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TODAY'S WEATHER.-Fair, with variable

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, DEC. 27

New York City finds itself compelled to fight the smallpox. In Ohio 1580 cases have occurred this year as compared with only 66 cases for the same riod last year; Minnesota has had 627, as against 71 last year. A very much larger number of cases is reported from Colorado, Kansas, Michigan and North Carolina as compared with the same period last year. In all there have been reported to the United States Marine Hospital Service 5395 cases of smallpox, occurring in this country this year, as compared with 1667 cases reported for the same time last year. These figures indicate that smallpox has been three times as prevalent in this country in 1990 as it was in 1899. We need not go far to obtain the explanation of this increase. For some years comparatively few cases have occurred. Immunity breeds popular indifference and neglect, and as a consequence vaccination is neglected great number, if not a majority, of people are now without the preventive. Immigration increases the number of ignorant persons who are prejudiced against vaccination. The soil for the disease was ready; the seed was sown, and the harvest is with us. In New York City the health authorities have since the first outbreak of the disease vaccinated not less than 500,000 persons, and probably the number of the vaccinated will reach a million. This is the one sure method of checking the disease, and every city in the country should profit by New Fork's example and begin a vigorous campaign of vaccination.

Attorney-General Nolan, of Montana, will urge upon the Legislature of that state at its coming session the enactment of a law whereby executions in that state shall hereafter take place in the state Penitentiary, and no longer be in the hands of the Sheriffs of the several counties. This measure is adcated both as a matter of economy and of morals. A large part of the expenses incident to the custody of the convicted person between sentence and execution, the Sheriff's fees and expenses in carrying out the decree of the law, including the provision of special appliances for that purpose when needed, would be obviated by the execution of all death penalties within the walls of the Penitentiary, under the direction of the officers of that institution. As to the moral aspect of ever the semi-private execution, as carried out upon occasion, it is needless to speak to an Oregon public. While publie executions have for the past twentyfive years or more been forbidden by law in this state, it is a matter of common knowledge that any man who is anxious to witness the grewsome spectacle of a fellow mortal dangling from a rope's end in explation of his crime can get a ticket, decorously bordered in black, that will admit him to the jallyard enclosure that surrounds the scaffold. This is, of course, a vast improvement over the old method whereby men and boys, women and children, for miles around, flocked to the place of execution, but it does not go far enough. The more privately an execution is conducted the better for the public at large and the more creditable to the state. Many states, including those of the widest experience, as New York, Maryland and Ohlo, have adopted this plan, and evince no desire to go back to the old one. The Sheriff's the several countles may without doubt be depended upon to indorse a proposition which would relieve them of the most dreaded task of their offic a task for the performance of which money is an equivalent in the estimation of a right-minded man.

The hum of machinery and rattle of tools in every shippard in the United States has bushed the plaint that assistance from the Treasury is needed to revive the business of building ships. As a substitute for this argument the advocates of the graft are now harping on the relative cost of operating American ships as compared with foreign vessels. Skillfully prepared tables are put forth showing a much higher wage scale on board American ships than that which prevaits on the foreigners, but none of these alluring figures will bear analysis. The American line, which will be the chief beneficiary of the subsidy bill, is operating two big flag. The officers of these ships were flag, and they continued working at

25 per cent or even 58 per cent, it would have amounted to little or nothing in the aggregate cost of running the ship, for the simple reason that, while half a dozen officers on the ship would become American citizens, with possibly American wages, the 500 firemen, coalpassers, sailors, waiters, stewards, tenders and other laborers water aboard the ship still remained foreigners at the old wages. Every voyager across the Atlantic by the American line steamers knows what a rarity an American satior is aboard the vessels, and as the crews are made up of foreigners gathered from the European beach," they of course sail under foreign wages. The American line has employment agents in both Europe and America drumming up laborers for their vessels, and the foreign lines work by exactly the same methods. No railroad company is placed at a disadvantage worth mentioning with a rival company if the president is paid a larger salary than is note by a rival road, so long as the hundreds and thousands of men under him are paid the same in both cases. Manager Griscom, of the American line, probably receives a larger salary than some of the foreign steamship managers occupying similar positions, but he picks up the big crews which man his vessels at going wages," whichever side of the Atlantic his ships happen to be on

WILL CAPE COLONY REVOLT?

