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TODAT'S WEATHER -- Generally fair and

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

If The Oregonian should give notice that, beginning with tomorrow, It would make careful inquiry to ascertain the names of all persons who visit gambling-houses and play therein, and that it would publish from day to day a list of such names as it could collect, there could be no method for suppression of gambling half so effective. The Oregonium ventures the opinion that this would put a stop to three-fourths of the open gambling in the heid, has seen its best days; Germany city, within one week. Do the people of Portland want this remedy applied? Do parents, who are not doing their duty, never have done it, want to see the names of sons in this list? Do young men who play wish their employers to see their names in it? At a ministers' conference a day or two ago, the Russians. It is contrary to our diswhere this subject of gambling was inder consideration, one of the ministers said that in making the round of led into it even by our recent expanplaces where gambling was going on he had seen at the gaming table a son Russia cannot avoid competition for of a brother minister-one of those there present. The name of this son could be published with the rest. Most of the evils of gambling are due to the laxity or inefficiency of parental in- forced to stop, as she was not long struction and control. The Oregonian elleves there are too many persons who look to government for physical for the time to the dictates of prudence, support, and too many who look to it. able wholly to get away from the old octrine of personal, individual and parental responsibility. The best way that the social conditions of Russia it can think of for enforcement of such responsibility in the present case would be to collect and publish the names of the frequenters and players at the gambling-houses. Do the people of Portland want it done? Some might think it harsh. And yet The Oregonian hasn't much patience or sympathy with those who expect government to save them from temptation, or who depend on police regulations for protection of their

private morals.

2500 men, or 4000 men less than the es timate of Mr. Jodon. General Grant was a man of veracity, and, of course, knew how many men he had at Bel-mont, while Mr. Jodon evidently only estimated Grant's forces with his eye, and his figures are therefore about as untrustworthy as General McCiellan's estimate of Lee's army before Richmond at 150,000 men, when it did not exceed 85,000. Falstaff is not the only

fighting man who has been put to flight test the right of any man or score of by "men in buckram." Mr. Jodon's men to monopolize any special branch statement that "the rotary force of the of industry. A dozen or two men air disrupted" by the bursting of a formed the steel trust, and the profits large Confederate cannon "peeled off straightway became so alluring that the Captain's outer coat" we will not some of the many thousand "outsiders" dispute; it is even more remarkable rushed into the business and are makthan the statement we heard a soldier ing money out of it. There are too once make when he said that while he many people and too much money in never was wounded, a minie ball once this country to admit of any excessive passed so close to his head that "the monopoly arising from the consolida-

lood spurted out of both his ears," tion of any industry, providing we are which prompted one of his comrades to careful in the distribution of legislative remark that he "had always heard that assistance, better known as "protec he had the longest ears in the whole tion. Army of the Potomac."

"SLAV OR SAXON P"

Poultency Bigelow, in the Independat, expresses the opinion that as intelligence increases among the people of Russia the vast empire will tend to disintegration. Yet it may not be so. With increase of intelligence an aggressive national spirit may take the place

of a blind and infatuate devotion to authority. At present the general level of intelligence in Russia is perhaps ower than that of any other country that the world classes with civilized nations. Religious authority with the Russian peasant is well-nigh absolute. and church and state constitute a sin gle system. This will not be so always, Yet historical analogies do not favor the prophecy of disintegration, as a consequence of increasing enlighten While it is true that the Rus nent. sian Empire embraces many peoples

yet among the most powerful of them thère are common racial affinities, and the Slav prevails over all. The forces of modern national life seem to us to

be more likely to weld these together than the opposite forces to produce their dissolution. In the series of volumes entitled 'Questions of the Day," published by the Putnams, there is a book by Will-lam D. Foulke, entitled "Slav or Saxon?" This writer's thesis is that a struggle is coming which is to deter-mine whether the civilization of the Slav or that of the Saxon is to be the civilization of the world. France, it is has not yet shown any ability to leap across ethnological barriers; Spain is moribund, and Italy has not indicated that its vitality will extend much beyoud the peninsula it occupies. The only three great peoples that remain are the Americans, the English and position to participate in any worldwide struggle, nor are we likely to be sive movement. But Great Britain and

empire in Asia. Russia is aggressive. That is a con sequence of the militarism by which she is dominated. Even when she is since in the Balkan Peninsula, it is only for a limited period. She yields only to move on when the pressure is moral health. For itself, it is not removed. Such forces, under a despotic master, must and will be used for purposes of conquest. It is easy to say cannot remain as they are now: that the great mass of the people cannot be kept in ignorance indefinitely; that the evils of despotism will find their remdy, and that the motive which impels Russia to conquest will gradually dis-appear. Doubtless there is an element of truth herein; but the process of uplifting the people will require a very ong period, during which there will

