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TODAY'S WEATHER.—Fair; winds mostly northerly.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

Thirty-four steamships, with a carrying capacity of over 150,000 tons, have sailed from Portland for the Orient and Siberia already this year, and there are three others now in the river to follow before January 1. Practically the entire cargoes of these steamers were produced in Oregon or that portion of Washington and Idaho directly tributary to this city. As the value of the products shipped in these steamers was in the aggregate over $3,500,000, all of which was distributed in or from this city, it is easy to understand the importance of the Oriental trade of this port. This traffic has grown from nothing, to its present proportions in the brief period of a dozen years, in fact has attained the greater portion of its growth in the past three years. The success which has already rewarded the efforts of Portland merchants is a guarantee that this prominent factor in our commercial development will not be permitted to languish. Wherever the producer of the vast Inland Empire markets his products there will he do his trading. The old Sardonyx and Danube, with a thousand tons' capacity, were too big for the business of the port a dozen years ago. This year vessels like the Strathgyle, of 7000 tons; Abergeldie, 6000 tons, and dozens of other similar craft, were unable to handle all of the cargo that was offering. Next year the 9000-ton steamers Indrapura and Indravelli, and other similar-sized craft, will replace the smaller vessels, and they will never go out short of cargo. Portland will provide a channel to the sea for these big steamships, and will maintain a market where the products of the field, forest and farm can be disposed of to the best advantage. This city has never been headed in the race for commercial supremacy in the Northwest, and it never will be headed, so long as we keep the Columbia River open to the sea, and distribute 95 per cent of the value of the cargoes floated right here in the territory tributary to this city.

There is to be no more temporizing with parental scruples on the subject of vaccination, so far as the children who attend the public schools of Helena, Mont., are concerned. Smallpox, which has existed in Butte to a greater or less extent for months, has become quite prevalent in Helena, with which the great copper city is in close touch. The usual protest against vaccination, by the parents of school children, and the customary dilatoriness in the matter on the part of those who are not especially opposed to this simple form of protection against this loathsome disease, have prevailed, and, up to a few days ago, the authorities have been lenient with both classes. Lately, however, strict orders were issued by the Board of Health of that city that all teachers, janitors and other employes about the public school buildings, and all pupils of the schools, must, not later than January 7, present to the proper authorities physicians' certificates of vaccination, on penalty of being shut out of the schools and away from the buildings. Any community is fully justified in protecting itself through its health officers from an epidemic by arbitrary means, if necessary, through methods that have been found by experience to be successful, whether by the enforcement of general sanitary measures or through immune methods approved by medical science. Stiff-necked individuals of the unreasoning type are the protestants, usually, against such measures and methods, the rank and file of humanity who must be forced into compliance being of the negligent, procrastinating class. When a city finds itself invested by an epidemic which threatens not only the lives of its citizens, but its social, educational and business interests, it is justified in making short work of the prejudices of the few for the good of the many. There is evidence in the number of cases of smallpox reported in Helena during the past month that the health officers of that city have erred on the side of leniency—a serious thing, in the face of so grave a public menace as is an epidemic of smallpox.

The latest report from China indicates that the terms imposed by the joint note of the powers are likely to be accepted; that the only long delay will be over the decision of the amount of indemnity that China shall pay. There ought not be long delay over this matter if the powers are acting in good faith. Sir Robert Hart has always maintained that the revenues of China would not warrant the imposition of more than $200,000,000 indemnity at the utmost; that these figures could not possibly be exceeded in decency and fairness to the ability of China to pay. Our Government has already urged upon the powers the wisdom of not naming a higher figure than $200,000,000. If the powers are acting in good faith they will accede to the views of the United States, but if they press for higher indemnity than China can possibly pay, it will mean an intention to exact cession of territory as security for payment of extortionate indemnity. Whether Prince Tuan will be punished with exile and imprisonment, whether some of the other Boxer leaders, like Yu Hsien, will be put to death, will not be determined until it actually takes place, but it is quite probable that some of the guilty leaders of the court party will be obliged to furnish vicarious atonement for the crimes of the Empress and her confederates. That would be an entirely Oriental outcome of the affair. The Empress is anxious, with the Emperor, to get back to Pekin, and is quite willing probably to surrender the head of a next friend or two to accomplish her purpose.