Griscom's American line steamers.

would be a crew list showing the na-

There is no danger of a general revolt of the Afrikander population of Cape haps, to capture or disperse Dewet, hold all the lines of railway communication with the sen, and so long as he retains control of these communications Cape Colony dare not rise. The question of revolt must have been carefully weighed by the influential men of Cape Colony a year ago, and their lecision then not to revolt was probably final. That decision, of course, did not prevent a few thousand Boers of Natal and North Cape Colony from joining Joubert and Cronje, and probably Dewet may pick up a few hundred young Boer recruits, but there will be no general revolt, because it could only result in the devastation of Cape Colony and the expatriation of its Afrikander citi-

There is nothing remarkable in De-Van Dorn, Wheeler, Forrest, Stuart, exploit about equal to what the capture ment. stroyed an enormous amount of sup- state socialism obtains. plies at Johnsonville, Tenn., in November, 1864, and John Morgan rode from to overtake or surprise a body of well- tested. New Zealand is about part of the scene of warfare.

Lord Kitchener obtains an ample sup- lation since 1890. Owing to eco the meantime, Dewet can really accomentirely improbable event. There are about three months of good weather before Dewet. In this time he will be obliged to keep good his supply of horses, ammunition, forage and food. With the railway lines all in Kitchener's hands, he can suffer no serious disaster. He can be severely harassed by Dewet, but with the arrival of plenty of remounts Kitchener can ultimately envelop him with superior numbers. It is a situation of great annoyance for the British commander, but not one to justify any alarm. South African Republics have become British territory by military annexation beyond any rational hope of rescus. The guerrilla warfare of Dewet may last some months to come, but it cannot possibly after the political fate and destiny of the Boers. A revolt even of the Cape Colony Boers could only prolong the contest a few months. The resistance of Dewet is like the warfare of the Arabs after the French annexation of Algiers; it is costly and utterly without hope of success

The present situation is not the fault

of Lord Roberts or Lord Kitchener; it is the fault of the home War Office, which never has been able to understand that the chief necessity for suc cessful warfare against mounted irregulars who are marksmen is plenty of horseficah. Fresh mounts are needed and relays of horses for rapid pursuit of the enemy when his horses are inded. It is probably not possible to make the mounted British soldier move as rapidly as the lightly equipped Boers, and to equalize conditions Lord Kitchener needs plenty of remounts. Last August the British were close upon Dewet's trail with a largely superior force, but they were chiefly infantry, and he easily escaped. The pretense that Dewet is the greatest raider that has been known in the history of recent warfare is absurd. You can't hunt ducks successfully with a brass band, and you can't run down and corral mounted riflemen, masters of both horse and weapon, familiar with the with infantry. The Army of the Poto- probably does to a good many others. mac had at least 10,000 fine cavalry in British-built liners under the American 1883 and 1884; there were not less than "naturalized" at the same time that fore Washington; and yet from the first ranges. The range horse has by comthe ships came under the American year of the war to the last we never mon consent been extirpated as prac-

wages of these officers been advanced path in Northern Virginia. less difficult circumstances

STATE SOCIALISM ON TRIAL. New Zealand has become the world's "experiment station" for state social-In 1890 the government began purchasing large estates, cutting them up into small lots and leasing them to state tenants. Taxation is progressive on land, and incomes contrived to favor the small, poor landowner, while the man of only \$1500 annual income pays nothing. Arbitration of labor disputes is compulsory, and strikes are unknown. The employers like compulsory arbitration because it gives stabillty to business enterprise. The mineowner cannot shut down, and while strikes are possible, they do not take place. There has not been a strike or a lockout in New Zealand for five years,

The most interesting feature in the history of this experimental station for state socialism is the payment of oldage pensions. New Zealand is the only country to pay old-age pensions out of the proceeds of general taxation. In Germany the state contributes only part of the funds from which old-age pensions are paid. In Denmark the funds for the payment of old-age pensions are obtained by a tax on beer. In New Zealand the stipend of the old-age pensioner convicted of drunkenness or when they need the men. Thousands other minor offenses is not forfeited. of sailors are shipped from Pacific but made payable to his wife or guar-Coast ports every year, and ne differdian. Under this statute any one over nce is ever made in favor of any par-65 is entitled to a pension who posticular flag. The American sailor is a rare bird, because he does not take the qualifications specified, Within certain limits of time there kindly to the sea, but when we do find must have been no dishonorable imhim he is as often on a foreign ship prisonment, desertion of husband, wife as he is on one flying the Stars and or children, and for the last five years Stripes. An interesting exhibit as to there must have been a sober, reputawhat constitutes an American crew ble life. While any man of 65 whose record for vice, thriftlessness or crimtionality of the men employed on Mr. inality is not of recent date can get a pension in New Zealand, this pens absolutely forfeited upon conviction for twelve months or more for any offense "dishonoring in the public estimation," or for conviction of habitual Colony. Lord Kitchener has not drunkenness. The pensions are only mounted men enough at present, pereach twelvemonth the pensioner must but he has ample infantry forces to again make application, and must undergo examination.