liberty, then national pride and patri-

moved forward to the attack with but rivals with a capital of nearly \$7,000,000. stipendaries, jarge and small, of the principle is at hazard, penny is not GREATEST FACT OF THE CENTURY In Tammany Hall government, are as- at stake either with the Boston tes So on down the list it goes, matches, baking powder, ice, oll, tubes sensed whenever money is wanted for party or with Astoria merchants, and a large number of other commodi- political purposes, and the taxpayers ties outside capital has found a field for support this increasing army of Croinvestment, and will contest for a share of the trade. In a country of vast are great offices, like that of the Sheriff wealth, where natural opportunities of New York City, who gets in salary and fees \$80,000 a year. The fees should enable capitalists to come up rapidly from the ranks of laborers and small be abolished and a fixed salary alone tradesmen, there will always be thoupald. sands and tens of thousands to con-

The spirit of radical economic reform in the government of the state has been invoked by the Governor; the press of New York City supports the Governor, but points out that economic eform is bitterly needed in the govrnment of the city itself. The chances are that Tammany Hall will be expelled from the government of Greater Tammany will be upset.

Railroad consolidation in nearly every case is beneficial to the countries through which the roads interested are passing. This is especially true in the West, where a sparsely settled country has forced the roads to exact higher rates than would be needed in more thickly settled sections. Wherever two forces of officials and operatives are employed where but one is actually needed, the producer of the section pays the needless expense, and the benefits of competition are swallowed up by its cost. In railroad competition, as in industrial competition, the profits of the enterprise act as a protection to the producer against ex-Whenever a road is overtaxing the traffic, it is inviting a competition which will surely come so long as there is such a vast amount of idle capital as is now awaiting profitable investment in this country.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST TAMMANY.

tortion.

The campaign whose purpose is to ipset the present government of New York City by Tammany Hall, executing the will of Richard Croker, has already begun, although the election will ot take place until next November. Before Croker departed for England he howed that he appreciated the fearful

blunder committed by his Chief of Police in suffering his subordinates to reat with insolence and contempt the appeals of the missionaries of the Episopal Church in the "bad lands" of the ity for legal aid and protection in their work of purification. Croker's last orders were peremptory that Tammany Hall should clear itself of all esponsibility for political or police lackmail levied upon the votaries of riminal pursuits and paid by them as e price of impunity. Croker was quick to see that "the moral wave" tion of Bishop Potter would be sure to be supplemented by "the economic wave" which had been started by Controller Coler. Between the moral wave and the economic wave Tammany Hall is in great danger of being overthrown next November. The Tammany Chief of Police is likely to be at ice forced upon the retired list, for Croker is reported to have abandoned him to "save his face," just as the Em-

press of China would throw over one of her confederates in the Boxer war against the foreigners in order to smooth her way back to power at Pe-Moral and economical insurgents against the further rule of Tammeny Hall have already organized under

eaders of great ability, and are making investigations into the existing abuses of municipal government and preparing to furnish the public with an irray of facts that will force Tammany Hail to stand on the defensive and make the hardest fight of its life against impending defeat. The new Republican Governor of the state, in his message, calls the attention of Legbe ample time for conquests; and after the people arrive at a basis of rational excessive taxation consequent thereon,

New York Time The world

The world of science has been mor-profoundly affected and learning heiper on further in the true path by the pro-pounding of the theory of organic evolu-It is fitting that the obsequies of the late Philip D. Armour be held at the Armour Mission, in the city of his lation than by any other philosophical dis-covery almoe man appeared on earth. Fiercely combatted by men of selence and theologians when Charles Durwin gave to the world the first detailed exposition of the theory in his "Origin of Species," published in 1859, it has come to such universal acceptance that it is now im-possible to maintain a discussion of bi-ology, morphology, anthropology, geology, sociology, astronomy, or any other selence that concerns itself with natural phe-nomena save in terms of evolution and tion than by any other phi bors, his successes, his home and his charities. Thousands will in death pay tribute to his memory who in life honored him as an employer, and, through this relation, as a friend. The man who opens the door of opportunity to the laboring man is the practical benefactor of his race.

