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TODAY'S WEATHER.—Hain; warmer; brisk to high squally south to west winds. PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2 Between Arnold's sonnets and Mr. Markham's putative blank verse, the literature of the twentieth cenis ushered in most inauspiciously. The Englishman's effort to serve as southpiece for American sentiment is one every Englishman is certain to fail at, though we should hope some might spare us the ignominy of Sir Edwin's imbose anti-climax. Doubtless it would be quite as impossible for an rican to frame an acceptable po with John Bull loquens. As for Mr. Markham's sequel to "The Man With the Hoe," it seems to amount to little more than a "peccavi" from that unique philosopher and an attempt to set himself right. He started out in ife with the idea that man was origislature to fasten the stable door with inally created in the glory and the dream, but somebody slanted back his a very heavy padlock. brow. Now he wants us to understand that he has heard, not only of geology and astronomy, but of social ev as well. He knows, now, of the "Great Law," seen in the secrets published by the stones, and the movements of the stellations and the progress of mankind itself. His socialism, also, has been touched by the wand of optimism, for he concludes that the men of greed "without the dream," are "laying the foundations of the dream." This is certainly a noteworthy advance from the

ndictment of masters, lords and rulers

in all lands because the poor are not all rich, or the wooden-headed ones all

learned. If Mr. Markham knew more

have their share of burdens. The Man

he throned monarch or the cardinal.

inces' palaces or on Fifth avenue.

sophy may be practically harmless.

Every one will understand of course that if the recent anti-imperialist ar- gates for the selfish purpose of gathergument before the United States Su- ing tribute from it. Portland does not reme Court prevails, the painstaking ors of the Philippine Commission to posts and excises" must be uniform roughout not only the United States, but in "all places subject to their jur Hetion," then the tariff and revenue ws applicable in Oregon are of necessity applicable at Manila. The Dingsy tariff will prevail there, not only on opean manufactures, but on silks nd salt from China. Tea must pay same duty it pays here, and Hong long, with free trade, will have little fear from Manlla with its closed or. But if the customs are light, the ternal revenue may be depended upon make business sufficiently circumet. Such war taxes as are not realed must be levied, just as with us, nd upon the tobacco and liquor proction of the islands the tax-gatherers rnal revenue, but if the self-extension ory of the taxation prevails, there o. But that would not be anti-imallsm. It is too hard. The easier ne unction that what is good for us is time. If she shall wait for others to ie too good for the Fliipino. Why do this, her interests may be poorly ould we be at the pains of adjusting served. xes to the ability to bear them, when ith a sweep of the hand we can exdoubters to the limbo of imperialsts and destroyers of liberty?

man who is in jail for smashing on fixtures, until he has made sure the ground of his own creed. This former, observe, does not hold mass tings or pass resolutions in aid he law, presumably; is against her of temperance. If the law is on ed by law, its opponents would conior; but when it is sustained by the thing if not logical. She says that est undeveloped region in the Northaw or no law, she views its ravages rect thing is not to wait for the balbut to take your consecrated ets and brickbats and get to work. here isn't time enough to call on the of business; a man of will, force and an enormous impulse toward expansion This leaves a balance of \$45,700,000 adverse hope for.

Mayor or the next Legislature. The house is on fire, human souls are pershing, therefore we must set. When she sees young men going down to ruin and women's hearts breaking, she martyrdom, because she has done her The world is full of such re-Ephesus, with the Covenanters under policy. Charles, with John Brown at Harper's Ferry, we can in imagination sympathise with their high resolves and fancy, if we like, that the justice they aimed of a finer texture than that handed down from the bench. Happy is the man whose conscience and whose country's laws are in harmony. For the rest, it is fortunate there are yet no X-rays to disclose the exercise of private interpretation.

Portland's real estate transfers for

1900 show a slight falling off from

those of 1899, in spite of the increased novement of business and the gain of our people in wealth. It is easier to explain the causes than to suggest a remedy. Money that used to be spent in buying real estate here is now invested otherwise. Some of it is in stocks and bonds, some in bank vaults our individual deposits are nearly \$12,-000,000), some in mines and wheat margins. The shrinkage in real estate values during 1893-4-5, and apparently unrecoverable even yet, in spite of reduction in assessment valuations, has ef-fectually discouraged this form of in-The non-partisan and unsectarian fact that less money has gone into Portland property in 1900 than in is sufficient answer to the assertion that real estate is escaping its just share of taxation. Whenever it is taxed so lightly that money can be made in buying it, sales will mount up inevita-Bly. The taxation aspect of the matter s very obscure and annoying. It is mischievous to tax real estate heavily, because it discourages investment, drives people from home-making into rent and boarding-houses, and injures the building trades. But it is also mischievous to tax business heavily. discourages trade, keeps out capital, curtails employment. There is no opportunity now for Portland to decide whether it will tax both real estate and business heavily or fairly. That question was decided some years ago, and we are now merely carrying out the programme formulated then. Many persons seem to have been guileless enough to think that the city could do any number of desirable things without any one's having to pay for them. The error has been sufficiently demonstrated. We look for the coming Leg-

PORTLAND AND THE NEHALEM.