The New Zealand Government makes elaborate provision for the unemployed. The rallways are owned by the government, and run for the service of the community, but they are badly equipped, the rates are high, and the employes are not appointed with strict regard to securing efficient, economical administration. The government builds roads into the interior by hard labor when it might build them cheaply by machinery, because it wishes to give employment to the unemployed. The government and local boards spend yearly \$350,000 in charity, besides making a yearly payment of over \$649,000 for old-age pensions to 7487 persons, and finding employment for the able-bodied, wet's performances beyond what the Confederate mounted riflemen under citizens, but the government management is reported to be so expensive as Hampton, Mosby and John Morgan to be 23 per cent of the premium in-were wont to perform. When Grant come as against less than 17 per cent moved on Vicksburg, in December, 1862, for a private competing company. The Van Dorn swooped down on his base of estimated net loss for five years endsupplies and captured it, with an enor- ing 1898 was \$1,725,000, wasted by state mous amount of stores. This was an interference and inefficient manage The government is not conof De Aar Junction by Dewet would be ducted on business principles. It raises today. In June, 1882, Jeb Stuart rode nearly five times as much revenue from mpletely around the right flank of import duties on articles of necessity as McClelian's army and cut his railway it does from its progressive income and communications. In June, 1862, the land taxes. It has already accumulat-Confederate troopers cut our railway ed a debt of \$300 per capita, which is line between Baltimore and Washing- the largest per capita debt in the world. ton. General Forrest captured and de- outside of Australia, where the same

This experiment station for state so cialism has never been run on a cash Kentucky through Ohio almost to Vir- basis. Its public creditors now hold a ginia before he was captured. The ex- mortgage equal to one-third the total ploits of these Confederates in days of realty in the country. When New Zea- ity, no wealth, no crime. It is bad muzzle-loading rifles illustrate how land is forced to begin to pay its way, difficult it is in the enemy's country its state socialism will be severely mounted riflemen. They know the Italy in extent, with a fortieth of country, move with great rapidity, and Italy's population. The soil is capable have spies or sympathizers in every of producing from 60 to 90 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are rich de-But there is a limit to what such posits of coal and iron, and yet the mounted troops can accomplish; their annual exodus out of the country has day of success ends the moment that exceeded 2 per cent of the entire popuply of horses to remount his men. In pressure, the birth rate has decreased and streets of the larger towns someplish no practical good whatever, un- times swarm at night with young men an the Cape Colony Dutch revolt, an and women unable to obtain employment. New Zealand is not likely to prove a Utopia when it is ultimately obliged to pay its way, since it cannot always borrow on bond and mortgage.

> Spokane will hold a mineral exposition in 1902, and get \$259,000 from Con-They have hustle and nerve ктеяв. north of us, and are not afraid to ask for what they want. Meanwhile, poor Portland is overwhelmed with modesty and diffidence. We do not dare to ask Congress for anything for fear we may not get it. Here is the secret of all the favors heaped upon the State of Washington and of Oregon's disappointment. Our Representatives in Congress afflicted with the same modesty. They shrink from asking for appropriation for an international exposition because they don't like to be turned down. Oregon needs to get over this malady and assert itself. In the wild scramble, selfishness is the only thing that wins. Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane have so far got over it that they receive recognition in the way of contracts and transport business where Portland is eft out. Let us demand favors from the Government that are due us, and let us send men to Washington who will get them for us.