Russell Sage thinks Cudahy could that concerns itself with natural pos-homena save in terms of evolution and natural selection. The honor popularly accorded to Darwin by reason of his cele-brated formulation of the theory must in some measure be shared with Wallace, who had independently constructed a the-ory of natural selection; and Lamarok, Buffon, Erasmus Darwin, and Goethe had more or less distinct perceptions of this have made a better investment of \$25,-000 than in a son. Russell is somewhat of a financier himself, and perhaps is of the opinion that Cudahy could have afforded to spend \$25,000 to get rid of a son. Buffon, Erasmus Darwin, and Goethe had more or less distinct perceptions of this explanation of life long before Darwin and Wallace in 1868 read their famous papers before the Linnaean flociety. Evo-lution explains everything that we now see in nature as the product, not of spe-cial creative impulses, but of mitural forces. The law of natural selection, or as Herbert Spencer defines it, the survival of the fittest, has guided the course of organic evelution, preducing the types and conditions that we now see out of the

Bryan said at Omaha Monday: "I

would rather continue to lose than to surrender any of the principles for which we have fought." Of course, since Bryan will be the first principle

surrendered. It is less trouble for China to agree to the peace terms than for the powers.

The old rule about barbarians being unable to combine against civilization

is reversed.

The Legislature of Oregon should not

hawk, and the quills that make the porcu-pine imprognable are the product of "suc-cessive selections of favorable varia-tions"; that is, individuals that through some socident of food or environment ap-proached these protected types were most omit, at the approaching session, to ad-dress a memorial, in strong terms, to Congress, in behalf of The Dalles-Cellio

Fond parents who contemplate send-

ing their darling sons to West Point would better make prizefighters of them than milksops.

proached these protected types were most likely to ascape their enemies and live to reproduce their kind, and so a tendency was set up along the line of evolution that has produced the existing character-istics. The visible forms of nature are accounted for by the action of forces still at work. Geology has been revolution-ized. The old cataciyamic theory, which held that the earth had been wrought upon by annihilating and upheaving catas-Cleveland is not so handy with his English sinte he discharged the underupon by annihilating and upheaving catas secretary he used to have in the White upon by anaminating and upnearing catas-trophies, gave place to the uniformatar-ian theory expounded by Lyell, which accounts for change by the action of slow and patient forces. The theory of the formation of the solar system out of a China will accept the joint note of the

powers for a large sum. nebulous or meteoric mass through the action of the attraction of matter suc-

EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES.

"The Harlots of Babylon in Oregon Politics."

tween monera and man, is theoretically traversable by this explanation. In the great philosophical system of Herbert Spencer the growth of political insti-tutions, the development of ethics, and the habits of the human mind itself are The sub-head, printed above, is in the words of the editor of the Salem Journal, in reply to political criticism of a personal character. We append some of

traced up the evolutionary line to rem origins. The irresistible advance of theory of natural selection is due to E. Hofer, the ardent free-silver luminary of Salem Capital Journal, is vigorously sup-ting Oregon's stanch old gold-standard ad-cuts, Hon. H. W. Corbst, for United States antor. Verily, politics make strange bed-lows.-Boseburg Plaindealer. circumstance that is satisfactorily ex-plains the observed facts-always a strong point in favor of a theory. Darwin and Spencer, and even Huxley, who was a frank expounder of the things he believed, have shown a conservative produces in reflector from number the

teriows.-Hereburg Plaindealer. When the puople of Washington County re-member what kind of a speach Mr. Hofer, edi-tor of the Journal, made here when he was sturnying under the guidance of the Demo-Pop-ulist County Central Committee, but now sup-ports Mr. Corbett for United States Senator, there is another forny incident. Svidenty Mr. Hofer is a flopper, and that is fonny.-Hills-bore independent. prudence in refraining from pushing the development theory beyond the limits where it could find reasonable support from observation. Not so with the dar-ing Ernest Hacekel. Inasmuch as the ancestry of man has naturally been the matter of which accurate anticity has

ancestry of main has naturally been the matter of which popular curiosity has most impatiently demanded an explana-tion from science, we may here present in briefest outline, as a record of how far the theory of evolution was carried in the Following is Editor Hofer's reply: Mr. Gault conducts Congressman ongue's personal organ and was at Sa-Tongue's lem with Mr. Tongue in the Winter of 1856 helping defeat Senator Dolph because he had "the temerity to disregard" the free-silver platforms of the Republican 19th century, the line ascendant of man as free-silver platfo party of Oregon.