When peace is finally made and the Pekin Government is once more in motion, both parties to the quarrel will know more than they did when it began. The powers will be more cautious hereafter in needlessly engaging without due preparation in a very costly conflict with China, which is a formidable antagonist, not because of its aggressive resources, but through what might be called its masterly inactivity. The allies with 15,000 men rapidly pushed their way to Pekin and quickly captured the city. But when that was done it was impossible to go any further. Nobody wanted to divide China, because she was not worth half so much to the trade and commerce of Christendom divided between the powers as she was remaining an imperial entity in government and domain. The powers saw that China, under any other rule than her own, was as worthless commercially as a dead elephant, so the powers wisely decided to let China "save its face" and resume business with the rest of the world. China has learned, too, that successful war with the "foreign devil" cannot be made without far more extensive preparations than were made to resist our march to Pekin. China learned enough in 1857-60 to last her forty years; she has learned enough in 1900 to last her another half-century. The Boxer mobs have been cruel, as mobs are everywhere, but their cruelty has been matched by the rape and murder wrought by the Russian and French soldiery. On the whole, civilization will be likely to be more conservative hereafter in its treatment of China. It is a very large hive of valuable industry, full of honey bees in peace and full of yellow wasps in war. If the powers will stop land-grabbing and conduct missionary effort with discretion, China will continue to furnish a valuable market for Christian wares and merchandise.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE FLAG.

With much that Mr. Hovey says in his letter on this page The Oregonian is in entire accord. It hopes and desires a liberal territorial form of government for the Philippine Islands, and would especially welcome free trade between them and the United States. Autonomy, certainly, is not to be thought of, and full citizenship was assuredly not granted the Filipinos by the treaty of Paris. But there is grave doubt whether the passage in the Constitution requiring duties to be "uniform throughout the United States" is fairly construable as referring to outlying dependencies in rudimentary stage of political development. To say that the Philippines are part of the United States may mean one thing or it may mean another thing. They are part of the entire possessions of the United States, of the "American Empire," as Chief Justice Marshall once called it, but that there is a distinct difference between the United States proper and the United States including its territorial possessions is made clear in the proviso that slavery shall not exist "within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction." The mere fact that the Philippines are, in a sense, part of the United States does not, therefore, settle everything as to the question whether the provision about uniform duties extends to the islands "ex proprio vigore."

The doctrine of automatic extension, as is well known, was invented by Chief Justice Taney in the famous Dred Scott decision in order to protect slaveholders in their pursuit of slaves. But of that ruling Thomas H. Benton says in his "Thirty Years":

> History cannot class higher than as a vagary of a diseased imagination this imputed self-acting and self-extension of the Constitution. The Constitution does nothing of itself—not even in the states for which it was made. Every part of it requires a law to put it in operation. No part of it can reach a territory unless imparted to it by act of Congress.

When the Constitution was extended to California, the Senate debated this very question. Daniel Webster said: "The Constitution is extended over the United States and over nothing else. . . . These principles do not, proprio vigore, apply to any one of the territories of the United States, because that territory, while a territory, does not become a part and is no part of the United States." Senator Douglas, of Illinois, advocated "extending the Constitution of the United States over it," because "it extends the revenue laws thither, it extends the judiciary, the land laws, the Indian laws and all other general laws of Congress over it." Senator Calhoun, of South Carolina, was on the other side, but he made this significant qualification of his views:

> I certainly never contended that the Constitution was of itself sufficient for the Government without the intervention of legislative enactment. It requires human agency everywhere; it cannot extend itself within the limits of any state.

In the case of the American Insurance Company vs. Canter it was held by the United States Circuit Court and affirmed by the Supreme Court that "the Government and laws of the United States do not extend to such territory (Florida) by mere act of cession." Certain acts were held to be in force because otherwise their provisions "could not be denied to the inhabitants of the territory, if they came under the Constitution by the mere act of cession." In the case of Fleming vs. Page, Daniel Webster maintained as counsel that Tampico was not entitled to share in the revenue laws of the United States proper, because "the part of the Constitution which directs that duties must be equal in all the ports of the United States does not apply to territories," and the Supreme Court sustained him, the decision saying:

> **The department (Treasury) in no instance that we are aware of since the establishmnt of the Government has ever recognized a place in a newly acquired country as a domestic port, from which the coasting trade might be carried on, unless it had been previously made so by Congress.**

In the case of Pollards Heirs vs. Kibbe, the Supreme Court held that the Constitution would extend to the inhabitants of Louisiana "from the moment of incorporation into the Union" as a state.

