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was Sheriff, like the Colorado Sheriff who permitted his prisoner to be roasted to death, was probably entirely willing that the mob should work its will. What kind of a Sheriff is a man who pleads in defense of a mob murderer that the man roasted to death "was undoubtedly guilty"? Sheriffs are not courts for the trial and execution of persons accused of crime, and neither reason to believe that the mob would lynch the prisoner if possible; and he had no reason to believe that the Sheriff was either able or willing to protect his charge. Had Governor Stanley been a man of any sound executive sense and courage, he would have peremptorily ordered the negro to be held until proper military force could be sent to protect him from the mob. The lynching habit grows on what it feeds. Every case of barbarous lynch law is multiplied by success.

Representative Tongue gave a good account of himself Monday in his answer to Cushman of Washington, and reflected credit on his district. His most signal service, however, was in rebuking the mean-spirited opposition to river and harbor work. Few men in Congress are more capable in debate than is Mr. Tongue, and as he had right on his side, his effort was not only creditable, but effective. The fact is that resistance to legitimate internal improvements springs from two sources, each of which is equally discreditable to its originators. Mr. Cushman represents the spirit of sectional jealousy, which is as much a disease as any other. It is pleasant to believe that the Oregonian does not believe there is much disparity in the assessments of the counties, on the present basis. If more money must be had—and no doubt it must be had—any fair plan of equalization as any would do to increase the present valuations of all the counties, say by 25 per cent. But this could be done only by a state board. It is strange that Governor Geer should have said in his message that "the State of Oregon is far above the States of Washington in actual wealth." We wish it were but it is not; and nothing is ever gained by proceeding on erroneous assumption. Washington has three important cities; Oregon but one, and the secondary cities of Washington are larger and richer than those of Oregon. Washington's population exceeds that of Oregon by 160,000, and Washington has twice as many miles of railroad, and more shipping, more coal and more lumber mills. These are facts that cannot be blinked, and Governor Geer would not have made a statement so completely at variance with them, had he stopped to consider. It is well enough to stand up for one's own state, yet it is best to avoid erroneous comparisons.

Poor Stanford is giving an impressive illustration of the difficulty in perfecting universities while you wait. Without entering into the merits of the controversy over Ross, the Populist, or Howard, the historian, it is sufficient to point out that money alone cannot create a university. That is, it can erect buildings, buy books, install apparatus and assemble instructors from the four corners of the earth; but it cannot buy time, tradition or an atmosphere. Professor Howard seems guilty of an indiscretion in his open aspersion upon the university's management, and Ross was an undisguised agitator. Yet it is impossible to blink the fact that the Stanford method of acquiescence broods over Palo Alto no less than the Stanford benevolence. There is a popular superstition that money made in unworthy ways will never do its possessor any lasting good. It is a superstition, pure and simple, yet it must have been derived from cumulative experience with cases where cause and effect were traceable more closely than in the checkered history of Stanford. There is homely reason in the fact that the institution beside whose birth stood devoted agonizers in prayer and self-sacrifice inherits vitally different from the one founded with millions as a monument to vast wealth and personal benevolence. Central Pacific leases, stock gambling and fast horses—whatever influence they have, is not in the direction of wisdom, or grace, or solidity of character. This is not to reflect upon President Jordan's administration or upon Professor Howard's instruction. They are doing, let us say, the best they can. As for Ross, the university is well rid of him. University chairs are not the proper places for harlequins and charlatans and men of the Bryan order of intellect.

The gold production in 1900, according to the Engineering and Mining Journal, was \$256,462,438, against \$213,641,594 in 1899. The war in South Africa paralyzed the largest producing area, otherwise the world's production would have been some \$350,000,000. As it was, the United States was \$78,658,755. That of Canada was \$28,000,000. Australasia \$75,000,000. Rhodesia \$1,613,388. British India \$3,369,188, and British Guiana \$2,125,964. The United States and the British Empire produced, it is observed, much the larger part of the world's gold product. Russia produced \$6,845,046, and China with \$5,500,000, but no other country produces as

much as \$3,000,000. The Anglo-Saxon countries hold evidently the present sources of the world's yellow money metal, which is, of course, greatly to their discredit. Africa should still be possessed by the Kafirs, Canada and Alaska by the Indians, and Australia by the Bushmen. Nothing is worse than occupation without consent of the governed, unless it is to succeed where others have failed.