But Tongue and Gault were only temporarily affected with sliver convetions, for as soon as the gold elements con-trolled, they had the gold variety of mone-tary "bismus. They fought and de-nounced the Pops, Democrats, Sliverbugs protoplasm, a structureless mass of al-suminous matter," the first monera "owing their existence to spontaneous creation out of so-called anorganic com-binations, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and mitrogen." That is the com-mon parent of us all, and it arose early and others whose favor they curfled so vehemently a few years before. They were skillful politicians as politics goes. The editor of the Journal thought the

mon parent of us all, and it arose sarry in the Laurentian period. In successive stages descending from the moneta we have the simple single cell of protoplasm with a nucleus, which divides by fission, until a group of cells packed together like The editor of the Journal thought the Republicans sincere and honest in advo-cating bimetalism. Tree coinage of silver and international bimetalism, in 1830, 1832, 1834 and 1806. He could not turn a somersault so rapidly, or accept made-to-order opinions so quickly as the Mitchell-McBride-Tongue-Gault contingent. He was not so swift to "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning." but followed his own convictions into the Bryan camp in pref-erence to associating with a mäscellanea mulberry forms the morula, which be-comes a blastula, a ball with walls made up of a alngle layer of cells, and filled with fluid that nourishes thom; the ball by doubling in upon itself forms the gas-trula, a cup with double walls, the cav-ity of which forms the primitive intestin-al system. So far biology and the cell theory have guided the speculation. Now, by hypothesis, a sort of flat worm is pro-duced a thing with a four corang and a convictions into the Bryan camp in pref-erence to associating with a miscellane-ous aggiomeration of yellow-pub any-thing-to-get-there statesmanning. But the public don't care a d--n about any man's personal reasons for leaving or staying in a political party. If it make a true Republican to swear that white is black, to affirm one year what you deny next year, we are, thank God, not one of that strine But we will give the Tongueduced, a thing with a few organs and a

NOTE AND COMMENT.

been more

phical di

onditions that we now see out of the

types and conditions of preceding ages. The therms that protest briers from brows, ing cattle, the incomspicuous colors of the ruffed grouse that clude the eye of the

ceeded to the dogma of special crea-tion. The great space that lies between the lowest organisms and the highest, be

Aguinaldo has not had time to revive

If Alger had kept still, he might have had the luck to be forgotten.

Andrew Carnegie will die a poor man if ever Seattle gets a hold on him.

Queen Victoria will be quite an old lady by the beginning of the next century.

Harrison thinks we should cut off the heads of our ex-Presidents. How would tongues do?

Bryan has an opportunity to advertise his paper by letting a newspaper man get out an issue of it some day.

Chief Devery has disappeared from New York, and there is a strong suspicion that Pat Crowe is in the vicinity.

The British need more troops in Africa. The Boers have Generals, and therefore get along with what soldiers they have.

Kitchenes is going to India when he has whipped the Boers. The Viceroy is not yet making preparations for his reception.

The recovery of the Czar of Russia will anble Emperor William to resume his old role of Attracter of Public Attention.

Wonder if Shakespeare admitted to Donnelly that he didn't write his own plays when they met on the other side of the Styx?

Andrew Carnegie gave away over \$4,000,-000 in the 19th century, and his opportu-nities for the same kind of business are still large.

The way Pat Crowe keeps any real news about him from getting printed indicates that he is employing a press censor who knows his business.

The amount of new railway track laid in the United States during the past year is placed by the Railroad Gazette of New York at 4804 miles, against 4569 miles in 1999; and by the Rallway Age of Chicago at 4322 miles. Texas leads among the states with 313 miles (the Gazette's figures): Iowa comes next with 279 miles, Minnesota next with 25, and Pennsylvania fourth with 225. Massachusetts is credited with four miles of new track, and all New England with only 44 miles, The present amount of new construction is nearly double what it was annually during the recent depression, but far beow the high record reached in 1887, when over 12,000 miles of new steam track were of the constructed.

The Galveston News of January I contains a synopsis of the comme the port for the year 1900, and shows, in spite of the unprecented hurricane of last September, that business is being conducted on a greater scale than ever before. The months of October, November and December, 1960, abow an increase in valuation of exports over the corresponding months of 1899. The resumption of business on such a scale would have been impossible if Galveston had not been a most accessible and economical port for an enormous traffic. Galveston is the natural outlet for more than one-fourth the njecturally traced by Haeckel in his l'he Last Link." We start with the onera, each being "a simple granule of area of the United States. As a port for all the country tributary to It. Galveston conceents an economy in time and rates which cannot be substituted,

> "It is a curious thing that no matter how far from the confines of the ex-Confederate states one may travel, whenever the strains of 'Dixie' are heard he is sure to hear some one applaud it," remarked a prominent Pacific Coast man the other "I have heard the old Southern day. war tune cheered in every town on the Pacific Coast, and in the rough mining camps of Alaska and British America with as much enthusiasm as would have been manifested in Charleston or Savannah. A year or so ago I was in the principal hotel of Yokohama and was talking to a veteran of the Lost Cause from Richmond, when a band struck up the familiar air dear to the followers of Lea and Jackson. Heard in that far-off spot, It electrified us, but the old Colonel, regardless of his surroundings, couldn't otion, and gave vent to keep down his em

Canal. the pigheaded single owner. Corporations have no souls, therefore they have to passions of revenge and malice. House. They want simply to make money, and they can't afford to hire officials who are always plunging them into costly

strikes. There is very little sweetness and light about a corporation, but there is also no devilish inhumanity. There are some things about human nature that it is just as well to get rid of.