Mr. Hovey's idea that the treaty of Paris by its own force extends the Constitution to the islands, is especially disowned by historical precedent. Jefferson wrote to Gallatin that for the new acquisition of Louisiana Congress should legislate, among other things, on this wise:

> The ships of resident owners to be naturalized and in general the laws of the United States, respecting navigation, importation, exportation, etc., to be extended to the ports of the ceded territory.

Subsequently, February 24, 1804, Congress passed just such an act, for laying and collecting duties on imports and tonnage within the Louisiana Territory. Secretary Gallatin reported to Congress that laws should be passed so that duties might be the same at New Orleans as at United States ports generally, and wrote to Governor Claiborne that **"the existing duties on imports and exports, which by the Spanish laws are now levied within the province, will continue until Congress shall have otherwise provided."**

In the case of Florida the Government held and practiced "that all goods which have been or may be imported from Pensacola before an act of Congress shall be passed, erecting it into a collection district, and authorizing the appointment of an officer to reside thereat, for the purpose of superintending the collection of duties, will be liable to duty."

The revenue laws were by special acts of Congress extended to Texas, Oregon, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New Mexico, and all other parts of our domain, with perhaps one exception.

It seems to us that Mr. Hovey's assertion that "the assumption, therefore, that the Constitution is not extended to newly acquired territory except by specific act of Congress is nonsense," ought to be qualified. Congress ought to do justice by Manila as it did by New Orleans. Perhaps the forcible extension of the internal revenue taxes to the Philippines would be as heavy a burden as duties on imports to the United States. At any rate, the Supreme Court's decision, when it comes along, will settle the matter for all practical purposes.

PHYSIOLOGY OF ALCOHOLISM.

Why only some drinkers are drunkards is a question to which scientific investigation has been directed. The sentimental exaggeration which is so common with temperance revivalists is responsible for the assertion that the use of alcohol at all means its ultimate use to excess. Dr. George R. Wilson, physician to the Royal Asylum of Edinburgh, says that fortunately a very large number of men are physically incapable of continued excess. Normally with alcohol, as with other things, excess creates a strong feeling of repulsion. In any case considerations either altruistic or of an enlightened egoism effectually control alcoholic desire in the minds of well-constituted men. But predisposition to a certain form of nervous disease constitutes the alcoholic diathesis, and in individuals so afflicted self-control is apt to be notably defective, so that in the words of Dr. Wilson, "not only are the horses wild, but the driver is incapable." Dr. Wilson holds that the peculiar nervous organization favorable to the acquisition of a particular character is all that can be transmitted, but indirectly the offspring may be affected by its surroundings. Given a child of unstable, nervous system, it only requires vicious surroundings in order to develop a vicious potentiality. Environment perpetuates vicious taints which used to be regarded as inherited.

There would seem to be sound common sense in this view, for, given a family that have all inherited an unstable nervous system from an alcoholic parent, the girls seldom become inebriates because they are far less exposed than the boys to the environment that gives sanction and opportunity to the indulgence of vicious propensities. The children have inherited the same nervous systems, but the girls are not so completely desheltered as the boys, so far as vicious outdoor environment is concerned. In no other way can you explain why the drunken children of alcoholic parents are generally found among boys and rarely among the girls. The critical period is that of evolution. That is to say, the period of adolescence, when character is rapidly changing and permanent habits are being formed. This extends to the age of about 25. Some of the closest students of the subject believe that more true dipsomaniacs develop the habit of excessive drinking and acquire a keen craving for it between the ages of 18 and 25 than at any other period. The conclusion of science is that no one should indulge in the use of alcoholic beverages before the age of 25, and that it is wise to postpone their use as long as possible. In the moral treatment of drunkenness, periodic meetings to denounce drinking, which are solely of the character of a negation, do as much harm as good, and it is hurtful to make an important occasion out of every relapse and thereby lessen the patient's self-respect and waste his energy in fruitless remorse. In the moral treatment of drunkenness the great Scotch pulpit orator, Dr. Chalmers, believed in the expulsive power of a new affection. Of all remedial enthusiasms he deemed religion the best, and next to that love. Many victims of alcoholism doubtless have found salvation in the enthusiasm of a new-born love, and under the daily domination of a noble personality.

For a man born with the alcoholic diathesis, just as we say a man has a predisposition toward gouty complaints, or a tendency toward consumption, doubtless total abstinence would be the only rule of sanitary wisdom and safety. Some people are born with an alcoholic palate, and disclose early in life extreme difficulty in keeping within physiological limits in the use of stimulants. In a strictly scientific sense, such persons are not "healthy men," and yet many of them would exhibit no signs of ill health if they will be persuaded to practice total abstinence. The scientific view of alcoholism makes it clear that why only some drinkers are drunkards is largely a question of alcoholic diathesis. With the vast majority of mankind the general discomfort attending intoxication is so extreme as to produce a loathing for the stimulant. It is the man who, on his first indulgence in alcohol, experiences pleasurable exhilaration and excitation of mind and body that should forego its use.