THE MILITARY BOGEY.

Militarism is one of those things which a group of politicians in Senate and House profess to view with alarm. They affect, in their debate on the Army bill, to be filled with consternation, as they contemplate the menace of tyranny and despotism, the danger to liberty, but poorly concealed in this bill, as the claws of some great monster in the south-seeming paw. A cartoon of the late political campaign showed every American laborer with a soldier on his back. The regular Army at the present time comprises 67,500 men. If the total should be brought up to 100,000, the percentage of regular soldiers to the whole population would be about thirteen-hundredths of one per cent. This is something short of the proportion of one soldier to the back of every citizen.

Within the continental limits of the United States we are not likely to need for a long time to come a greater number of soldiers than those of the old Army—say 50,000 men. But in the Philippine Islands we shall need a good many, no doubt, for some time yet. The number there will, however, be reduced as soon as resistance shall cease. Yet it will probably be necessary to keep from 60,000 to 75,000 men in the Philippines for a year or two to come. The Government, by the vote of November last, is under direction from the people of the United States to quell the insurrection. The pretense that we are trampling liberty under foot there, or shall undermine liberty at home, is estimated by people of common sense at what it is worth, which is less than nothing.

If ever there was danger that our country would fall under the rule of militarism, it was in the period of the Civil War, at the close of which there were more than one million men in arms. These vast forces melted away in a few months under the slightest menace to our political system. Even with a regular Army of 100,000 today, the ratio of soldiers to the whole population will not be greater than it was in 1810, and at other times in our National history. The American people cannot be terrified at the prospect of an Army only a fraction as large in proportion as that of peaceful Holland or Scandinavia, and not even so large as at several periods of our own former history, not including the Civil War.

WESLEY AND BISHOP POTTER.

Bishop Potter finds New York bad, thinks the whole country is given over to the materialism of wealth, the Mammon of unrighteousness, so he organizes a great crusade against vice, and arraigns the law as responsible for the failure of the gospel. This was not the method that John Wesley pursued when he found all England given over to drunkenness and licentiousness. He did not hold the law responsible or war on vice in the vain hope to smother it by statute. He warred on the vicious and preached religion into the unregenerate heart of man. He found the pulpits of England occupied by deaf mutes or disgraced by drunken fox-hunting parsons. He held that the only remedy for the evils bred by the depravity of human nature was the spiritual regeneration of the individual. He rekindled religious faith. He reformed society through replacing a dead with a living faith. Wesley knew that if he could reform the unregenerate hearts of his vast audiences by rekindling their religious faith, the evil haunts which had known them would know them no more. This was Wesley's way of forcing alehouses and dramshops into bankruptcy; this was Wesley's way of warring effectively against drunkenness and licentiousness.

Wesley knew that while we can educate a man to know the consequences of putting his hand to the fire, it would be absurd to put a law on the statute that all fires be put out because some men, in spite of experience, were determined to continue the game of playing with fire. Wesley knew that the Christian education that lifts the people up to a determination to live wisely, soberly and cleanly is the only thing that makes the saloon fall into decay, and closes the doors of gambling-houses and kindred places of ill repute. Wesley knew that, do the best we can with law, it saves nobody in the sense of moral reformation or regeneration. He knew that law seeks to secure the largest peace and order and security for the law-abiding, and to protect decent society from the incursions, violence and turbulence of lawless, indecent, rapacious and practical people. John Wesley did not expect to create a great civilization out of men and women who cannot be trusted to walk the streets until all the world's life had been expurgated of all its evils, its temptations and its vice. He did not seek to blot out the possible sinner by assuming to keep him in ignorance of evil; but he taught the free choice between good and evil, between wisdom and folly, and solemnly warned the sinner of the consequences of sin.

