Mr. Williams took advantage of his official position to work a scheme which depended for its execution upon the natural ignorance of the military officials as to Spanish methods.

said that soon after the surrender Consul Williams, who still was officially nnected with the State Department ending a decision as to the status of the clands, associated himself with a syn-icate which had for its object the aculrement of certain valuable mines in the Island of Luzon.

It is charged in the report that this syndicate managed to concoct certain deeds of concession from the Spanish Government, giving absolute control of the min-ing property referred to. Thereupon the syndicate, with Mr. Williams at its head, made application to the Military Governor for a confirmation of the deeds of

agents sent to the United States seeking to secure subscriptions for the sale of these mining properties. Meanwhile, Gen-Otis, with the caution characterstic of him, which worked so disastrously to the Army, but so admirably in civil affairs, started an investigation. On the surface the concession was per-

fectly legal, and apparently there was nothing to do but to permit it to be connued under the general principle adopted in the islands and accepted in the treaty of peace that all contracts made in good faith by the Spanish Govern-ment prior to the declaration of war should be executed. For some reason however, suspicion was aroused, and upor further inquiry, it was discovered that the papers had been manipulated in a peculiar manner, and, if forgery was not actually committed, it was at least evi-dent that the supposed deeds were en-firely fraudulent and had not been in exfatence probably until after the surrender of Manila.

smon of the valuable mines under his military authority, and now the Phis-ppines Commission, exercising civil con-trol, openly denounces the syndicate and all its operations, declares the transfer illegal and void, and rakes Mr. Williams over the coals for his connection with the

le is not yet known publicly. an anamolous position from the day of declaration of war, beli without a post on the roll of the depart-ment, but without any official duties to Whether he was an official or civilian, the report of the Philippin Commission will be a sensational one.

The Restoration of Cleveland.

Four years ago the Democratic party scorned Grover Cleveland. It is different now. The leaders and the masses of the party are beginning to remember that white the man from Nebraska has twice led them to disaster, the sage of New Jersey twice led them to victory. It is a pretty safe prediction-if anything in p safely predicted—that four years hence they will be more likely to follow his advice on many lines than that of Bryan. That means that the free silver issue is as dead as the old free trade issue that

New issues, of course, may arise; but at present it seems probable that the campaign of 1904 will be waged over the policy of the United States in Porto Rico and the Philippines. Cuba by that time should be cut loose from this Nation, so it is not to be counted among the subjects for discussion. Hawall, it is easy to guess, will get quite as many privileges as any American would care to accord it in its present state of civilization. Guam and its kindred little isles are not to be and its kindred fittle lists are not to be counted on to furnish anything but the comic opera of the campaign for the use of Senator Clark and similar humorists. It would seem, then, that the game is in the hands of the Republicans. If they stand by the promises upon which they triumphed this year, if they honestly try to give to these islands the widest meas-ure of self-government consistent with ure of self-government consistent with their own welfare and our duty to the world, there should be little need to fear the issue of 1994. On the contrary, if they neglect these piedges, if they permit the development of a carpet-bag system of plunder, if William McKinley tolerates the rascality and robbery that put a last-ing stain upon the second Administration of Ulysses S. Grant, his fellow-soldier, then the Remphilean party cannot expect then the Republican party cannot expect, and should not be awarded the victory four years from now,

Under the Snow.

You will not come to me at Christma I shall not behold you, I know; The love-lamps are bright.
But you're there, in the night!—
You are lying under the snow.
What are your dreams in the gloom and glow!
I never shall know. II. You will not come to me at Christma

Like a biresing of long ago; You are still-you are white As the snows of the night.

You are lying under the snow.

What are your dreams, as the elf-trumpets I pever shall know.

You will not come to me at Christmas-And dreary and weary lice seems, And vain its delights On the plains and the heights: You are lost in the dreams-in the dreams! And what are those dreams- . . .

An Iniquitous Measure.