Every case of intemperance is not the same. A man may be a victim of alcoholism, as was Edgar A. Poe, or he sometimes may be intemperate in the use of ardent spirits, as was Daniel Webster. There is no doubt that Poe was a victim of alcoholic diathesis. He was prone to indulge suddenly and impulsively in a solitary bout of drunkenness, without any warning to his friends, without any appreciable occasion for it, without any conscious desire to be intoxicated, and with a complete disregard of consequences. This was a case of alcoholism, while Webster was never what could be called a victim of alcoholism. He had a calm, grave, sound intellect; his power of self-restraint as exhibited in his public and private manners and speech was exceptionally great; he was a very abstemious man at his private table, and in his home life, but when he was engaged in the public business of political life he used stimulants because they lifted him out of his constitutional heaviness and sluggishness. The popular standard of sobriety was not severe; in our own day Webster would not have been intemperate on any occasion, public or private. Under the nobler manners and higher social standard of our day, Webster would have been as abstemious as Senator Hoar or President McKinley, for there was no alcoholic diathesis in his makeup or that of his parents. Of our statesmen of historic renown, John Randolph is the only man who could be termed a man of alcoholic diathesis identical with that exhibited by Poe.

The not unusual result of leaving young children alone in a house where there is fire in stove or fireplace, or a lighted lamp in a room, is recorded in the cremation of three infants, the oldest of whom was four years of age, near Olympia the day after Christmas. The case is a peculiarly pathetic one, as the mother had left her babes in order that she might assist the crippled father to load his wood wagon, wood-hauling being the means of the family livelihood. Censure in such a case is cruel, as to all appearance the absence of the mother from her children was as compulsory as that of the father. Though the result was the same, the circumstances of the case differ radically from that of a similar catastrophe that occurred near Olympia some years ago, in that the parents in the former instance put their children to bed, left a lamp burning, locked the door of their dwelling, and went to a dance. An action that was reprehensible in the one case was necessary in the other, and these pathetically bereaved parents are entitled to the sympathy of the public.

If President Mohler shall go to the Northern Pacific, it will doubtless mean that the separate identity of the O. R. & N. will be completely sunk in the Union Pacific organization. This by itself would not be regarded as a good thing for Portland. But in connection with the recent alignments and affiliations of great railroad interests there would be less significance in the departure of Mr. Mohler from the O. R. & N. He is a clear-headed, large-visioned, forceful railroad manager of recognized ability. The policy which his elevation to the head of the Northern Pacific would inaugurate would tend greatly to develop the Pacific Northwest. This would mean much for Portland—perhaps more than to any other city, because so great a part of the Pacific Northwest is naturally tributary to this city. Portland has nothing to fear from the advancement of President Mohler, though it would be pleased to have him remain here. Such timber as he is made of wins success anywhere.

A Valley paper whose outbreaks against The Oregonian are inevitable weekly occurrences has evolved one of the neatest bits of criticism we can recall. It arraigns a recent discussion of Edwin Booth in these columns on alternative grounds. Either the writer was old enough to have known Booth in his time, in which case he "was evidently too cowardly to write adversely of him then, but waits until time drags the reading public away from the man and his great acts before he attempts to offer his pent-up criticism," or else he was too young to have seen Booth, in which case "he proves himself a knave, in that he writes of something he knows not of." It is hard to see how anybody could get out of this ingeniously contrived dragnet. The only satisfaction open is in knowing that apparently in youth or age there is equal heinousness.

Buller returned to England after the war was over. So does Roberts. But they both left before it was ended. However, they must have done right because Otis did the same thing.

It is said of Kruger that if he wanted he could shake all Europe. The longer he puts off his grandstand play the less people will take interest in it. The common people are getting used to his presence already.

Although the powers in China are eager to agree, they are so wary of each other that they refuse to agree not to disagree.

Why does Bryan fight reorganization of the Democratic party when dear Aguinaldo is waiting for it, oh, so patiently?

When Hanna declined in 1900 to run for President, he did not decline to run for President in 1904.

The curriculum at West Point is more intricate than we had any idea of.

