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# PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30

The appearance of Mr. Towne, of Minnesota, in the Senate Monday recalls a passage in the writings of that profound philosopher, Mr. Hans Christian Andersen. He is describing a dispute the utensils of a certain aristokitchen, each of which was proud its distinction. In course of time the hes were introduced, through the the candles.

w may everybody see," thought they, we are first in rank. How we shine! luster, what light?" And so saying, they

So Mr. Towne rose in the Senate on Monday, shone and sputtered with all the ambitious phrases of anti-imperialm. Then he sat down and Mr. Clapp, a Republican, duly elected by the Minnesota Legislature, was seated in his place. The United States, in asserting its sovereignty in the Philippines, is, said Mr. Towne, displaying "the unsheathed and glittering steel of despot-And, so saying, he went out, Why does he go out, instead of being kept in the Senate to advocate the ideas of "anti-imperialism"? The reason is that all these high-sounding phrases of Mr. Towne were passed upon by the Nation last November. In the while meetions of the country where the cumpaign, that is, in the North and West, Mr. Towne's ideas got thirteen electoral votes out of 365. He made every effort to convince the people of Minnesota that he was right, and he convinced only 112,000 out of 302,000. In the Legislature, which chose a Senator, his ideas gained a following of some 40 votes in a total of 182. Popular approval is not an infallible test of the soundness of a man's views, but it serves for all practical purposes. It will continue to serve until we get that controversy raged many years. Empire and Emperor to which Mr. Towne and his political associates look so fondly and confidently forward.

Few persons will read, without a feeling of indignation, the story of Mrs. Nation's vigorous arraignment of the Topeka officials for non-enforcement of the prohibition law of Kansas. She told them there is the law and you don't enforce it and you are perjurers and you can't deny it; and they They swore to enforce the law and they make no effort to do so, Cowardice and insincerity have been proven upon these officials, but the principals of the crime are not the Govnor and Attorney-General, but those Legislators who put the prohibitory law upon the statute-books. Cowardice and insincerity put it there, cowardice and insincerity are its fruits. Thus appears the immorality and infamy of such legislation. It not only makes poltroons and perjurers out of officials. but it enables black-hearted bigots, who would cheerfully revive the rack and thumbsersw if they could, to point in gice at the law and the officials and say, with an assumption of honesty and mador, "All we ask is to have the law sforced; all in the world that we have any interest in is the sacred majesty of the law." They do not care anything for the law, though they say they Mrs, Nation's lawless outbreaks are their work, and they rather enjoy hem. Do you hear any of them invoking the sacred majesty of the canteer law? Nay, verily; but once let the cansen be abolished by law, and how gaily will they drop the cry against It for the assertion that the only inerest they have in the matter is to see he laws of the country, any laws, all wa, enforced. Legislators who weakly eld to the solicitation of these unrupulous agitators have grievous sins to answer for. Upon their heads is the anarchy of Mrs. Nation and the malfeagance of Governors and Prosecuting Attorneys. They bring law into contempt and undermine the moral sense of the whole people.

Mr. Towne assures us that, laugh at "imperialism" as we will, the cry is one that will not down. In this he speaks with considerable wisdom. There is argoment for him both in circumstantial evidence and from analogy. Cries of a eless with that of anti-imperialism manifest an imperviousness to the world of setual facts, in which the unimpassioned observer of men and things may find both diversion and in-We had it from Bryan in 1804, for example, that "bimetalists" ranted a verdict on the gold standard of then they would abide by it. They not the verdict, and how they abode It is a matter of recent and painful Things that want to abide by be verdict, as a matter of fact, very on will down as they say they will. won't down. Single tax t, down. Woman suffrage won't | der is that he fought off the inevitable

the case of anti-imperialism, we are not | the "poorhouse" until he was well ad-York Evening Post, in an editorial the ers than from himself. other day upon the forthcoming Supreme Court decision in the Porto Rico cases, served notice upon the country that in case the court is against the antis, this will make no difference with their sacred cause. That, of course, will go on and on, regardless of Supreme Court, Congress, election returns or oaths of allegiance in the Philippines. Yet, granting all that Mr. Towne greatly signify? If we admit that certain strong-willed and violently prejudiced persons have made up their minds, and defy the world to change them, isn't that about the measure of anti-imperialism's determination not to down? Nor need the practical consequences be gravely feared. Here in Oregon, for example, every ten years we are put to some expense and trouble.

#### NO NEED OF THE MYTH.

cupied? Nobody has proved it.

in voting down woman suffrage. Yet

we necessarily be more profitably oc-

The Chicago Inter Ocean, champion in-chief of the Whitman myth, is moved to new and repeated endeavors, by the rational discussion of the myth that recently took place at Ann Arbor, Mich. What is the use of hero-hunting and myth-making, in these times? The natter under discussion as to Whitman s simple, and perfectly clear. There is no doubt whatever about the Winter ride over the plains. No doubt also that Whitman visited Washington and urged action as to Oregon, which, however, was not taken till a good while afterwards. No doubt, further, that he came back over the plains the next year (1843), overtook the emigrant column on the Upper Platte, and was of great service in guiding it to Oregon.