No matter what may come of present efforts in the direction of harmony of interests and community of ownership in transcontinental rallways, Portland should have a railroad that will drain the rich resources of the Nehalem country this way. If it be left for timber speculators or coal land owners or townsite boomers to build the road, it is not to be expected that the com-mercial welfare of the City of Portland will receive much consideration. timber speculators will aim for the nearest boomage. The coal land ownabout the ranks of Privilege, as he calls ors will take a short cut to water, and it, he would doubtless find that they use barges or any old means of getting use barges or any old means of getting their product to market cheaply. The With the Hoe will average happier than | townsite boomers will build where they may profit most from advance in real estate, whether to towns already estab-Do not look for happiness, Mr. Poet, in lished or to others yet unborn. None of However, let us not expect too much at these interests will care for Portland's one lesson. Before the twenty-first welfare. Portland must look out for

entury comes in Mr. Markham's phil- herself. It is not, of course, to be argued that Portland must embark on the policy of forcing trade unnaturally through its the same innovations and reforms need to resort to this expedient, which could not yield permanent good. But grange the least burdensome possible Portland is the great market which the taxation schemes for the islands fall products of the Nehalem country must, at any cost, reach. Portland is the commercial center which must handle the business of the Nehalem Valley. Connection between Portland and the Nehalem country will be direct or indirect. Indirection in these matters means expense, and every particle of

needless expense that is put upon com merce retards development and trade, For this reason it is important that Portland have a railroad to Nehalem over the most direct route practicable mportant to Portland and to the Nehalem Valley and the Tillamook coast.

Portland should take up this project and build the railroad. This does not mean that all the money for the enterprise must be provided here. It is enough that responsible men take an interest in it, organize the project and ill light with crushing effect. In the evince their good faith in it. There is se of Porto Rico, we forbore the in- plenty of capital available for legitimate investment, for opening up new country. A railroad between Portland ill be no choice. It may occur to the and Nehalem Bay, a perfectly legitinightful reader that it might be best mate development agency and one of or practical statesmanship to inquire undoubted economic merit, would comhat taxation is best suited to the mand almost any amount of support in abits and peculiar needs of the Fill- financial centers if properly organized here. This is the work which Portland is called upon to do for herself, and of robustions way is to declare with which should be done without waste of

. It is probable that the Nehalem cou try will not remain long without a rallnd the Capstitution and consign all road, even if Portland should treat the matter with indifference. The systematic development of natural resources that seems to be a part of the nev transcontinental railroad policy will not leave so rich a field without transportation facilities. But the manipulations of railroad managers, the divisions of territory or the declaration of truces may erect barriers between Portland dimply of enforcement of the law," for and the Nehalem. A railroad to that country may be thrown in as a mere makeweight in the larger transactions or side, we centend for its sacred maj. of the transcontinentals, and it might ty. If it is on the other side, we will then be directed against Portland. At our right hand be cut off before we any rate, Portland can view these il obey it. If the canteen were abol- things with comparative indifference when her own independent line to the aplate with horror the law's dis- Nehalem and the coast shall be assured, and when she shall handle the contumely is too grievous for coal, the timber, the honey, the daify administrators. Mrs. Nation is products and general trade of that rich-

Benjamin B. Odell, who yesterday was inaugurated Governor of New York, is a very able, hard-headed many

independence, who is likely to make an admirable executive. He is not an effusive talker, but he is a man of practical experience in the work of legisla tion; is fond of having his own way, and prays only for strength to fight the is not likely to be the tool or fool of any liquor traffic with any implement laid less man than himself. The independto her hand, and if so be she is imprisoned or destroyed, she will glory in the
land have strong confidence that he will make an excellent Governor, Governor Roosevelt has managed in the formers, in every sphere. Of justice in closing days of his administration to be the conventional sense they have no guilty of executive acts that are deconception; yet if we try to put our-nounced by the press of all parties as selves in their place, with Paul at without warrant in either law or public

GIVE CHINA A CHANCE FOR LIFE.