In another column an article from the Salem Capital Journal, which has from time to time contributed notably to the amenities of Oregon politics, counters neatly on those who oppose Mr. Corbett's election to the Senate because he is a rich man. The Journal seems to think it is incumbent on the critics of Mr. Corbett to show in what respect his money represents dishonest and unfair dealing, or anything, indeed, except business ability and force of character. Mr. Corbett began life as a poor boy, and has achieved what eminence he has by his own industry and decision. The idea that business capability and efficiency disqualify a man for service of the state in a post where those qualities are greatly needed country and friendly with the people, looks funny to the Journal man, and

The sheep-grazing question continue 5000 cavalry additional in our lines be- to be the leading question of the great could catch Colonel Mosby, because he tically worthless. But the sheep, so the same wages as they were paid un- knew the country. Every village shel- far from being worthless and friend- w

who knew every bride and will be protected, notwithstanding treaty not containing the offensive re-forthern Virginia. What his propensity to eat the grass out by striction upon the exercise of our pref-ence for a war canal of exclusively Mosby did Dewet is doing under far the roots. The principle of live and let live, as applied to the grazing question, in which cattle and sheep-owners are alike interested, can alone be depended upon for an amicable settlement. An arbitration of differences is as greatly needed between these two capitalistic forces as it ever was between capital and labor. So far, how-ever, the parties interested have failed or refused to come to an agreement in the premises, and, except for an occasional truce, induced by the season rather than by sweet reasonableness. the war on the ranges goes merrily on.

> The Oregonian will suggest to some of its contemporaries hereabouts that there is little use in exhorting the Republican members of the Legislature to go into or stay out of caucus, to vote by ballot or viva voce. Experience (not always pleasurable) has shown that Legislatures have a fancy to settle these little matters for themselves. Newspaper instructions they are more likely to resent than to welcome. It will be just as well to leave all these things to the members themselves. If they want a Senatorial caucus, they will have one, and if they want the vote viva voce they will have that. And it is right they should. We trust nobody is trying to break up the caucus, by demanding the viva voce vote, or advocating no caucus in hope of a deadlock. If the Legislature is really anxlous to do the right thing, let it elect omebody Senator promptly, and get to work at needed legislation. Delays and leadlocks are not wanted.

Our friends who advocate a new state discussion. Can they give any guaranthat a constitutional convention would be freer from jobbery, chicanery, fool notions and stupidity than a Legislature? If they can convince us that Machiavellism and grafts would be charmed out of politics in a constitutional assembly, and that local interests would not be greater than those of the state, they will accomplish more progress for their hobby then by any

Of course, the Legislature that is to meet next month will be free of the biennial clerkship scandal. In 1899 a law was passed prescribing what officers and clerks of the two houses should be employed, how much each should be paid, and how governed. It was also specified that the patronage should be istributed among the several Senatorial and Representative districts of the state. It is to be hoped that the new Legislature will not forget all about that beneficent law.

"Let Cudahy pay for getting his boy of the fact that Edward Cudahy has for years been the laboring man's friend In the best sense-that of furnishing him employment-and has besides his child, but organized society must

Which is the more reasonable-to presume that Democracy has been twice defeated because Bryan did not lead it to victory, or that it has been defeated twice because the sober contingent of the party which twice led it to victory has been ignored?

A New York female says that under anarchy there would be no marriage, no jealousy, no selfiahness, no inequalenough for a man to talk in this strain, but for a woman it is exceedingly unfortunate for her sex

House of Lords rather confirms the Demo-Populist apprehension of a too close Anglo-American understanding.

The man in Portland who wants to prohibit the sale of inferior apples does not explain how a law to that end would prohibit the worm from boring or the blight from blighting. It would be interesting to know who

want new countles the more, the people who are concerned or the towns which are more concerned. Eastern Oregon has had Webfoot

weather all Winter. And yet some wiseacres want state division. Aguinaldo and the Empress of China

sught to join Kruger at The Hague for a peace conference,

If the Boers don't know when they are whipped, neither do the British, nor fo does anybody else.

A PESSIMISTIC VIEW.

Abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Mixes Things Somewhat.

New York Times. Shall Great Britain now be free to as-nume and exercise dominion and plant colonies in Central America? In the Clayton-Bulwer treaty she bound herself not to do that. It is now said that the Monroe Doctrine will restrain her. But, why was it necessary to embody an ex-press prohibition in the treaty of 1850; The treaty was law. The doctrine is law only for us, merely doctrine for the others. It they chose to disregard it we must stop them with ficets and rmics. With the treaty in force we are free from all concern about attempts to control the destiny of Central American republics. We shall not be free from concern in the future, for at any time a straining of relations may lead to un friendly demonstrations there. That is a complication created, a dead question made alive, by the amenders.