Cleveland is now experiencing the reaction of his long silence.

The Cable Across the Pacific.

Baltimore American.

A cable to connect the United States with Hawaii and the Philippines is conceded to be necessary. The only question is whether it ought to be built by private enterprise or by the Government. Under ordinary conditions private enterprise would be preferable. The telegraphic lines under Government control have rarely proved as efficient for the transaction of general business as those managed by private corporations. There is this to say of the Government telegraph lines: They are military lines, constructed for the benefit of the Army, and not with the intention of accommodating the public.

A cable line taking in the new possessions in the Pacific would be primarily for the Government's benefit, and would be largely supported by the latter; but it would also be for the benefit of the public. The work of both could be accomplished with ease. It is not likely that private enterprise unaided would undertake it, and there ought to be no mixing of the two. The cable would cost about $10,000,000, which would be increased by extension to Japan and the mainland of Asia. This is a sum which capitalists will hardly care to invest in a cable scheme. All things considered, it seems expedient for the Government to undertake the work.

The Government's cable tolls from and to the Philippines during the past year were $235,000, which would pay a very fair dividend on the investment—to say nothing of the private business which would be absorbed by such a line. But it is not the revenue only which should influence the Government. During this Chinese muddle it has labored under the most serious disadvantages, because of its embarrassments in communicating with Minister Conger. In fact, it is safe to say that had it been able to communicate freely with that official the Pekin agreement would not be what it is today. Among the possibilities is a great Asiatic war, and it would be of immense advantage to the Government, should such a catastrophe occur, to be able to communicate promptly and freely with its agents in the East. If no private company will undertake the work, it may be wise for the Government to lay the cable. In no event, however, should there be a subsidized cable.

PINGREE'S FAMOUS GOOD-BYE.

Why He Gave His $5000 Feast and Why His Senators Declined.

Detroit papers.

Governor Pingree's farewell dinner at Lansing Tuesday night was the most elaborate ever given in the Capitol building. Governor Pingree gave carte blanche to James H. Swart, one of the proprietors of the Hotel Cadillac. The feast cost Governor Pingree about $5000.

Arrangements were made with President Heald, of the Pere Marquette, for a special train of two coaches and a baggage car to Detroit at 9:30 Tuesday morning. On it were carried the chef and the cafe chef of the Hotel Cadillac, the first steward and all heads of departments connected with the service of the hotel, with a corps of the hotel waiters, making about 70 people in all. Schremser's full band of 40 pieces was also carried on the train.

The paraphernalia necessary for the complete serving of the banquet was taken along, including over 12,000 pieces of china and glassware. Six gas ranges and 12 gas tables from the Ideal Manufacturing Company were taken, as there are no flues in the capitol building to which coal ranges could be attached. Wines, floral decorations and all were from Detroit.

The banquet's cost was estimated to be somewhere between $10 and $15 a plate.

The Governor sent invitations to each Senator and Representative, to members of the Supreme Court, presidents and general counsels of every railroad in the state, state officials and several friends in the upper peninsula. General R. A. Alger, General H. M. Duffield, Senator McMillian, ex-Governor Rich, Governor-elect Bliss and other Republicans of prominence to be present. He had hoped that his good dinner would have an amiable influence on the recalcitrant Senators and that before the end of the week his bill for equal taxation would become a law of the state.

Lansing—The Governor's invitation to the State Senate was sent on Tuesday and this is the resolution they adopted by a vote of 17 to 5 and sent him:

"Whereas, It is reported that the Governor of this state will hold a banquet on Tuesday night of this week in the Senate Chamber in the Capitol; and

"Whereas, It is also reported that 'it will not be a dry banquet by any means, as provision has been made to have every liquid from cocktails at the beginning to brandy at the end, and the famous glass eagle will be connected to an inexhaustible supply'; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Senate of the State of Michigan, That it hereby expresses its disapproval of the holding of said banquet if the character of the same be correctly stated, and hereby refuses to allow the use of the Senate Chamber for the holding of any banquet of such character."

Humphrey referred in a sarcastic way to the Governor's "codfish" lunch, and said that it was time to call a halt on what had been going on in the Capitol for the past four years. He also said that the liquor that had been carried into the Senate was a disgrace.

However, the banquet came off just the same, and it was held in the Hall of Representatives on Tuesday night. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the spread was its mechanical evolution. The special train bringing the caterer, cooks and waiters did not arrive until about noon on Tuesday, and at the same time the work of clearing the desks out of the house was begun. In six hours it was transformed into a beautiful banquet hall. Work was mapped out for 81 people.