It is high time for the powers to "let up" in China. The Emperor has expressed entire willingness to comply with the conditions recited in the final note of the powers, although he fairly saks for the modification of the conditions requiring the destruction of the fortifications at Taku, and for a reduction in the proposed greatly increased and to solid guarantees for the future against repetition of the Pekin out-The Emperor is willing to punpunishment of death upon a number of the minor offenders. The suppression of the civil service examinations for five years in all districts in which antiforeign outbreaks took place brings home to the smallest villages the extent of the punishment and collapse of the central power. The suppression of

the importation of arms and the guard-

also included in the conditions. Now

suffer the wheels of government to A dreadful famine has broken out in nost plead for justice to the Chinese. many of the fleeing missionaries owe their lives to the Governor of Shan Si, who protected them in face of the imperial edict to slay. His clemency cost nim his position, and perhaps his life. his work succeeds best. Heathen Chinese mothers in different places along the way nursed and kept alive the babe of a fugitive mother who could no longer nurse it. The missionaries who did escape owe their lives to the aid given them by heathen Chinese. These people have suffered enough for the fault of their Empress and her fellow-conspirators, and now let the powers cease making it difficult or impossible for the Pekin Government to re-

brous machinery of their grotesque government. The powers should at once fish or cut batt. They should either allow the statesmen of China to resume control, or else assume absolute control themselves, which they are in no condition to do. China has statesmen competent to restore order, enforce peace and achieve governmental reform. Chang Chih Tung, the great Viceroy of Hupeh and Hunan, who is one of the Chinese peace commissioners, maintained perfect order in his vast province; he is absolutely loyal to the Empress and Emperor, and yet he insists that China must quickly acquire an intimate knowledge of Western science and methods if she is to retain territorial integrity and national independence. He believes that China must consent to whose enactment has made Japan the peer in military courage, conduct, arms, intelligence and skill of the best soldiers of Europe, A man like that ought to be trusted.

turn and start again the slow and cum-

WILL NOT COME TRUE.

Macaulay in 1857 wrote to Randalt, the author of a "Life of Jefferson": Your regublic will be pliaged and ravaged in the 20th century, just as the Roman Empire was by the barbarians of the 5th century, with the difference that the dovastators of the Roman Empire, the Huns and Vandals, ne from abroad, while your barbarians will be the natives of your own country, and the product of your own institutions.

This prophecy of forty-seven years more likely to be fulfilled in Great Britain than in America, because socialism has taken little root in this country compared with Great Britain, where it has intruded itself into legislation more than in America. In England no less man than Mr. Chamberlain has proposed pensions for the aged, free breakfasts for poor children, which would be an opening wedge for the idle to quarter themselves upon industry by legislative appropriations, the opportunity for demagogues to exercise the art of purchasing votes by largesses of confiscation, the most dangerous of all methods of corruption. America in the main has repelled socialism. The genuine workingman is on the property-owner's side because he is actually or prespectively a property-holder himself. The genuine American working man as a rule wants nothing but a fair start under equal law, for he knows that great fortunes have been made in America by men who have risen from the ranks. Industrial promotion is far easier here than in England, and the social line between employer and employed is not so sharply drawn. Great fortunes will grow fewer in the twentieth century. The capitalist will not be so well off, but the workman will be better off. There will be a more general distribution of property. The prospect, therefore, is that the twentieth century will not see that day of wrath prefigured by Macaulay when he said: A day will come in the State of New York, when the multitude between half a breakfast and the hope of half a dinner will elect your legislators. Is it possible to have any doubt as to the kind of legislators that will be elected? You will be obliged to do these things which rader prosperity impossible. Then some

"The man on horseback" will not ome in the twentieth century, because our working classes, whose votes con on-keeping is an infamous business. west today This matter will not admit trol our elections and make our laws. are neither savages of civilization through suffering nor ignorant visionaries saturated with socialism. Maaries saturated with socialism. Ma-caulay made a very shrewd guess, and Nicaragua Canal at \$134,500,009 and that of but for our Civil War, which gave us

morally, mentally and geographically, "the man on horseback" might be with us today.

A noteworthy and valuable produc

tion is the annual number of the Crook County Journal, published at Prineville by A. C. Palmer. The edition is issued in pamphlet form, 12x14 inches; con-tains 34 pages between the covers; is printed on good paper, and is profusely illustrated. It is the first edition of the kind ever issued in Crook County, and nounced by the press of all parties as is a very creditable one. The resources of Eastern Oregon are rapidly being brought to the notice of the world, and the Journal has done good work for its section, one of the most resourceful in that part of the state. Stockraising, woolgrowing, farming, dairying, fruitraising and mining are especially covered in this annual number, and no small amount is devoted to the irrigation plans and natural scenery of the county. The names of 77 taxpayers are given who pay taxes on property rang-ing in value from \$5000 to \$306,866, and many of them pay taxes on more than number of legation guards at Pekin. \$10,000 worth of property. A description The agreement, to which China is reported to have acceded, pledges the mining interests are special features of Chinese Government to payment of in- the edition. The Journal says that demnities, to full reparation for all in- there is room in Crook County for all juries, to the punishment of the gullty who may come and mean business; that there is not a hobo or tramp in the county, or failure of any kind; and that ish all the persons proscribed by the all trades, callings and professions. powers to the extent of banishment. Truly, Eastern Oregon today offers su-The powers have already inflicted the perior inducements to the honest homeseeker, and Crook County is one of the best sections of that wide and rich empire.

> Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, commenting on a letter from a Missouri farmer complaining that prosperity had not yet reached him, gives a world of advice in the following paragraph:

ing of the railway from Pekin to Tien I must confess that I do not favor the raising of grain to sell. The prosperous farmer is he who raises grain as a raw material and feeds it to domestic animais. They make their farm a factory by adding skill to raw material Tsin by the troops of the powers are let the powers "let up" on China, and and putting it into a finished form before of A dreadful famine has broken out in Shan Si Province, due to the paralysis of production caused by the Boxer warfare, and famine is likely to prevail in other provinces of North China before the Winter is over. China has suffered terribly for her fault, and it may not be truthfully denied that the vicious policy of some of the powers in the past is largely responsible for the outbreak in the Pekin Province. Some of the missionaries who have suffered the most plead for justice to the Chinese.

Here lies the great secret of success fering it for sale. Fine horses are wanted; Here lies the great secret of success Missionary Dr. Logan testifies that for the vocation of agriculture. Raw materials and crude methods will not yield the return due to refined produc-tions, skill and intelligent observation. Faiguiere, the best of contemporary The man who mixes most brains with French sculptors with the possible excep-tion of Bodin: Paul Jean Claus the Bell

> gree subsided. It has been succeeded, discipling longed. however, by the business of raising longed. Prominently identified with the active these toothsome creatures for the marthese toothsome cre ously cultivated for hare meat. Many persons are still prejudiced against the meat, but many others have overcome a reasonable price to enjoy. To this basis the hare industry must come, eventually throughout the wide area, but now invaded by the Belgian hare speculative boom. Governed by the law of supply and demand, it will be profitable in a small way, and, since nothing stands still, will continue to grow from year to year. With this its promoters should be satisfied, as it was all that they had a right to expect and no doubt all that they did expect.

Our catch-phrase Democrats who declare that the United States should build the Nicaragua Canal without ald per construction and to demand part control of the waterway. Will more imperialism have to absolve a Democratic idea?

Of course. Miles must say he has not read Alger's whole article, even if the statement is too passing strange for credence. Much condescension would onfer upon the article what would not comport with Miles' exalted dignity.

Dr. Jordan says war has worked degeneration of many peoples. Undoubtedly. So has climate, so has soil, so has the torrid sun. But climate, soll and the sun have elevated peoples, else there could be no degeneration.

The Supreme Court has decided that a woman may convey her property without assent of her husband. Her right was not so inalienable that it needed the ballot.

If Eastern Oregon would extend application of the scalp bounty from coyotes to thugs and hobos, Portland and Western Oregon would be grateful for the favor.

China should know better than to ask pertinent questions amid the incoherence of diplomacy. Equivocation is the first axiom of international politics.

Kitchener cannot keep up with the speed of Roberts' ship. Roberts will have to blacken up if he wants a triumphal home-going.

The very latest is to divide Tillamook County. Heally, if we had more towns we would not know what to do with them.

With \$35,000,000 of gold to \$15,000,000 of silver output, Colorado seems in a fair way to redemption from Bryanism.

Two Canal Routes Compared. Arthur P. Davis, chief hydrographer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, contrib-utes to the January Forum an interesting comparison between the Panama and Nicaraguan Canals on the basts of cost. Adopting the most reliable estimates from all sources he reduces every element of the problem in both cases to a basis of dollars invested. Assuming that in either case the annual tonnage passing through the canal will be 10,000,000 tons, and balancing the advantages of one canal against those of the other, he estimates that the Panama route would be the

cheaper by \$35,400,000.

If is has original cost of construction that makes this sort of comparison unfavorable to the Nicaraguan route. Mr. completing the Panama Canal at \$91,100,000.

to the Nicaraguan route. But Mr. Davis also answers the question, "Irrespective of cost, which would be the more desir-able canal if constructed?" The answer is that Nicaragua would save 115,000,000 as compared with Panama. The latter would have the advantage of being shorter and straighter, making navigation shorter and straighter, making havigation through it easier to the extent of the interest on \$12,000,000; but Nicaragua would have the advantage of being hearer to the customary routes of commerce, which alone is worth the interest on \$2,000,000. The lienus of healthfulness and of local commerce, add \$5,000,000 to the Nicaraguan account, which is not offers by Panama's.

account, which is not offset by Panama's advantage of \$5,000,000 on the score of maintenance, operation and winds.