John Wesley succeeded so completely that, without any change in the law, the whole moral face of society was transformed in England and subsequently by the evangelists of Wesley's great church at an early day in America. Bishop Potter does not follow Wesley's methods. He does not seek to remedy human ills by compelling a stonemason religious enthusiasm to organize a "great awakening" of the souls of the vicious. He is content to believe that when he has driven vice to pull down its shutters, to extinguish its red light, to drink behind a screen and gamble behind locked doors, the world is the better for his labors. It is possible, of course, that if Bishop Potter and those who agree with him should attempt to reform the whole moral face of society by the religious methods of Wesley, they might fail, for there is more philanthropy among the people today than there is religious faith. Nevertheless, the American pulpit would proceed by right lines if it imitated Wesley and appealed directly to the heads and hearts of its hearers, and sought to exhort and educate their souls to righteousness instead of seeking to expurgate the world of all evil and temptation by legislation for the

party, under direction of Professor Skinner, will sail for Manila on a Government transport some time in March, en route to Sumatra. It is confidently expected that some of the secrets in regard to the luminous properties of the sun that have hitherto eluded scientific inquiry will be secrets no longer after this eclipse. A set of magnificent cameras of gigantic proportions and scope are being made in Washington, by which a series of photographs will be taken. These are depended upon to show the structural details of the halo surrounding the sun with a definiteness that it has heretofore been impossible to secure.

GENERAL DEWET IS REPORTED AS VERY ANGRY AT THE SUCCESS OF THE BURGER PEACE COMMISSION IN DISTRIBUTING PAUL BOTHA'S BOOK.

General Dewet is reported as very angry at the success of the burger peace commission in distributing Paul Botha's book. He probably is disgusted, too, with the text of the appeal issued by the central peace committee at Kroonstad, which includes W. D. Dewet, ex-Assistant Chief Commissioner, three ex-members of the Volksraad and two justices. This committee in their appeal say, among other things: "The country is literally a vast wilderness. The farmers and their families have lost everything. Ruin and starvation stare them in the face. They are held in a state of abject and obstinate misery, who will not bow to the inevitable, and who make the majority suffer. Any encouragement to men still in command to continue the hopeless struggle can only injure us and cause further misery."

SERIOUS PHASES OF HAZING.

The New York Independent thoughtfully points out that a very serious phase of the hazing evil, still existent at West Point, lies in the conflict of genuine with spurious ethics. These students, for example, are to be taught absolute truthfulness. They must not lie under any circumstances, on penalty of being put in the stocks, or expelled, or leave the institution. This is as it should be, for a lie is cowardly and courage is a soldier's prime qualification. Yet these students, under oath to obey the rules of the school, are brought to consider it a higher obligation to conceal each other's disobedience to the rules against hazing. In other words, because the false sentiment of the school forbids "telling," they, even when suffering to a degree that makes it impossible to suppress his feelings, are to keep their mouths shut with regard to the broken oath of their brutal comrades to the officers who might be within earshot. Here, says the Independent, is falsehood which rises to perjury, of which these young men are guilty, perhaps all of them, while presumably cultivating the virtue of truthfulness.

The cadets probably do not so analyze their conduct, but it is not this analysis correct? In the conflict of duty do they not prefer the spurious to the genuine? And is this what the Nation means by the military leaders of the future, whom at larger centers it is educating to uphold its honor, when occasion arises before the world? Only less pernicious in an ethical sense is the general idea that seems to prevail among military students of the higher classes that personal physical humiliation is necessary to eradicate individual conceit, or, in the students' vernacular, "freshness." Young men who have been taught that self-respect is a virtue are made to do silly things or painful things in order to take this notion out of them. Upon this hypothesis it is almost unanimously declared that it is "good for the new men to be hazed," and the job is delegated to the natural bullies of the class, who, as some of the witnesses have reluctantly admitted, "did not seem to know when a man had enough." It is sufficient to say of this defense of hazing that it is but a pretense for the practice of what gives amusement by giving pain—the brutal bully's pastime.