In order to get things ready about half the Capitol had to be used for storage and other purposes. Even the Governor's own office had to be utilized for unpacking goods, and the chefs established themselves in the corridor just outside his door. The cooking was done on oil stoves set up in the postoffice, while the basement was used for getting the eatables ready.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Schremser's orchestra, which was stationed in the gallery, struck up a march and the Governor, flanked by Representative Stewart, led the way through the mesh of pans and work tables to the banquet hall. The gallery was thrown open to the public and was liberally patronized by ladies, young men and small boys. Representative Howard said grace and every one fell to without further ado.

Shortly after, Albert, the Governor's valet, marched into the hall, bearing aloft the executive eagle, which was never known to contain anything but good hard stuff. A close count of the banquet tables showed that there were not more than 150 persons who could be classed as guests, eliminating the messenger boys and janitors, who were allowed to come in and fill up some of the vacant places. The numerical strength of the lower house was probably 46, while the Senate furnished three.

Pingree appointees and employes, such as Labor Commissioner Cox, Tax Commissioner Milo D. Campbell, Oil Inspector Judson, Adjutant-General Case, Quartermaster-General Atkinson, Secretary Twiss of the Tax Commission, Food Commissioner Grosvenor and assistants in the military and other departments made up fully 25 of the total number, while clerks employed about the Capitol added as many as 30 more. About a dozen came from Detroit and newspaper men made up the rest. There was not an elective state officer or railroad official present.

Lansing—Last week, before the Senate had postponed action of the Oren equal taxation bill, Governor Pingree said to a reporter:

"Personally, between you an' me, I hope the Senate will not pass the tax bill—just for political reasons. Now, mind, I don't want that published until the Senate has acted on the bill."

Governor Pingree last night said to Representative Benjamin Colvin, of Saginaw, Democrat, and a few others, after the bill was killed by the Senate:

"From this time on I shall spend my time and money in behalf of the Democratic party. I am not through with politics yet."

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE FLAG

Are the conclusions of ex-President Harrison as to the flag following new territory when acquired, as stated in his Ann Arbor address, correct or incorrect, from a Constitutional point of view? Why should the motives of Mr. Harrison, an ex-President, and admittedly one of the country's ablest statesmen and jurists, and at present out of politics as far as his personal interests are concerned, be impugned for making the address?

Are the Philippines a part of the United States or not? That is the question. If the Philippines are not part of the United States, then Arizona is not, as the status of both is precisely the same. Congress can act only as authorized by the Constitution, the Constitution giving it only certain (not unlimited) delegated powers. It cannot, therefore, act outside the Constitution. In fact, the Constitution expressly states, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." The assumption, therefore, that the Constitution is not extended to newly acquired territory except by specific act of Congress is nonsense, and a perversion of the plain meaning of the Constitution. Among the powers delegated to Congress there is none to acquire or extend the Constitution over territory by legislation. But Congress and the President, however, are given power to make treaties, and no limits are placed on the treaties. Hence territory can be annexed by treaty, as treaties can be made with all foreign countries. This is, therefore, the only way in which the Constitution can be extended to new territory—that is, by treaty of annexation, as is plain from consideration of the delegated and treaty-making powers.

The theory that we have to subvert and violate the Constitution to keep the Filipinos from defiling out population and competing with our labor is demoralizing and nonsensical. As United States territory, they need not be given the same liberty as even the other territories on the mainland, as they are of a much lower civilization; but if given the same position and rights as Arizona and Oklahoma they would be under almost unlimited power of Congress, and thus we could be placed in no danger from them until they were made states, which we will very likely never do until they become fitted and competent for statehood, which will be a long time yet. Better place them now under a simple territorial form of government, suited to their capacity, say like that of Alaska, than, through fear of a little bushwhacking now going on, give them autonomy, hard to recall, and reap future trouble and bloodshed with them on account of making them believe they are bigger than they are or "bigger than old Grant."

The Filipinos did not become citizens when annexed, but only residents of the United States. However, all persons born in the Philippines after the islands were annexed (April 11, 1899) are citizens of the United States under the Constitution, as all persons born in the United States are citizens, and it would be, of course, the same with persons born in Porto Rico or other territories (Art. 14, Sec. 1). The question, then, whether the tariffs between Porto Rico and the Philippines and the rest of the United States are Constitutional or not, is merely a question whether these tariffs are uniform, the Constitution saying (Art. 1, Sec. 8): "All duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." The fact, however, that at the time the Constitution containing this provision was adopted the United States held territory outside of the states (the Northwest Territory) is good evidence that the framers of the Constitution meant that the "United States" included all territory over which it held jurisdiction, instead of the states alone, since it is extremely unlikely that the founders meant to permit "duties, excises and imposts" different in the territories from what they were in the states.