The inquity of the subsidy job is rank. There is no more reason for giving a subsidy to a man for building or owning ships than there is for giving a subsidy to the farmer for owning a farm. If the shipowners and the farmers were comthe treasury than have the ratiroads

New York Sun editorial rew persons who are not beought into immediate contact with the enthusiasts can realize the hold which the game of whist has taken upon our higher card players. Thousands of men in this coun-try play whist four or five nights a week and as many women play it every day. And discussion of the complicated theories that have sprung up with the enormous cultivation of the game is end-When Milwaukee saw the first Whist

Congress in 1951, called to draw up a code of laws better suited to America than the English gambling rules, there were the English gambling rules, there were a few whist clubs then, most of them adjuncts of larger social organizations. "Duplicate" whist had just been invented. Whist players then received little notice in the press, but before long they outsumbered chess players ten to one, the Whist League alone now having 2000 members. When the congress met in Miswaukee, whist was played after the somewhat wooden English pattern and the only authority recognized was Cayendish. only authority recognized was Cavendish the expert of the London Field. He held that every hand should be opened on the mechanical principle of beginning with the longest suit. The American Waist League preached the long-suit theory as the only true faith. In 18.5 they invited Cavendish to visit America during the annual congress, then held at Manhattan Beach, so that this country might see how the master handled his cards, ric came, but he did not add much to the reputation of his school, as he proved to be very second-rate player. And to his many men disagreed with his theory, and asserted that the only rea-son its weakness was not more widely recognized was because no one played anything eise. Some heroites thought instead of requiring every one to fo a hard and fast system the game w be much more interesting if the players exercised their judgment in the openings exercised their judgment in the openings and were taught to discriminate between hands in which a long suit could probably be made and those in which it would be better to pay greater attention to "supporting cards," and to that combination which the cownoy would say gives the "drop" to the man who holds the key of it, the tenace.

Conductive believers in the new school

spread. The greatest score ever made at an annual congress of the league was that of the Capitol Bicycle Club, of Washington, who were and still are the shortest of all short suiters. The A. W. L. challenge trophy, which was played for at the congress to which Cavendish was invited, was won by the short-suit team of the New York Whist Club. The Man-hattan team, of which the high priest of the short sulters was captain, carried off five out of the six prizes in the intercity tournament that year, and during existence of the club the team never a match, although it challenged all co ers, short suits against long, for any sum the long sutters would put to The fundamental idea of this team we that when they opened a long suit indicated sufficient strength behind it to make it probable that the suit might brought in. When they led a short suit warned the partner to pick up what tricks he could by finesse and underplay. evident were the advantages of this sys-tem," says Butler, the wrist historian, "that Hawkins, who was a member of the team, used to laugh at the blindne of the long-sult experts, and wonder how long it would be before they would wage up and see it. Well, they are fully alive

Gradually believers in this new school

In argument, the long-suit game still retained the weight of recognized auth the Sun a full analysis of all the official records of the play for the championship rophies of the league during a period of everal years. In this it was shown that then the long suit was opened just because it was long, the adversaries won the majority of the tricks. In 96 deal there were 37 times in which the origina leader never took a trick in his long suit although he held 4 aces, 12 kings, 1 atthough he held 4 aces, is kings, is queens, 20 jacks, if tens, and ils small cards. In only two cases was the suit trumped. In not a single case did the leader's partner win more than one trick and in only 12 did he do that, while the adversaries got no less than SI tricks out of these suits, without trumping. Then players began to try it generally. The New Jersey Whist Club, one of the