The ill wind that is blowing between Senators Pettigrew and Hanna promises to blow good to the people at large in preventing a vote on the ship subsidy bill. While Pettigrew, in a spirit of personal revenge against Hanna in opposing this bill, because the latter went some thousands of miles out of his way to defeat him last fall, he has strong support in opposing the bill on the basis of the greatest good to the greatest number. The West is bringing strong influence to bear against the bill, and even Senator Frye, next to Hanna its strongest champion, admits that the measure must be amended in "spirit" or compromise in order to give it any chance to get through this session.

THE SMALLPOX SCARE IN NEW YORK CITY HAS STIMULATED THE ENFORCEMENT OF COMPULSORY VACCINATION IN KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

The smallpox scare in New York City has stimulated the enforcement of compulsory vaccination in Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. Authorities are making vigorous efforts to save those cities from epidemics, and in some Minnesota towns and cities household vaccination has been enforced. Boston is free from the disease, because its health department persistently urges the importance of vaccination. The prevalence of the disease is evident from the fact that from July 1, 1900, to December 28 last there were 7796 cases of smallpox reported to the authorities at Washington. During the same period in the previous year there were 2487 cases, or less than one-third as many.

THE VIEW OF THE GOVERNOR IN THE MATTER OF A REFORM SCHOOL FOR WAYWARD GIRLS IS IN LINE WITH THAT OF THE OREGONIAN AS PRESENTED AT VARIOUS TIMES.

The view of the Governor in the matter of a Reform School for wayward girls is in line with that of the Oregonian as presented at various times. In reference to this subject he says: "Surely no rule of ethics can be cited in justification of the process of reforming the boys and neglecting the girls of the state, who in equal number need the fostering care of a protecting commonwealth." This is in full accord with a statement, presented somewhat differently, that the "old guard" (of silver foils) stands, and for the sake of which it congratulates Dubois, is anything more than the passing craze of a clump of shallow scollists, which has been discredited, as they have been, forever—though one or two of them may still sit for a time for blighted constitutions in the Senate?"

DEMOCRATIC STATE SENATOR OWEN R. WASHBURN, WHO IS HERELY DENOUNCED FOR HAVING DENIED TO OWAY IS A PREACHER AND EDITOR OF A LOCAL WEEKLY PAPER IN CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Democratic State Senator Owen R. Washburn, who is herely denounced for having denied to Oway is a preacher and editor of a local weekly paper in Crawford County. He was elected to the State Senate of Pennsylvania two years ago by a fusion of Democrats, Populists and Prohibitionists. The Democratic members of the Legislature have adopted resolutions denouncing Washburn, who is a Vermonter and ten years ago was a conductor on a street railway in Springfield, Mass.

ENGLAND IS ALARMED WHEN SHE SEES THE PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THINKS SHE IS NOT GETTING AHEAD.

England is alarmed when she sees the progress of the United States, and thinks she is not getting ahead. She needs not be. The United States is going forward at a rapid pace, but if England will look out of the opposite car window she will see she is making some progress.

LI HUNG CHANG IS SAID TO BE SUFFERING FROM BRIGTH'S DISEASE.

Li Hung Chang is said to be suffering from Bright's disease. If China had not discovered the world he would not know what is the matter with him.

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The powers ordered China to sign that joint note also to China.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Representative Moody had intended offering an amendment to the river and harbor bill striking out the clause repealing the boat railway project, but after a conference today with the Washington and Idaho Representatives, concluded, in view of the fact that all amendments offered to the committee bill had been rejected by a vote of three or four to one, that it would be better to allow the bill to go to the Senate and there undertake to have the repealing clause stricken out.

THE HOUSE PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE FAVORABLY REPORTED REPRESENTATIVE JONES' BILL EXTENDING THE FREE HOMESTEAD ACT TO THE OPENED PORTION OF THE COLVILLE RESERVATION.