A. G. HOVEY.

Eugene, Or., Dec. 24.

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And the Transcontinental Senators Secured It.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

What is the object of this extraordinary course? It is the indefinite delay of Nicaragua Canal legislation, and that is accomplished as surely by the amendments adopted as it would have been by those which the professional wildmen of the Senate, like Tillman, proposed and which their more restrained associates rejected. Whether England consents to accept the new treaty or not, it will have to be submitted to her for consideration, unless the President concludes to withdraw it entirely, and either course will cause considerable delay. If England rejects it, or if the President withdraws it, it will be impossible to begin the construction of a canal until we shall have reached some kind of an agreement with her. If she accepts it we shall then be unable to go ahead on the basis of the Senate's treaty until we shall have negotiated a new treaty with Nicaragua. Under our present treaty with that republic, adopted in 1887, we cannot, as the Senate committee on interoceanic canals pointed out in its report of last Tuesday, construct a canal with exclusive American control because we have agreed in that treaty not to exercise any exclusive privilege in regard to it, and are forbidden to exercise a permanent military occupation of Nicaragua. Furthermore, as the same report points out, "Nicaragua cannot grant us the ownership, control and management of a canal in her territory that is free from all military interference or control by Great Britain," because she has a treaty with Great Britain, negotiated in 1867, which binds Great Britain not to demand and Nicaragua not to permit any power to enjoy such exclusive privileges.

The blockade in the pathway of the Nicaragua Canal is quite insurmountable for a considerable period, and the Senators who have been constructing it on the broad basis of "jealous care for American interests" have done their work well. The hand of the novice is nowhere visible in the barricades. The American flag waves proudly over the structure, and some of the most engaging flapdoodle ever loosed upon the land has been hung over it for drapery. But the real nature of the structure cannot be concealed. To the keen eye of the enlightened American citizen it has the same aspect attributed by Billy Saunders to a person of large pretensions based on insufficient foundations: "He's like a busted bank, ain't he? All buildin' and no assets."

Aesop.

Andrew Lang.

He sat among the woods; he heard
The sylvan merriment; he saw
The pranks of butterfly and bird,
The humors of the ape, the daw.

And in the lion or the frog—
In all the life of moor or fen—
In ass and peacock, stork and dog,
His reads similitudes of men.

"Of these, from those," he cried, "we come,
Our hearts, our brains descend from these."
And, lo! the Beasts no more were dumb,
But answered out of brakes and trees:

"Not ours," they cried: "Degenerate,
If ours at all," they cried again.
"Ye fools, who war with God and Fate,
Who strive and toil; strange race of men.

"For we are neither bond nor free,
For we have neither slaves nor kings;
But near to Nature's heart are we,
And conscious of her secret things.

"Content are we to fall asleep,
And well content to wake no more;
We do not laugh, we do not weep,
Nor look behind us and before;

"But were there cause for moan or mirth,
'Tis we, not you, should sigh or scorn,
Oh, latest children of the Earth,
Most childish children Earth has borne."

They spoke, but that misshapen slave
Told never of the thing he heard,
And unto men their portraits gave,
In likenesses of beast and bird!

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It is a poor town that cannot claim to be the hiding place of Pat Crowe, the Omaha kidnaper.

The President of Liberia has resigned. He will be succeeded by the other citizen of the republic.

Our old friend Sol has returned to us after a protracted absence, much improved in appearance.

It is not pleasant for an author to fall sick, but there is nothing like it to boom the sale of his books.

The handsome profits of the kidnaping business can hardly fail to attract the attention of the trusts.

The rumor of Paderewski's death is self-evidently false. It announces that he was killed in a French duel.

The Boers captured two wagonloads of Christmas luxuries. They probably believed them intended for General Buller.

> Now doth the busy little Boer
> Improve the shining hour;
> While Johnny Bull puts in his time
> In looking mighty sour.

Andree's brother is said to have given up hope. It is understood that Charlie Ross' father has gone and done likewise.

Although it begins after Christmas, the century will contain a full 100 years, in spite of the efforts of some people to mark it down to 99.

The widow who got $4000 because her husband was lynched is like the widow whose husband was lynched by mistake. She had the laugh on the lynchers.