There is the further question of Nic aragus. We must now make aragua. We must now make a new treaty with her, and she must make a new treaty with Great Britain before we can begin the canal. In the treaty of 1867 with her "the United States agreed to extend their protection to all such routes of communication as aforesaid outes of coummunication as aforesaid meaning the canal), and to guarantee he neutrality and innocent use of the me. They also agree to employ influence with other nations to indu-them to guarantee such neutrality as protection." All that becomes a dead le the amended Hay-Pauncefor treaty is accepted. A new treaty must take the place of the treaty of 1887. But Nicaragua also has a treaty with Great Britain by which she is bound not to grant to the United States or any other power any exclusive privileges in regard to the canal; and Great Britain is bound not to permit such exclusive privileges to be exercised by any power. We must ask these two powers to be

American make.

There is trouble enough ahead to warrant the fullest confidence on the part of the secret enemies of the canal project, who are the real masters of the Republican Senate, that the ratification of this treaty has not brought the canal enterprise within a measurable distance of its beginning. It has probably made it quite impossible to begin. The Hepburn bill will now be pressed to enact-American make. burn bill will now be pressed to enactmt, but, of course, the Administration will not be so forgetful of decency to let that brutal and shameless bill

KIDNAPERS AND THE LAW. May Be They Should Be Treated With Severer Punishments.

Chicago Inter ocean.

Those who censure Edward Cudahy, of Omaha, for yielding to the threats of the wreiches who were holding his son for ransom should put themselves in the father's place. Against the instinct of paternal affection arguments about abstract duties to society are vain. While the saying that "all a man hath will be give for his life," is not universally true. It is asking too much of human nature to expect a father to hold out when his child's life is at stake. When such crises come to a man he must meet them alone one can rightly censure his decision of such an issue. He alone is the judge whether he can safely temporize those who are holding the knife to his child's throat.

While the payment of the ransom was abstractly speaking, a wrong to society, Mr. Cudahy is doing what he can to repair that wrong. His offer of a reward of \$25,000 for the capture of the miscre-ants shows that he is willing to do what he can to protect other parents from such outrages as he has suffered. And other fathers should join him and the public authorities in the effort to rid the world constitution will please answer one of criminals so detestable. The success question before proceeding with their of the effort to extort money from Mr. Cudahy will doubtless encourage similar crimes, against which society in general and parents in particular must unite strengthen the hands of the law. crime must be made so dangerous that

ione will dare attempt it.

The Cudahy case should suggest to the legislatures assembling this Winter an inquiry whether the penalties now de-creed by law against man-stealing are sufficiently severe. The criminal code of Bilnois certainly is far too lenient. other means. Then they may go ahead and prove that innovation would be a good popular habit for stability of our good popular habit for stability of our adequate. In this state the perpetrators and ed, could be imprisoned but five years, and ties are plainly not deterrent of a crime of which the gains may be so large, purts of every state should have power to apprison for life every man-stealer. The perpetrator of a crime so inhuman should ever again be permitted to mingle with nose whose tenderest feelings he has so grossly outraged.

For many years the attention of phi-lanthropists and lawmakers has been largely devoted to attempts to reform the criminal. Such efforts are commendable. though generally useless unless begun in his youth. It must not be forgotten, as the reformers often forget, that the first back; he's got the money." So said a purpose of criminal laws is the protection of a street corner in this city the of society against the criminal, as the other day, adding: "Cudahy is an en-emy to the poor, and has become rich respects defective. That a thief should at their expense." And this in the face be able to put his pistol to the head of civilization and force a father to encour age and reward crime to save his child's life is abhorrent to every idea of justice. The father cannot be blamed for saving abounded in charities tooking to the relief of the helpless indigent.

sider whether its attitude toward the criminal should not be changed and whether its defences against the felon should not be strengthened

LONGER HOLIDAY SEASON. Europeans Make More of It Than Do the Hurrying Americans, Boston Transcript.

The tranquil, healthy, natural way in which Europeans celebrate Christmas and New Year's, lengthening out the holidays to two weeks, is far more rational and joy-bringing than ours, where we crowd everything into Christmas day, with true American haste and a feverish desire to have done with anything. The crowds The crowds round cheap booths of toys and other res the throngs at low and theaters, the juyous home festivals continue in France for two or three weeks; the close alliances negotiated be-tween American heiresses and the Europe. But it is to the exuberant imagination, the poetic genius, the warm heart of Projectuni, liberty-loving, child-loving Germany, that we owe the Christmas tree, and the joys of home feativals at bristmastide.