best in the country: the Pyramid Club of Boston, the strongest coterie of playe in New England, took up short suits as supporting cards as a regular system play. This team is now merged in the American Whist Club, of Boston, and they are the unquestioned champions of they are the unqu they are the unquestioned champions of the world, having this Winter defeated ill comers for the challenge trophy, win ning it nine consecutive times from the est teams in the country. They are a permanent possessors. They are now its permanent possessors. They probably the most radical and convin short suiters in the league. Recognized short suiters in the league. Recognized experts who after strenuous opposition have acknowledged the meritis of the short-suit game are too numerous to mention. For example, two particularly prominent authorities, Fisher Ames and L. M. Boure, spared neither fact nor argument in their implacable opposition to the short suit, but the former, in Whist, the official corner of the league. the official organ of the league, for July, 1900, recommends that we abendon the standard league system of play, and adopt the new game, the first principle of which, he says, should be: "The opening lead may be from the long or the short sult, according to the judgment of the player." Bouve, although he still thinks the long-suit game the better for the beginner, has adopted short-suit tactics in all his matches for the past two years, and with eminent success. Even Dr. Pole, the venerable English writer on the pailosophy of whist, wrote a personal letter to the arch-heretic in this country, ex-pressing the opinion, after reading the arguments in favor of the short-suit game, that he thought be should have no difficulty in making them agree with his own theory. W. H. Barney, president of the A. W. L. in 1896, when short suiters were getting nothing but abuse and ridicule, had the courage to come out in an interview with the expressed opinion that the discussion of short suits had done more than anything else to put life into the game, just at a time when it was in great danger of becoming monotonous and wooden, and that after the acrimony of the discussion had worn away, the game would be the better for it. Events

have proved him a prophet.

How about the players themselves?
Who plays the strict long-suit game to-day? Hardly a single team in the counday? Hardly a single team in the country, and scarcely a player of any prominence. Go to any of our compass games and look, at the names of those who make the top scores. Bun over those who are well and widely known in the whist world and ask what game they play; Elwell, Taylor, Hawkins, Henriques, Cole, Ward, Whitney, Bouve, Fonollosa, Messer Becker, Common sense and short Messer, Becker. Common sense and short suffix every one of them. Then the wom-en: Miss Campbell, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Day, Mrs. Littell, Mrs. Baker and all Day, Mrs. Littell, Mrs. Buker and all those whose names are household words among whist players; they are all short

The Rochester Post Express, in an editorial on October 10, in speaking of the opposition to American leads and long suits, which first found expression in the Sun, says: "Neither ridicule nor abuse has been able to move it from its position, and, as pointed out by Bond Stowe. the well-known analyst, its arguments re-main unanswered today. Bots in theory and in practice its philosophy of whist has proved to be the best."

Detroit Free Press.
It has been said by one of the fra-ternity that "the easiest sucker on earth is the man who tries to Eve by his wits or thinks that he is up in the sporting game." Credence is inclined to go out to this statement when it is noted how shipowners and the farmers were competitors for bounty, the farmer would be
the more deserving of the two. Ships
are but means of transportation. As such
they have no more title to free gifts from wise or ordinarily smart.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The city that cannot set up an antivice crusade should refund the census

neturns. The lady who is to marry ex-King Mian should be warned that he is at pres-

ent only a two-spot. Philadelphia is to drive the hogs from within her city limits. Certain political enders will be excepted.

The Lincoln Commoner cannot expect to schieve success if it publishes only the

posthumous works of its editor. Now that kidnaping is a fad, somebody

ought to kidnap Bryan and save Democracy the cost of his keep, The English have ordered 100 more

bicycles for South Africa. Thus, at least 109 men will escape the next Boer trap, The Boers don't know when they are

whipped, but the British know they are victorious long before they really are, The minister who is conducting a pa-

per in London may succeed for a few years until his countrymen see the joke. The people who began the new cen-

are excluded from the celebration of next week. If Roland Reed ever gets out alive he will find that having an operation every

tury a year ago will be sorry when they

week is about the best advertisement an If the new Assessor shall have as much trouble in cetting his office as the Com-

missioners have had in getting that index, he may continue indefinitely to be merely Assersor-presumptive.

The recent storm blew down fences and timber, demolished windmills and did other damage. Some of our farmers who are more consistent than the rest may now ask their Republican neighbors. Where is your boasted prosperity?