A professor in a Kentucky college has resigned because he cannot sanction football. The poor fellow has apparently misconceived the objects of a college.

"As there have been added to the United States," says the Argonaut, "some 12,000,000 or 15,000,000 of people—about one-sixth the population of the mainland—who speak the Spanish tongue, why would it not be well to add courses in Spanish to the public school curriculum? For some generations to come Spanish will be the language in our new possessions. The American generation to come should therefore learn to speak, write and read this language of the Spanish part of the United States."

Soldiers of the recent war with Spain are not recognized as veterans by the Massachusetts State Soldiers' Home, at Chelsea. The case that has brought this decision is that of a private now dying from consumption. He has been rejected by the service hospitals, as he has been mustered out, so it looks as if he would have to die in an almshouse. Governor Crane is ready to make some recommendations for the correction of this state of affairs. The trustees say this decision is to be enforced by all similar institutions throughout the country.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, has a son who has been fighting with the Boers. He arrived in Savannah a few days ago, and at once went to Washington. He is a lad of 20 years of age, who joined some 400 volunteers for service in the Transvaal. They were driven into the Portuguese territory and there disarmed, and the Dutch Government paid their passage home. Young Pettigrew says that the Boers will make it interesting for the British for some time to come, and he is anxious to again join their cause.

Anti-Vice Crusades.

Baltimore American.

For some troubles physicians have two remedies—diffusion or compression. The disease is either gradually narrowed in its scope or it is gradually diffused over a much greater surface until it becomes harmless. Those who are now engaged in a crusade against vice in New York might study these processes to advantage. They must use one of these two processes, and success or failure depends in all probability upon their choice. Experience, we think, has abundantly proved that diffusion is not the proper remedy.

There was no more zealous reformer than Dr. Parkhurst. His enthusiasm led him to do what many of his brother clergymen condemned, and which had better been left undone, as his acts did not materially contribute to the purpose he had in view. The sincerity of the doctor has, however, been generally conceded, as well as the momentary success of his effort. He and his followers applied the diffusion process. They raided the dens of vice and turned it adrift. The result was inevitable. It spread itself over portions of the city which had never been invaded, and gave rise to evils which were nearly as bad as had prevailed before Dr. Parkhurst's movement.

This seems to suggest that the crusaders now at work should endeavor to apply the process of compression. The time for the absolute suppression of vice may come, but it is not yet at hand. Meanwhile compression is the most promising remedy. To keep vice within narrow limits, and gradually contract those limits so as to accomplish the greatest possible good for the community, seems to be the wisest plan. The results of the diffusion process make this plan more difficult. With patience and persistence, however, it can be successfully carried out. The trouble with most reform movements is that they do not last long enough to accomplish their purpose. Enthusiasm quickly dies away, and the community itself becomes lukewarm.

British Navy Built on Beer.

London Express.

It was an eminent statesman who said that drink was the only enemy England has to fear. It will shock many pious people to know that when England is attacked by her enemies it will be drink, as much as anything else, which will enable her to face the foe. For our navy—our first line of defense—is built on beer! The phrase may be extravagant, but the fact which it is meant to convey is plain; the state receives more than enough money from the liquor trade to build its new ships and maintain the whole of the royal navy.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Irresistible.—Her Mother (reprovingly)—Couldn't you have resisted when he kissed you? Her Daughter (demurely)—I don't know. He said he couldn't.—Puck.

"Bridget told Mrs. Nextdoor that I was a henpecked fool. Shall I discharge her?" "At once! Bridget has no right to tell our family secrets to the neighbors."—Life.

Corrected.—Lady Tourist (doing the Cathedral of Scotland)—This is Gothic, isn't it, John? Juvenile Vendor of "Guides" (severely)—No, mem; this is Presbyterian.—Punch.

Unnecessary.—"We always have a bit of mistletoe somewhere about the house on Christmas," she remarked. "Oh, as to that," he answered, taking the initiative, "I never find it necessary."—Philadelphia North American.

Light in the Gloom.—"I am sorry for you, my boy," said the old man. "I feel certain you are about to wed a woman that does not know how to cook." "It might be worse, father," answered the young man. "She has promised never to try to learn."—Indianapolis Journal.

Grand Opportunity.—"Do you know what I would do if I owned this place?" said Mrs. Gaswell, turning enthusiastically to the guide who was showing her the wonders of the British Museum. "I'd hold the biggest rummage sale that was ever seen on this green earth."—Chicago Tribune.