Mr. Davis' conclusion is that if the United States can buy out the Panama. Canal for less than \$20,000,000, it should do so. If that canal cannot be had for less than \$20,000,000, it should do so. than \$40,000,000, the Nicaraguan routs should be given the preference. It must be understood that in discussing this question Mr. Davis does so from a purely commercial point of view. Whether one commercial point of view. Whether one route is to be preferred to the other for the military considerations which induce does not go into.

DISTINGUISHED DEAD OF YEAR. Only One Royal Personage Died, and

a welcome hand is extended to men of all trades, callings and professions, ous than those of the last few years, yet many have passed away who have largeprincipal sufferers. The literary world has jority of the Electoral College—and we lost Dimitri Grigorowich, a novelist, not much known out of Russia, but a writer of great ability; James Martineau, whose religious and philosophical writings have attracted wide attention; Richard D. Blackmore, whose "Lorna Doone" has be-Blackmore, whose "Lorna Doone" has be-come a standard work; Friedrich Maxthe distinguished Orientalist: Priedrich Wilhelm Nitzsche, the brilliant but erratic German philosopher; Michael G. Muthall, the statistician, whose work is the world's reference book; Stephen Crane, the young American story writer, who died full of promise; and Charles Dudley Warner, the delightful essayist. Music has lost some eminent representatives, among them Karl Millocker, the composer of light operas; Heinrich Vogl, the tenor, who achieved fame as a Wagnerian singer; Giuseppe dei Puente, the favorite operatic baritone; Sir George Grove, the musical author, who has done the world great service by his discoveries of works by Schubert and Schumann and the publication of his "Dictionary of Music'; Sims Reeves, the emnent con-cert singer; Marie Piccolomini, a prima donna who was the rage a quarter of a century ago; and Sir Arthur Sullivan, who was an accomplished composer of the higher music and made his reputation by his comic operatas of the "Pinafore"

Art has lost many great workers, includtion of Rodin; Paul Jean Clays, the Bel-The Belgian hare craze, which swept and three American artists of the old the Pacific Coast from Los Angeles to school, William H. Beard, Frederick Seattle and extended to some extent Church, and Jasper F. Cropsey. Science into the vast interior as far East as has lost but one eminent representative, Minnesota, has to a considerable degree subsided. It has been succeeded,

sponse to a taste that has been assidu- away John Sherman, the eminent Amertcan statesman; ex-Senator John J. Ingalis, Senator Cushman K. Davis, Edward J. Phelps, ex-Minister of Great Britain; Count Mouraviell, the brilliant Russian this feeling and regard roast hare, or hare fricassee as a luxury worth paying Liebknecht, the able leader of German a reasonable price to enjoy. To this socialism: Dr. Lesie Keeley, discoverer of the gold cure; Leander J. McCormick, captain of industry, and Collis P. Hunting, ton, captain of finance; General Joubert, of the Boer Army, General Osman Pasha of the Turkish Army, and Rear-Admirals Philip, Stempel, McNair and Sleard, of the American Navy. The sole representative of royalty in the list is Humbert, King of Italy, slain by an assassin.

KISSES AS INTOXICANT. Nonparticipants Arraign Ancient, Honorable Custom.

Chicago Journal. or consent of any nation on earth, York, has discovered that kisses are indoubtless will be put to stress by the toxicating, and, of course, all the kissers news that Nicaragua is going to ham-per construction and to demand part decency they must feel that intemperance should be discouraged.

The custom of kissing was voted irregular at the meeting at the home of one of the Domorest unionites, Mrs. Shirley, in West Twenty-third street. The matter was broached in the course of a discussion on the anti-vice crusade, when Dr. Anna Hatfield, who disbelieves in ly leaves a girl without kissing her good-night. He says that they not only eagerity accede to his request, but that several have insisted upon being kissed. I have carefully inquired into the matter, and I find many young women imagine this is the way to get husbands. It is reprehensible. These are supposedly wellbrought-up daughters of rich parents. The girls must be taught that it is wrong, not only to kiss a stranger, but to kiss the men they are engaged to. Too great care can not be taken." Dr. Hatfield con-cluded her remarks with the statement that kissing was more fruitful of intoxication than any alcoholic beverage ever distilled.