The burning of the orphan asylum at Rochester yesterday morning represents a horror for which there is no fitting name. The utter helplessness of the victims who perished from suffocation or from fire appeals to the best that is in the human heart, and meets prompt response in pity that finds its only solace in the fact that the end came quickly. The heavy responsibility that rests upon persons who gather little children into institutions and assume their care and guardianship/is well illustrated in an event of this kind. set in motion by the righteous indigna- In this case the anguish of the nurses was not the less pltiable than the terfor of the children, they being builte as helpless as their charges, and oppressed besides with the awful responsibility of the situation. Although nearly one-fourth of the inmates of the asylum perished, it is remarkable, all things considered, that the percentage of deaths was not greater. It is suffi-cient to say that but for the courage and heroism of the firemen, to whom each wall for help was a signal for superhuman effort at rescue, the casualty list would doubtless have equaled the number on the roll-call of the institution.

Though the time when Olympia, the pital of Washington, was also its chief city is far distant, there are those whose memories turn fondly back to the old days and who resent with be coming fervor the proposition to remove the seat of government to Tacoma, or elsewhere. Business reasons are urged in favor of such removal, but sentiment combats them hotly, and persist ently, refusing to entertain the idea Had the Capitol building that was beislature and people to extravagance gun early in the last decade reached and waste in the state government, and even partial completion, sentiment would have found in economy a valu-

New York at the next election, for economic reform has given the hand to moral reform and between the two The Wells, Fargo & Co, libraries and the numerous rallway pension schemes poing into operation are gratifying in a business way, for it is business solely that inspires them. Not philanthropy, but an eye to the main chance, dlotates these enterprises. The corporations are learning enough to know that

money spent to make employes contented is the best kind of investment, and that as a cold-blooded business proposition it pays to keep men cheer It is a most impressive demonstration in the harmony between natural and spiritual law, and it is an effect-Ive rebuke to the old-school superintendents and foremen whose idea of efficient management was to stand over men with a Winchester. Corporations as a means of grace have this advantage over individuals, that their diverse ownership is not so willing to stan loss through cranky management as is

General Joseph Wheeler, in an article in the Independent, on "Tranquilizing the Philippines," expresses the opinion that the work that remains for the Army of the United States is not very serious or operose. He doubts whether there are more than three or four thousand hostiles now in the field against us, and says that these are largely of the banditti that have been ravaging struggle between Slav and Saxon. The in the Philippines for a hundred years, Spain, so far as he could learn during his own stay in the islands, had not made any serious attempt to suppress these robber bands. The Spanlards never had sufficient force to penetrate the interior, and at the outbreak of the Aguinaldo rebellion in 1896 there were but 1500 Spanish soldiers in the entire Philippine Archipelago, There were, indeed, 5000 or 6000 native troops, but these were chiefly in the larger citles. General Wheeler believes that we have only to show that we mean well to the people of the islands, and that our ocupation is going to be permanent, in order to cause all resistance, except on the part of the mere robbers, to cense. These we shall be compelled to crush. Aguinaldo and his followers General Wheeler repeats, represent substantially only one tribe, and it is doubtful whether the other tribes or soples of the Archipelago would agree to Tagal domination. In this article General Wheeler confirms the judgment of every other person who has studied the situation in the Philippines, namely that the great purpose in the mind of Aguinaldo and his followers was mere ambition to rule and an eager desire to force, largely for their own benefit, the confiscation of the great property longing to the religious orders. These were the mainsprings of the outbreak against the United States. General Anerson. General Otis and civilians who have returned from the Islands have all made substantially the same state-

It is forty years since General Grant fought his first battle, that of Belmont. and this distance of time probably explains the difference between General Grant's recollections of the battle as set forth in his "Memoirs" and the rec-ollections of F. D. Jodon, published in The Oregonian of Sunday, for the mere not explain the difference between his figures and those of General Grant, nsisted of the Twenty

otic spirit will induce them to hold what they won in their days of semicivilized aggression and conquest. Great Britain will be compelled to see to it that Russia shall not obtain overwhelming preponderance in the East-ern hemisphere. This necessity, it seems probable, will force a conflict, which in short terms may be called a struggie may come sooner than would seem, if we compare it with the slow development of nations and races in the past. It may, indeed, not come soon; it may be generations ahead of us, but the rapidity of movements of this character today is as much greater than that of like movements in past ages as the speed of the locomotive is greater than that of the coach or cara-

van.