Now, how much saner, we might well we Americans would be to celebrate hristmas day as a home festival alone. than to spread out happiness and me aking among all ranks throughout two ecks, and also making New Year's a liday for the tired shopkeepers, clerks making ame and others who are too utterly exhausted at Christmas to enjoy themselves, One practical thought is that too many are forgotten or left out because people have worn themselves out getting gifts ready or Christmas, and must stop and their purses are also empty. But as most of us depend upon mouthly or quar-terly incomes, after January I, purses being full again, we might give to many deserving ones, struggling along with few to remember them, and cheer and bright-

to remember them, and cheer and brighten their lives.

Certainly through the who'e length and breadth of Germany, where even the poorest family has a bit of fir or pine for a Christmas tree, no such sight can be found as is often beheld the very day after Christmas of a woman dragging out the Christmas tree from a well-to-do home and casting it into a back siley. Only a New England housekeeper destitute of imagination, poetry and love of heauty could thus shock the feelings of neighbors to whom the Christmas tree so seighbors to whom the Christmas tree so stely stood for family Joy, and ren rance of the Christ-child, because, oth, a few pine needles might fall on r carpet! Such desecrating of what teach our children little reverence for sacred things, and no love of heauty or art; for whatever desecrates Christmas destroys the reverence due to the time honored and traditional, and all the grace beauty and sacredness of home life

Reported Steel Combine.

Philadelphia Record. The reported combination of 14 of the untry between them and to fix orice at which their products shall be disposed of in the home market, is a new and startling manifestation of the d's-position and the power of these tariffade monopolies to arbitrarily contro the domestic market for their wares. They will sell their steel plates at £25 per ton in this country. In foreign coun-tries they will compete: in this country they combine. This they are enabled to do under the aegis of protection. They plunder the American consumer under the pretensse of benefiting the American

Fat Pickings for an Ohio Man. Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Alger is out, Eagan is out, but Corbin pushes on to greater triumphs. A retired army officer writes to show that by his special promotion to be a Major-General Corbin has placed himself in line to suced Lieutenant-General Miles as Commander-in-Chief of the Army when General Miles retires in August 1992. Everything seems greased for the Adjustant-General. Only General Brooke ranks him, barrine General Miles and Brooke will retire for age in July 1992. Mr. Mcder the British flag. Even had the tered his spies, and his ranks furnished less, is a power in the land, and must good enough to oblige us with a new Kinley will still be in office when the

Miles retirement comes, and—well, you know, Corbin is an Ohlo man who seldom gets have bones for his picking.

HIGH SALARIES AT LONDON. Thought to Justify an Increase in Those Paid Our Cabinet. Chicago Times-Herald, bill has been introduced in the House

of Representatives which provides for an

Increase in the salary of the Vice-President from \$5000 to \$15,000, and for advancing the salaries of members of the Cabinet from \$5000 to \$15,000. The idea is not new, and it is supported by an argu-ment which runs somewhat as follows: The social demands of the several offices to be affected are such as to require expenditures in excess of the present official incomes. As a result acceptance of any of these offices involves a sacrifice of one kind or another. A wealthy man must draw heavily upon his private resources and get what compensation he may out of the honor of the position. A less wealthy man but one who has a good earning capacity and some means of his own, as well as the disposition to fulfill all the requirements of the place, must give up much to begin with and is dis-tinctly worse off at the end of his term than he was at the start. A man of no means to speak of and of relatively small means to speak of and of relatively small earning enpacity must handlenp himself severely if he lives up to the requisite scale of expenditures or must accribe his own dignity and the dignity of the office if he practices such economy as would be laudable in a private station. Only men of the first class can stand the strain without a real injury, and it is not desirable that the Cabinet school he chosen sirable that the Cabinet should be chosen

exclusively from men of that class.

Neither is it compatible with the dignity of the Government that it should demand such sacrifices from any one. It should not profit by a species of bargain-ing in honors or force that atternative of cheese-paring which attaches a certain odium to the individual, or that other alternative which has obliged more than ought to refuse the profer intment. one able man whose services

The facts upon which this argument is based seem to be pretty well established, and it is strengthened by a comparison between the salaries in question and those which are paid to similar officials in Great Britain. The British list reads as follows

as follows:

First Lord of the Treasury
Lord President of the Council
Lord Privy Scal.
Chancellor of the Exchequer
Home Secretary
Foreign Secretary
Coional Secretary
Secretary for War
Secretary for War
Secretary for War
Secretary for India
First Lord of the Admiralty.
Chief Secretary for Ireland
President of Board of Trade
President Local Government Board.
President Board of Agriculture
Postmaster-General
Variations are explained by differe 12,500

Variations are explained by differences in departmental work and differences in political dignity and responsibility. As regards responsibility our Cabinet mem-bers are certainly upon inferior ground, and there is an entire lack of parallelism in some of the offices which are peculiarly British. To these we might add the Lord Chancellorship, £0.000, and the Lord Lieu-tenancy of Ireland, in which cases the salaries involve, of course, a distinct recognition of social duties. But after all al lowances are made it would appear that we might pay the minimum of \$10,000 to members of the Cabinet and a considerably larger sum than \$5000 to the Vice-President, the importance of whose is overlooked in more ways than one.