Now alt this is serious business, Dr. Hatfield has made an important discovery, because if kissing is really, truly intoxicating, its practice ought to be regu-lated by law. Until this good lady arcse to instruct us, we had viewed the custom of kissing timidly, as a beautiful and mysterious architectural structure, garnished with postry and stuccoed with allmony. Dr. Hatfield's horrible discovery throws a new light on it. Meanwhile kissing will be continued by those who like it, and the severest protests against it will come from the ladies who do not get any,

Chicago Journal.

Occasionally one of the queer ideas of the effete monarchies of the Old World mps into the customs of the land of the free and the home of the brave. When it does, the idea is dead certain to come out of the affair considerably frayed, as was the case of Senor Juan Gaita y Gordia's idea that policemen should be civil.

Senor Gordia arrived in New York from A look of prefound resolution Spain, and went strolling with 8900 pesetas in his pocket. Growing weary of walking he asked a policeman to call him a cab. Instead of complying and calling Senor Gordia a cab, the policeman called him several other things, and told him to go to a stable; whereupon the Spaniard and his individual best to retrieve the glory lost at Santiago by punching the man's head. Before the magistrate policeman s near perfore the magnetial fixed his ball at \$500, Senor Gordia explained that "in Spain policemen call cabs for gentlemen, or, at least, answer questions politely." Which shows again how far we have advanced beyond the rest of the world. In America the policement is not expected to call cabs or be man is not expected to call cabs or be polite. If he refrains from clubbing gen-tlemen for amusement that is all we

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

New York Journal of Com Before the Presidential vote of 1800, of which the official figures are now complete, passes into history there are some points in regard to it which may be worth noting. Perhaps the most remarkable fact is that the total is only \$4,500 more than that of 1996. It was confidently expected that over 15,600,000 votes would be cast for Presidential Electors this year. conclusion was arrived at by adding M per cent to the vote of 1886, and this percentage was justly regarded as being a moderate one, for the following reasons The Presidential vote of 1884 was 10.064,-965; that of 1888 was 11,380,860-an increase of over 18 per cent. In 1883 the vote was 12,059,161-showing an increase of 6 per cent, while in 1896 the vote at tained a total of 18,923,102, or an increase of over 15 per cent. According to the most careful compliation of the results, the total vote of 1900 is only 12,967,308. It is a question of some interest why at so many Americans to favor the constructional least 1,350,900 voters should have abstained from casting a ballot for Presidential Electors last November. For the two chief candidates the total vote is actually less than it was in 1896, though Only One Royal Personage Died, and He Was Assassinated.

Chicao Tribune.

The record of the deaths of men distinguished in the various departments of the world's work during the closing year of the century has not been more conspicuous than those of the last few years, yet many have passed away who have largely been concerned with public affairs. Literature, music and art have been the principal sufferers. The literary world has jority of the Electoral College—and was the vote cast for the McKinley electors is the more so because the confidence of the Bryanties was based on the hope that their candidate would hold all the votes he had in 18% and secure the support of most of the new voters besides. It was Mr. Richard Croker's estimate that 26%. om new voters had been naturalized since 1896, and that over a million more had come of age. He thought, therefore, that the right sort of an appeal to those new voters was all-important, and he did his are in need of lawyers.

best to show how it should be framed.