Cern.

Money

DECLINE OF THE TRUST.

The financial and industrial record of the year just closed has dispelled an- that time 30 per cent. The net reveother dream of the theorists who "view with alarm" the alleged encroachments of capital on those who have none. The companied by a deterioration and not consolidation craze was at his height in | an improvement of the government lithe early months of 1899, and the al- self. Real estate has been made to most countless millions involved (on earry a new morigage of 30 per cent in paper) in the capitalization of new companies coming into existence and ex- increase of expenses for the last three panding from the foundations of the years in the departments of police, fire, dder institutions, caused much con-It was feared that this growing 000, or nearly 35 per cent over the retendency toward industrial monopoly form administration which preceded foreshadowed the doom of the small in- Tammany. vestor, dealer and manufacturer. Had

this consolidation movement been an qualified financial success, the fig- Hall has become will be most effectures for 1900 would have been live to upset Tammany, for the average largely in excess of those of 1899. taxpayer does not like to have his Money was more plentiful, the general prosperity of the counpocket picked by extravagant taxation. Of course, Bichard Croker does try was greater, and all conditions were not support Tammany as Tweed did, monument to the dead soldiers of the much more favorable for handling si- by bald theft. He supports his gang gantic financial schemes than in 1889. by finding places and salaries for new In spite of these facts, the aggregate men, and swells the pay-rolls every year be at command, the monument should with an increasing number of persons,

capitalization of the new consolidations with an increasing number of persons, of 1900 were but \$945,000,000, compared which compels new additions to the with over \$2,500,000,000 in 1899. enormous tax bills. The money that These figures indicate that there is a keeps the Tammany Hall machine runlimit to consolidation of big interests; ning comes out of the taxpayers. Richthat there is a point at which they and Croker is not a thief in the sense may become so unwieldy that they that Tweed and his gang were thieves. prove more profitable when segregated. emberalers and forgers. He has be-year. It is due to the dead.as a recog They also show that the fictitious capcome rich because the political power fact that Mr. Jodon was a Confederate Italization of insignificant schemes has that his Tammany machine represents to the living as an object-lesson in been abandoned to a considerable ex- clothes him with such enormous influtent. The records for the past year ence over legislation, municipal and

Jodon recollects that Grant at- present a large and imposing array of state, that every corporation that tacked the enemy with 6500 men against new competitive companies coming into needs legislation at Albany has to pay 500. General Grant says that his force existence to contest for business with directly or indirectly for the aid of Cro. boycott the O. R. & N. completely, even the consolidations commonly termed ker's machine. Croker is let in on the y-serventh, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Il-inois Regiments, the Seventh Iown Volanteers, Battery E. First Illinois Artil-art the beginning of 1899, found at the ary, and two companies of the Fif-close of the year six portentous rivals part of Tweed or running the slightest stuff they are made of is not to permit reenth Illinois Cavalry. General Hor-ace Porter, of General Grant's staff, writes that after leaving a proper within the current year. The tin-plate mand at the landing, General Grant trust has witnessed the advent of four for by "promoters" of all sorts. The if it will cost a little money. When overcome,

and the New York Evening Post, a ways a very able and unrelenting for of Tammany Hall, has made its publication a text for a powerful exposure and denunciation of a worse condition on a still larger scale in the city gov ernment. No such tremendous newsna per assault has been made on Tammany Hall since 1870-71, when the New York Times published its famous ex. posure of the Tweed ring. The Post sees clearly that Tweed was overthrown not by moral denunciation so much as by the publication of cold figures and facts setting forth exactly the normous robbery that had been perpetrated upon the taxpayers of New York by the Tammany ring, so the Post has published an analysis of city expenditures which shows that the real estate market during the past two

years has been greatly depressed owing to the fact that the amount taken from the income of real estate for the pur poses of government has increased in the loss to the taxpayer has been ac-

shape of increased taxes. There is an the wilderness of fifty years before. schools, health and building of \$23,000,-This exposure to the taxpayers of what an expensive luxury Tammany

> The fund collected for erection of a Second Oregon now amounts to \$12,-419 45. Until the sum of \$20,000 shall

not be undertaken. It is the intention of The Oregonian, in behalf of the dead of the regiment, and in the name the people of Oregon, to ask the Legislature for an appropriation of a sum sufficient to raise this fund to \$20,000. The monument should be crected this nition of their patriotic devotion, and duty and service to country

We expect that Astoria will do up job thoroughly when at it, and will on the common-point concessions to

able ally in its championship of the old town; but, unfortunately, the "hard times" which bore down with tremen dous pressure upon the State of Washington prevented work upon this building from progressing beyond excavation for the foundation. The removal of the capital from Olympia is therefore an open question, argued by business interests on the one hand and sentiment on the other. If the capital must be removed, by all means let it be to Tacoma. It is unconstitutional to have

a state capital in a real city.