Communion service was being solemnzed in a church in a big Eastern city the other Sunday morning, when a weltdressed, handsome young man trod directly up the center aisle, only stopping when further progress was impeded by the chancel rail. There he stood for a moment and gazed solemnly at the wondering congregation. Just as people were wondering what was going to happen, he straightened himself and said: "Well, don't see them coming, but neverthe less I am here in the interest of William Jennings Bryan." A vestryman stepped up to him, tapped him on the arm and led him down the aisle and out. It turned out that the young man's mind was affected on the silver laue.

Francis H. Clergue, the "Cecil Rhodes of Canada." who has just salled from New York City for England, will open an immigration agency in London and atrange to send 500 immigrants a month to settle in Algoma. Many of these are to be skilled workmen, whose services will be stillzed in the industrial works in process of development at the Sault, "Our agreement with the Ontario Governme the construction of Algoma Central Raliway." he said, before satling, "calls for the location of 10,000 settlers in Algoma. We have already placed that number of persons in new Ontario, and, as I have mid. I am about to institute plans to settle 500 more a month for a period of five years. People here have no idea of the rate at which settlement will go on in that part of Ontario. I venture the prediction that within 10 years 5,000,000 per ple will have found homes there."

Representative Landis, of Indiana, did a good deal of speaking through the West during the campaign. In one town, while he was at the hotel waiting to take a train, a little old man came into the room and asked for a private audience. Landis thought he had some political information of value and "shooed" out the other people.

"I have a great invention," said the visitor.

"It is to prevent hydrophobia." "Well?"

"Well?"

"Til give you a share if you will get Congress to adopt it as the official hydrophobia remedy ' "But where will the money come in?"

asked Landis.

The visitor whispered, confidentially, "Why, don't you see? We will collect a royalty from the government for every-

body that doesn't have hydrophobia. "Much to my regret," wound up Mr. Landis, "I was compelled to decline the There certainly was millions in it-if we could collect."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Half the Work Done.—"Are you through your Christmas shopping. Mrs. Tibba?" "Yes, but I haven's begun changing things yet."— Chicago Record. The Ultimate Cause.-"But why is it," asked

the thoughtful Chinese, "that I may go to your heaven while I may not go to your country?" The American missionary shrugged his shoul-ders. "There's no labor vote in heaven!" said he.-Puck.

Little Johnny-Mrs. Talkemdown paid a high compliment to me today. Mother-Did she, really? Well, there's no denying that woman has sense. What did she say? Little Johnny-She said she didn't see how you came to have

such a nice little boy as I am.-Tit-Bits. Her Conscience Wasn't Troubled.-"If any people call, North, be sure to tell them I am out. What are you waiting for? It doesn't

Scandal.-"The seems to me one of the most

distinguished-looking young women in Boston!"
"They tell dreadful stories about her?" "Indead?" "Ten, they say, for instance, that the
lenses of her exectacles are plain glass, with
no magnifying power whatever!"—Detroit Jour-A Cruel Blow.-Miss Flypp (tearfully)-I

gift for a young lady, and I told him a dia-mond brooch. Of course, I supposed I was the young lady he alluded to; but what does he do but go and buy it for that perfectly odious Julia Tracy!"-Leslie's Weekly.

A Thankful Heart

Edith M. Thomas in Harper's Bazar. hou art not rich, thou art not poor, Thy fortune keeps the middle way; No ilia thy strength cannot endure, Appertioned to the passing day. Thou art not young, thou art not old. Yet, calm, thou seest thy years depart; And Joys are thine—a thousandfold— Because thou hast the Thankfol Heart. A Thankful Heart for Life alone— For Beauty in the earth and slibs, (And for such share as thou dost own

By happy gift of seeing eyes)— For human Love's endearing bond Where stanchly thou dost hear thy part-For science here, and hope beyond-For all, thou hast the Tanakful Heart.

So, to this day of crowning cheer.

By casy course thy steps did tend,
Since with each day of all the year

Some grateful leaven thou didst blend.

No chance thy prize from thee can wrest;
While Life shall last thou shall not part