If the vote of New York State were to be taken as a guide, it might be fairly assumed that the appeal did not fall on deaf ears. Here the Bryan vote was increased ears. Here the Bryan vote was increased from 55,289 in 1886 to 675,386 in 1900, and McKinley's plurality was reduced from 288,486 to 143,575. In other words, Bryan gained 127,000 votes in New York, while McKinley gained only 2000. Still more notable was the gain scored by Bryan in Massachusetts, where the Democrate vote of 105.711 in 1898 was increased to 187.018 in 1909, while the McKinley vote declined from 278,976 to 239,147. In a greater or leas degree the same process is visible throughout all the returns from New England. Connecticut enve Bryan 74.014 votes, against 56,760 in 1896; Rhode Island, 18.12 votes, against 14,650 in 1896; New Hampshire, 25,488, against 21,660; Vermont, 12,549, against 10,367, and Maine 36,552, against 26,555 34.683 in 1836. In every case this gain in the State of Illinois, each commonwealth the Bryan vote is accompanied by a fall-ing off in the vote for McKiniey, varying persons in this manner. The statue will from 7 to 20 per cent. The reverse of this is the rule in the West. It is true that Bryan gained and McKinley lost votes in Illinois; but in Indiana Bryan's gain was very slight, while that of McKinley was considerable. In Ohio the change in the figures is all in favor of McKinley, as it is in Michigan, Minnesots, Iowa, Kanses, and even in Nebraska. In the Dakotas, Bryan is both relatively and absolutely weaker than he was in 1896, and in Utah there is the striking change from a Bryan plurality of \$1,933 in 1896 to a McK(nley plurality of 2140 in 1906. Even Missouri gives Bryan 12,000 votes iess than it did in. 1896, and McKinley 10,000 votes more. In 1896, and McKinley 10,000 votes more. In the Southern States, where the Repub-lican vote is a negligible quality, Demo-cratic voters showed an evident disincil-nation to vote for Bryan. Mississippi turned out only 51.706 Bryan voters, against 65,856 four years ago; South Caro-lina, 67.383, against 58,798; Albanna, 95,308, against 120,307; Louisiana, 55,671, against 77,175, and Arkansas, 81,142, against 130,303. Broadly speaking, therefore, Bryanism Broadly speaking, therefore, Bryanism is weaker than it was four years ago in the communities from whom it derived its chief strength, and stronger in parts of the country where there is no likelihood of its being able to command a single electoral vote. It would be interesting to know what feature of Mr. Bryan's somewhat elastic body of political doctrine commended itself so strongly to the voters of New York and New England. There is everything new under the sun.
The Demorest branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in New York, has discovered that kisses are intoxicating, and, of course, all the kissers in the properties of New York and ley's responsibility for that policy cost him many votes in New England, as it is that it gained him many votes in the West, and would have gained him many more in the South, did people in that part of the country feel free to vote according to their personal preferences or in har-mony with their industrial interests. It is quite probable that a feeling or security kissing, either as a pastime or an art, enunciated her theories. The doctor did not pocket her indignation, though she may have pursed her lips, "I think kissing is the worst thing a young woman can do," said she, "and the amount of hugging and kissing that some girls—of our best families, too—submit to is literally a menage to our morality. I know a can do," said she, "and the amount of Bryan vote in this state. But, after moa-hunging and kissing that some girls—of ing all such allowances, there are these our best families, too—submit to is liter-ally a menace to our morality. I know a young man well who declares that he rare-ly leaves a girl without kissing her good— cent of the total vote recorded on Novembet 6 was cast for a candidate representing theories alike desprictive of National honor and business prosperty and, second, that it was among com-

munities supposed to represent the high-est grade of intelligence in the country that this candidate found the only en-couragement for thrusting himself once more on the party which he has twice led to defeat. It must be confessed that a dangerously large proportion of the voters of the United tSates accept as a rule of political action "the party right or wrong," but it should also be conceded that a good many men whose boast it has been to cast their ballots in harmony with the dictates of their conscience may be convicted of a display of party spirit quite as harmful as that of the hidebound partisan. — anti-expansionists certainly exhibited a lamentably false sense of proportion in being ready to bring about the triumph of Bryanism for the sake of marking their disapproval of the employment of a United States Army

The Letter He Did Not Mail. George Birdseys in Boston Globs.
As he left the house in the morning.
Said his wife: "Here's a letter to mall;
And ser that you don't forget it!"
So he told her, of course, he'd not fail.

in the Philippines.

As he placed it into his pocket.
The address on the latter he saw,
And the name of it was somewhat if
it was that of his mother-in-law.

And then a grim fact he rememb

A look of profound resolution Did over his features proval For a week it reposed in his The letter he did not mail. Then one evening, when home returning, He met his dear wife at the door, Who asked if he'd mailed that letter She gave him the week before.

He told her, of course he had mal "Then it's very peculiar," said she, "For I'd written before to mother To ask her to visit me.

"And that letter was to inform her I'd rather she'd wait till next Pall; But here she arrived this morning-like never received it at all!"

Until he was alone he waited.

Then kicked himself like a flaff,
And tere into uttermost atoms

The letter he did not mail.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Nice day!

The British War Office-Is up against it

harder at London than in Africa. It would appear that there is nothing in

football as played on Multnomah field. China is not satisfied with a joint note

even from the powers, without security, Although there is a good deal of money in klifnsping, it must be remembered that it is still an infant industry.

If this is the kind of New Year's resolution the weather man has made, he should be encouraged to break it.

It looks as if J. Pluvius

The men who swore off swearing had bundant reason to regret it when they vent down town yesterday morning.

With courage like a warrior bold Our hearts may proudly beat But most of us before tonight Will suffer from cold feet.

Thirty men were killed in Kentucky on Christmas day. All of them are now con tributing their share toward "Peace on earth."

Wilcox, the Hawali Representative, gos 21000 or more mileage, and yet even in the face of this fact some people are down on expansion.

It is understood that Grover Clevelan's ommission as grand reorganizer of the Democratic party has been delayed in transmission.