The Native Sons and Daughters of Oregon, representing their respective organizations, do well to memorialize the President and Congress in behalf of pensions for the veterans of the early Indian wars of the Pacific Northwest. These men are but a remnant of the sturdy band that nearly or quite half a practice under them.

century ago went out to protect the cruelly exposed frontier of this vast region from devastation by a savage foe nue has diminished in that ratio, while They and their slient comrades made it possible for the homes and missions then in existence in Oregon and Washington to exist at that time, and by their valor prevented the Oregon country from returning to the dominion of Aged men, with hair and beard white with the frost rime of years, these Indian war veterans ask such recognition as the Nation is wont to accord to those who have borne arms in the defense of

any portion of its domain. They have asked long, but so far without avail. It is proper that the echo of their plea be taken up and borne to the seat of Government by younger and more ring-

stripe. But we will give the Tongue-Gault-Mitchell-McBride stripe credit with this mean of grace-that 10 or 12 years ago everybody was a bimetallist, with a few rare exceptions. They were just a little more radical and more sudden in their change of front.

their change of front. Because another would not jump through the golden hoop with the agtility of a trained monkey and learned to jump as rapidly as they did does not make him as rapidly as they did does not make his the less a good cilizon or even the less a Republican. There is no evidence that they would not jump as quickly at a rag-baby or the copper or diamond standard as at the gold standard if the fieshpois of Exypt smelled savory in that di-rection. The harlots of Babylon in Ore-gon politics are not in position to issue certificates of character to any Republican who left to follow his convictions until the money standard was determined by the people. Their diplomas have not yet been approved by the evidences of good works following from those who

The Wrong Commission.

In the article, "Who Lewis and Clark Were," in The Oregonian yesterday, the text of the commission of William Clark as Brigadier-General of Louisiana Terri tory, was through inadvertence subati-tuted for Clark's commission as Governor of Missiouri Territory, which it was in-tended to print. Clark was named Brigadisr-General by President Jefferson, and afterwards Governor of Missouri Terirtory by President Madison. The full text of Clark's first commis-

alon as Governor of Missouri follow: James Madison, President of the United States of America-To all who shall see these

States of America-To all who shall see these presents, greating: Know ye that, repeating special trust and confidence in the ability of William Clark, of St. Louis, I do appoint him Governor in and near the Missouri Territory, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the dulies of that offlos according to law; and to have and to hold the said of-floe, with all the powers, privilegre and emol-uments to the same of right apperiaining, until the end of the next sensitor of the Sensito of the United States, and no longer, unless the President of the United States for the time being should be pleased asomer to revoke and determine this commission. In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the send of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the City of Washington the ind day of July, A. D. 1813; and of the Inde-moder of the United States are of the sender and of the theta of the sender of the sender of the ind gay of July, A. D. 1813; and of the Inde-

ist day of July, A. D. 1813; and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-seventh. (Seal) JAMES MADISON. the President:

JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State. The Presidential Term.

Boston Herald.

Mr. Hanna's suggestion, that the term of the President of the United States be extended to six years, and the President then be limited to one term in the office, then be limited to one term in the office, is not new, but it impresess us as sen-sible. It is what might have been ex-pected from a clear-headed man looking at the subject from a business aspect. The man who can succeed in having this carried out will attain a reputation for statesmanship. But the difficulties in the way of its success are enormous. The inertia of the American people where changes in the Constitution as it was originally constructed are concerned is something that it is next to impossible to overcome.

duces, a time with a tew organs and a primitive nervous system; then higher stage of the prochordonis, where a spinal cord and organs of respiration first ap-pear. The amphicxus comes next, still without a head or ribs or limbs; the cyclostemata of the lower Shiran epoch at length has a cranium; then we have the first fishes in the Devonian and Carthe first names in the Devoman and Car-boniferous epochs; the amphibia; the pro-reptilia; a low group of reptiles; the pro-tomammalia, warm-blooded and with fur, of which the duck-billed orn(thorhyncus is the type; mansupialia of the Jurassic

epoch, widely distributed in Europe and America, represented by 150 living spe-cies; early placentalia of the Cretaceous poch; lemurs, or prosimians; simia, repsented collaterally by American long tailed monkeys; estarrhine monkeys, with nostrils in the position familiar to us; the large ages, represented by the gorilla, the orangoutang, and the chimpanzee; the Pithecanthropus erectus, of which we have the celebrated fossil from the Upper Plio-cene of Java; and last, Man, "known cene of Java; and hat. Man, "known with certainty to have existed as an im-plement-using creature in the kast gla-cial spoch." It will be observed that Haeckel is not afraid to bridge the chasm Hacckel is not afraid to bridge the chasm between the inorganic and organic, be-tween "blind matter and the seeing eye." The sum of a hot geological epoch "shin-ing on a blank of miry clay," is enough to start off his entropy of creation. It is also necessary to observe that he is much too venturesome to be followed or fully accepted by careful scientists.