ALASKA VS. NICARAGUA.

No Ground for Yoking the Two in Denling With Britain.
Philadelphia Bulletin.
Various London newspapers are hinting

strongly that it would be good policy on the part of the British Government to limist that the cession of a considerable slice of Alaskan territory by the United States shall be an indispensable requisite to British acceptance of the new treaty. It remains to be seen how far this scheme to drive a sharp bargain com-mands the sanction of the Salisbury Min-istry. These intimations may be nothing but the fruit of irresponsible journalistic ingenuity; or they may, on the other hand have been put out in response to official request as "feelers" to ascertain how such a proposition would be likely to be received by the people and the Gov-ernment of the United States.

As a matter of fact, the question of constructing a Nicaragua Canal under American auspices and the dispute over the boundary line between Alaska and British North America are absolutely sues, which should not be confused with each other, but which should stand each | September, 1899. One bequest of \$5.000 co on its own merits. This country has no desire to rob the Canadians of an acre of ground which justly belongs to them, and it is prepared to conduct all negotiations regard to this matter in a and courtesy; but the American people will not sanction a clear surrender of our territorial rights in the far Northwest in return for England's approval of

the pending trenty. It cannot be fairly said that any legiti-pate British interests are threatened by the proposition to do away with the obso iete Cleyton-Bulwer hargain. The water-way which has been projected and which this Nation wishes to see built and controlled solely by American authority will be open at all times to the commerce of all countries which are at peace with the all countries which are at peace with the United States. The ships of Great Britain will stand on an equal footing with those of every other nution, and there will be no discrimination against any country's commerce in regard to the exaction of tolls or the extension of privileges.

This sweeps away all valid excuses for any scheme on the part of England to exact culd pro quo in Alaska with ref-erence to the Nicaragua Canal. Such an attempt, if it should be made would deserve to be met with courteous but entirely firm resistance.

Fit Rebake to Looters

Philadelphia Record. The resolution of the French government to place an embargo on all articles (except captured war material) which may arrive in France from China, and to reship the objects to Pekin to be re-stored to the Chinese government or to the owners from whom they were stolen, conveys a fitting rebake to the looters who have shamed the civilized world by their thieving in Pe-Chee-Lee. That the individuals who have been robbed will ever recover their property may be doubt-ed, it being next to impossible to trace each object stolen to its rightful owner but it is something to deprive the looters of the fruits of their knavery

Subsidies for Foreigners.

Atianta Journal.

One of the largest shipbullding firms in England recently consolidated with the Cramps, of Philadelphia. A little later it was announced that the Hamburg-American line has arranged to get a foothold in the United States so that it can come in when the millions to be can come in when the millions to be taken from the treasury are distributed among shipowners. It was bad enough when the proposition was to levy upon the taxpayers of this counthy for the benefit of a few citizens of our own country, but when it comes to taxing our own people for the benefit of for-eigners the Hanna-Payne subsidy scheme becomes more odious than ever

Shells and Human Nature. How We Kept the Flag Flying," Donald Macdicald.

Early in the slege of Ladysmith an old Major, whose fighting record is beyond question, was lecturing his men on the folly of ducking to shell. "When you hear it men, it's actually past, so the ducking your heads is outte useless." Jus-then come a hissing shell from "Silen Sue," close over the Major's head. He Sue," close over the Major's head. He ducked. The men laughed, and the Major observed "Ah, well, I suppose it's just NOTE AND COMMENT.

Edward Atkinson despises the American Navy. Spain did too-once.

It is up to the Prohibitionists to repudiate the necessity of organizing their party.

Bryan's new lecture is on ancient landmarks. It is to be autobiographical? Speed the day of telephoning without

vires! Just now we have wires without

It is said that 30 Kentucky counties are prohibition counties. Just what they prohibit has not been learned.

telephoning.

The Sultan of Morocco decided to pay the claim against him. Of course, an obligation of Morocco is binding.

Some of the youngsters who wrote letters to Santa Claus are now persuaded that the old man doesn't know how to rend.