How many of the youths who wallowed in the slushy football field yesterday would not have been insulted by a request to shovel snow from their mother's kitchen steps?

The question, "What shall be done with our ex-Presidents?' does not seem to be suffering for an answer as long as fish are biting and South American republics

In a recent sermon Bishop Potter, of New York, warned young men against tawdriness in jewelry, which he said was a special mark of decadence. He then told how a party of men were once in the office of Boss Tweed, when some one espied on the floor a piece of diamond jewelry which none of them claimed as his. Finally Mr. Tweed hitched up his vest, and after looking at the upper of his trousers, exclaimed: 'Why, it's one of my suspender buttons."

A marble statue of Frances E. Willard is soon to be placed in Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington. It will be the only statue of a woman ever allowed in the historic chamber. It is donated by the State of Illinois, each commonwealth be given one of the most prominent posttions possible. The unveiling will be attended by elaborate ceremony, is which members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, representing every setion, will be present. No one will see the work until the drapery is officially drawn aside.

John Drew tells a good story on himself in connection with Mr. Furness' variorum. edition of Shakespeare. In this edition Mr. Furness comments upon a certain production of "The Merchant of Venice" which Mr. Drew took the part of Tubal, who, as our readers will remember, is one of the minor Jewish characters in the play. Mr. Furness particularly praises Mr. Drew's make-up on this occasionthe hair, the beard, and, above all, the nose, which, as he says, was a marvel of art, being large and noticeably Jewish, yet so deftly made up as to decelve even those who were experts in dramatic disguises. "This is all very flattering," says Mr. Drew in telling the story, "but unfortunately the nose in question was the nose I always wear!"

"There is a man in our company," says a Philadelphia stage manager, "who hasn't drunk a drop of water in 27 years. He boasts of it. He is always the first man into the theater for a perform and is as regular as clockwork at refact, liquor is most repugnant to him, But for 27 years he has drunk nothing but tea, and he will probably continue in his present course until he dies. He carries his little portable gas arrangement about with him, and between the acts he makes strong tea-the strongest you ever tasted-in his dressing-room, attaching his little heater to the gas fixture with rubber tube. When this is impos he carries a bottle of cold tea in his pocket, and when on a long run on the train the other members of the company are yearning for a drink the old man just pulls out his bottle of cold tea and is happy."

Compressed Air for Canal Locks,

Youth's Companion On the Eric Canal at Lockport, N. Y., & pneumatic balance lock is being subst ed for a flight of old-fashioned s locks. The new lock consists of steel chambers, one for ascending and the other for descending boats. Each chamber is divided into two pars, an upper one containing water to receive the boats and a lower one containing compressed air on which the upper chamber floats. When a boat has been run into the upper chamber it is either lowered or raised, as may be desired, by filling or exhausting the air chamber beneath it.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Professor-What kind of iron business is your father in, Mr. Freshman? Freshman-Way-er, I think it's metallic iron, sir.—Philadelphia Record.

Essentially a Feminine Reason,-"If he was

mot your ideal, why did you marry hlin?"
"Because so many of the girls seemed to want him."—Chicago Evening Post.

Easy.—"Jinks has no faculty for keeping money!" "Lets it go to whoever asks him for it, I believe?" "Why. I'm told that even his lift he has it!".

it, I believe?" "Why, I'm told that even his wife can get money from him, if he has it!". Detroit Journal.

Angelina-That was a lovely engagement ring you gave me has hight, dear, but what do these initials "E.C." mean on the inside? Edwin - Why-er-that is-don't you know? That's the new way of stamping eighteen carate!-Tit-Bits.

carate!—Tit-Bits.
As an Accommodation.—'Are you going to hang up your stocking on Christmas eve?' asked the boy's uncle, patronizingly. 'I suppose so," answered the modern child, still more pose so," answered the modern child, still more patronizingly. "Pather and mother seem to expect that sort of thing and it would be a pity to disappoint them."—Washington filar. The Craze. "Er-you remember that county-fair permium list I got out when we were not living so well as we are now?" asked the successful author. "Yes, dear," answered his wife. "What of it?" "I want to know if you have a copy of it among your keepsakes. I have just received an offer, with a good bit of money in it, for the dramatic rights."—Indianapolis Press.

Pooled Again.—"I can't understand it at ali,"

Indianapolis Press.

Pooled Again.—"I can't understand it at ali,"
collicquized the bank president, after the
trusted cashier had departed for parts untangent. "He was a good fellow, smaked,
ould take a drink when necessary, and never
ttended church except when ferroed to by his
wife. Who would have suspected such a man
was leading a double life and was superintendent of a funday school in Brooklyn? Nebody,
to ext. "Drock."