Ruffianism at West Point,

Washington Post, What Colonel Hein calls a "foul blot upon the academy" can be erased and West Point be made to breed gentlemen sione-to purge itself of ruffians and bul-Hes instead of harboring them. And we believe there are officers by the score at the Government's disposal fully capable of performing this task, and anxious, for the honor of the service, to perform it. There is Colonel Hein himself, for instance. Give him authority to make the standards of honor at the scademy; guar-antes him against molestation and inter-ference through merely political agencies, and we feel confident that in a little while he will make West Point unin-habitable for hoodburns-the home of valor, grace and chivalry.

Century's Greatest Material Fact.

New York Mall and Express. The rise of the United States during the century from a scaboard state, with a population somewhat less than that of modern Holland, to a continential and then a world power, with a population more nearly homogeneous than any state of Europe and more numerous than that of any state of Christendom, save Russia, is significant, not only as the greatest spe-chic fact in the political history of the entury, but for what it has already meant to the world, and, most of all, for what it must mean to the world henceforth.

General Miles and-Others.

Philadelphia North American, General Miles has an untarnished mill-General Miles has an untarnished mili-tary record covering nearly 40 years. He never was accused of leaving his post without permission on the eve of battle; his superior officers never recommended that he be dismissed for cowardies; he never pretended to be hart to avoid dan-ger on the field, and he never has been charged with using his official power to emable his friends and family to make money at the expense of the health and charged with using his official power to enable his friends and family to make money at the expense of the bealth and lives of American soldiers. No further seek their hardships to disclose. Nor stand in wonder at their lack of worth; Here in these bunkers ist their dust repose-They didn't know St. Andrews was on earthi

several piercing rebel yells. most of the people in our vicinity thought him crazy, but just at that moment he was utterly indifferent to Oriental criticism."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Antiquated .-- "More new gowns!" he cried. "Why, yes," she answered sweetly, "All of mine are last-century styles."-Philadelphia North American.

Mrs. Mann-That young Mr. Childers is dead, It was awfully sudden. Isn't it too bad't Mr. Mann-And he was gotting along so famoulay at coloring his mearschaum. -The Transcript.

Impervious.-Sho-There isn't one man in a million who would be as mean to his wife and children as you are! He-Now, that's what I admire in you, dear; you have such a for figures1-Life.

for figures1-Life. Little Boy-How soon are you and Sis gots' to be married? Accounted Sultor-She has not maned the day yet. I hope she does not be-leve in iong cogargements. Little Boy-She doesn't, I know, cause all her engagements have been short.-Tit-Bits. Invention Not Needed.-Lady-Why don't the railroad have mechanical spileaness for load-ing and unloading troubs' Depot Master--Well, you see, madam, litting the trouks into the care doesn't hurt anything but the men, and throwing them out doesn't hurt anything but the trunks.-New York Weekly.

Elegy Written in a Country Golf Links.

S. E. Kiser in Golf. Beneath these rugged elms, that maple's shade, Where beaves the turf in many a mo

heap. Each in his last, eternal bunker laid, The rude forefathers of the hamiet sleep.

Oft to the harvest did their sickle yield. Their furrow oft the stubborn gisle has broke-Ah, but they had no mashies then to wield.

They never learned to use the Vardon at

The peor old souls, they only fived to toll, To sow and reap and die, at last, obscurs; They never with their miluticks fore the soll-How and the golfiess annals of the poor!

The pomp of power may once have thrilled the

souls Of uncellightened mem-today it shiks Baneath the maring grace of eighteen holes! The paths of giory lead but to the links.

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid

Home heart that would have quickened to the

game: Hands that the lovely baffy might have

To Colonel Bogey's everlasting shame.

Full many a hole was passed by them unseen, Because no flattering flag was holsted three. Full many a smooth and sacred putting green They tore up with the plow and didn't cars.

Some village Taylor who, with dauntless

breast, Could wang the fiall or swing the heavy

Some mute, inglorious Travis her Some Harriman who never lost

Far from the sagar foursoine's noble strift They leveled bunkers and they pilled the hay. Content to go uncaddied all through lifs, And never were two up with one to playf