There is no hope for the Boers. There

are not enough men in the Transvasi to take care of the prisoners they have captured. When Aguinaldo, the Boers and the Boxers take a day off, the Yaqui Indiana

may be depended upon to contribute to the war columns. The New York Mail and Express entitles its funny , column "Jokes With Points," thus excluding the article of

George Fred Williams says half the empire has arrived. The half that contains the Emperor, however, seems to have been delayed in transmission.

English manufacture.

Scientists are now endeavoring to discover the cause of heart beats. Perhaps a certain little blind god could give them useful information on this subject,

The faith-curists say that the people are not sick, but merely suffering from a false belief. That was all that was the matter with Bryan, but look what it did to him!

General Roberts has got as far as Maderia on his way home. He had better tarry there a few months till England is in receipt of news from the Transvaul that will put her into the proper frame of mind to receive him.

There has been fixed in the famous garden wall of the headmaster's house at Rugby School, England, overlooking the playing fields, the following tablet to the memory of William Webb Eilis:

This Stor This Stone
Commemorates the Exploit of
WILLIAM WEBB ELLAS,
Who with a fine disregard for the
rules of football, as played in
his time, first took the ball
in his arms and ran
with it,
Thus originating the distinctive
feature of the Rugby game.
A. D. 1823.

Roughly estimated, the voluntary contributions of New York school children for the benefit of those of Galveston amount to \$29,000. There are about 250,000 children in the schools of Manhattan and the Bronz, which would mean an average of about 9 cents contributed by each. order that the contributions should be known only to those who made them, each child received an envelope into which to put his or her contribution, and the instructions were that all the envelopes should be handed in, even in cases where the children could not give anything. It has taken weeks to count what the envelopes contained, and there was nearly a ton of pennies, and a barrel of 5-cent

Mrs. Gertrude Payne Whitney, and her sister, Miss Gladys M. Vanderbilt, will each receive 1 cent more from a \$5,000,000 bequest left by their father than their brothers, Alfred G. and Reginald C. Van-There will be no dispute to the odd cent. Cornelius Vanderbilt died in worth of securities he then left to his four children has grown in market value to \$6.421,062 50. Surrogate Fitzgerald appointed ex-Assemblyman Robert Mazet a commissioner to determine the amount each heir should receive. Mr. Mazet re cently filed his report, recommending this division:

Cornellus Vanderbilt was not included in this bequest, his inheritance being only \$500,000,

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

A Phenomenal Success. - Cahill -- Was the trike a success? Casady--It was! Afther being out six weeks we succaded in gittin' back our jobs.-Puck.

Mistress (severely)—if such a thing occurs again, Norah, I shall have to gat another ser-want. Norah—I wish yer would—there's easily enough work for two of us.—Tit-Bits. It Works Both Ways.—The valigarity of wealthy people is so much more noticeable than that of poorer ones." "Yes. And at the same time it's so much more endurable."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Pica for Mercy.—"Ma, I think Mr. Per-kins is getting ready to propose." "Oh, daugh-ter, don't get engaged again so near Christ-mas. I have all the Caristmas presents to give that I can worry through with now."-Indianapolis Journal.

Sure Sign.-Mamma-You have become very fond of Mr. Huggard in quite a short time. Daughter-Why, mamma, what makes you think that? Mamma-I overheard you telling him last night that he was "too hateful for anything."-Philadelphia 2 ress.

Easily Round,-"Do you think it is desirable answered Mr. Cumroz, with emphasia, "If queer words are what a young man applies to, the golf and baseball reports in any good daily newsraper will supply all his wants."—Washington Star.

Estimating His Value.—They were looking at the man who was occupying two seats while women were forced to stand. "I should judge," said one, "that be would bring about \$11 68."
"On what do you hase your estimate?" asked,
the other. "On present price of pork and
sausagn."—Chicago Evening Post.

Just a Little Year Ago.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald. I know one who sits alone And I thucy I could tell Mad her thoughts are all about;
How she bustled here and there
Just a little year ago.
With a glad, mysterious air
And a visuge all aglow—
ut a little bed that stood
he are the stood By a well is put away.

And some little clothes are alled In a treasured heap today

I know one whose cheeks get wet
When the coorde hurry by.
With their bundles and their wreaths,
And I fancy I know why:
Just a little year and
She came some with bundles, toe,
That were bidden high and low
From two searching eyes of blueBut a room is dark and still
Where a haby played about!
I know one who sits alone

By a window, looking out!