The House public lands committee favorably reported Representative Jones' bill extending the free homestead act to the opened portion of the Colville reservation.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today: Chief Constructor Francis B. Bowles to be Chief Constructor and Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Navy; Lyle F. Bellinger, of Georgia, to be a civil engineer in the Navy. Voluntary promotions—First Lieutenant to be Captains: W. H. Butler, Forty-ninth Infantry; H. F. McFeeley, Forty-second Infantry; Second Lieutenant to be First Lieutenant: W. Huffman, Fourth Infantry; E. E. Hackett, Jr., Forty-second Infantry; H. F. Sykes, Forty-second Infantry; C. W. Stewart, Thirtieth Infantry; H. H. Goadsby, Twenty-eighth Infantry. Regulars—Second Lieutenant F. Dallman, Eighth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant; Edward P. Rockhill, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant.

MORGAN'S CANAL RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senator Morgan has introduced a resolution declaring the non-effect of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty upon the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The resolution recites the protocol with Nicaragua and Costa Rica as a preamble, and then proceeds as follows: "Resolved, That the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of July 4, 1850, gives no right to Great Britain to demand that the Congress of the United States shall withhold its ratification of said agreements or shall abstain from legislation to provide for their prompt execution. "That the ratification by Great Britain of the Hay-Panama treaty, February 1, 1850, as the same has been amended by the Senate, is not a condition precedent to legislation by Congress in providing for the execution of said agreements with Costa Rica and Nicaragua; nor are the principles or provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty any just or admissible ground of objection on the part of the Government of the United States to enactment of a law by Congress providing for the execution of such agreements with Costa Rica and Nicaragua."

SALT AND MINING LAWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The House committee on public lands today decided against reconsidering the favorable action previously taken to include salt mines under the placer mining laws.

GOOD-BY, SENATOR CHANDLER.

Life in the United States Senate will be pleasanter for the enforced retirement of Senator William E. Chandler. It is doubtful if a single sincere tear is shed over the departure of the incorrigible wasp from New Hampshire who for 25 years has been buzzing and stinging about in the political life of Washington. With undoubted ability, Mr. Chandler's nature was so overstocked with gall and wormwood that he could not help but complain how he ever succeeded in public life. His crushing defeat shows how little sympathy the people of New Hampshire had for the quixotic ideas of Senator Chandler. It also demonstrates how completely he had estranged the constituency that thrice elected him to the Senate.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS.

Poor Stuff.—De Reader—Is Scribner a great poet? De Booker—I guess not. He had an eye accepted by a celebration committee.—New York Weekly.

A Point in Ethics.—"What is the law of compensation?" "Well, here's how it is: The things we don't want are given us to console us for our lack of the things we want."—Chicago Herald.

Benevolent Party.—My man, don't you think fishing is a cruel sport? Angler—Cruel? Well, I should say so. I have sat here six hours, have had a bite, and am nearly frozen to death.—Tit-Bits.

Mr. Selfmade.—Remember, children, when I was a boy I often went to bed hungry, and seldom had a square meal, and Tommy (who is tired of hearing about it)—Well, that just shows how much better off you are since you've known us.—Life.

Not Over Yet.—Dear me! This is really an interesting sight! Aguilardo! After reading the dispatch. "What's the matter, love?" Inquired his wife, anxiously. "Why, small hands of Americans still continue to annoy our country," replied the stepfather of his country.—Puck.

A BIT OF PHILOSOPHY.

John Wink in Baltimore American. Though man may keep the angels up, In golden, gleaming piles, Though they may balk beneath the light Of fickle Fortune's smiles, They're just as dead that day, my boy, As you and I will be.

The dollars, and the joy they bring, The jewels and the wine, Must I never ever on this line, They cannot cross the line. The poorest, meekest of us all, And he who's most proud, Are on a level, for there are No pockets in a shroud.

No pockets—for the shrouded dead— But all his deeds—the good and bad— They all have gone before. And when he faces to Heaven's gate His future fate to seek, 'Tis well, if haply there may be A tear stain on his cheek.

'Tis well—for on our balance sheet No dollars have a line, And Tommy (who is tired of hearing about it)—Well, that just shows how much better off you are since you've known us.—Life.

And all the smiles that we have coaxed To drive our misery To drive our misery—when we're dead, As you and I will be.

THE DALLES BOAT RAILWAY PROJECT.

Effort will be made to have Repealing Clause Stricken Out in Senate.

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