These are sober historical facts. The myth that some have been trying to substitute for them is that Whitman saw that Oregon was about to be lost, and rushed back to save it; that it was his effort that moved the United States to assertion of its claim, which, but for him, would have been abandoned; that it was he who gathered, organized and led the large party across the plains in 1843, the arrival of which gave the Americans decisive preponderance in on of the cook, who took them to the Oregon country; that, in short, it was Whitman who "saved Oregon" by his Winter ride.

That Whitman's service was great is unquestionable, but it was chiefly in the assistance he rendered as a guide to the emigrant column-in the assembling and organization of which, however, he had no part at all. In his Winter ride there was temerity rather than courage. He was a man of sudden impulses, rather than of calculated purpose, as when he started to Oregon with Samuel Parker in 1835, yet when about half-way over, took the notion to turn back and come next year with another party, leaving Parker to come on to Oregon alone. He acted upon similarly sudden impulse in resolving on the Winter ride. Good judges have always been of the opinion that it was his want of tact in dealing with the Indians that led to the murder of himself and family. He practiced medicine among them without taking sufficient account of their customs and prejudices; his teaching was of rigorous kind, not adapted to Indian character or to the conceptions of the primitive human mind. In spite of his benevoent intentions, the Indiana therefore began to distrust him, and soon were ncensed against him. By some of his fellow-missionaries this was attributed to British, Roman Catholic and Jesuit

The truth seems to be that Whitman a man of impulse and a man of courage -untempered, however, by discretionwas a man without much keenness of penetration, and not well fitted to the place or work he had assumed. His martyrdom is the basis of his fame; for had he lived the remainder of his life would have been that of the ordinary ploneer, filled up with the usual commonplaces, for which myths have since been offered as substitutes.

# A FOOL AND HIS MONEY

Speaking of a time in the past when usurious rates of interest were allowed in this state, and paid, often to the ruin of the borrower after years of struggle and legal contention, the Salem Statesman recently cited a case from the old records of the Supreme Court therein 30 per cent was agreed upon by borrower and lender, the agreement being that if the interest was not paid emi-annually it was to be compounded The borrower in this case was S. H. Oliver, of Benton County, and the chronicler goes on to say: "All old Benton Countyltes remember him. At one time he owned large tracts of land in Benton and adjoining counties. He had a very fine farm in the vicinity of Monroe. He was for years a familiar figure at every term of Circuit Court in Corvallis. He was always a litigant."

Coming down to the court records, it

te found that on the 26th day of July. 1861, this litigious farmer and large landowner borrowed from one Ira Bris tol the sum of \$200 and gave as security for the loan a mortgage on his farm, He was to pay 30 per cent interest for the accommodation, the same, to be compounded semi-annually in default of payment. As a land-eater, an agree ment of this sort has a literally unappeasable appetite, and a digestion that no years impair, and this case was no exception to the rule. Instead of avoiding these ruinous consequences, first by making shift to get along without the \$200 borrowed, and, failing in discretion here, by paying interest and principal promptly, Oliver refused to pay the note when it came due, and, pleading usury, want to law to avoid payment. As has been said, there was not at that time a fixed legal rate of interest in this state, and the Circuit Court first, and afterward the Supreme Court, on appeal (opinion rendered by Judge Bolse), held that in the matter of compounding semi-annually the interest rate was usurious, but not otherwise. The rate of 30 per cent simple interest was pronounced binding, and that amount this borrower had to pay, together with the court fees. It seems superfluous to add to this recital that "Oliver finally went to the poorhouse," A natural litigant, willing and perhaps eager to secure a loan of money at a rate of interest prohibited by common prudence and the simplest knowledge of business as ruinous, giving as security

a mortgage on his farm, the only won-

down. Anarchy won't down. But in for a number of years and kept out of confined to analogy, for evidence of its vanced in life. Such a man needs a persistence is all about us. The New law, not more to protect him from oth- spirited.

### RHETORICAL WARMTH.

We have Irish implacables in America who do themselves no credit by the violence of their statements against the reign of Victoria. They say, in their resolutions adopted at New York:

The population of Ireland, a land flow with milk and housy, and capable, accord to the best authorities, of supporting m than 20,000,000 of people in case and comfo

ish and depopulate the country—to rest out the people from their native soil and drive them to if we hadn't that duty in hand, would seek other homes in allen lands; to break their spirit and make of them slaves and outcosts-has been done under Victoria's reign and with her full connivance and consent.

There is no ground for the assumption that Ireland could support a population of 20,000,000. The area of the country is 32,531 square miles-considerably less than the State of Indiana and but little more than the State of South Carolina. And the amount of sterile or waste land in Ireland is very considerable. The population of Ireland reached its maximum about the year 1841, when it was 8,199,853. It had increased more than 1,300,000 in twenty years. To what was this increase due? Government certainly was no more op pressive in 1841 than it was in 1821. The increase was due to the introduction and general use of the petato. But a civilization based merely on the potato cannot be a very high one. For a time the potato flourished; but when the blight struck it famine ensued. This is what reduced the population of Ireland. Latterly the population of the country has been slowly increasing. It is now about 5,000,000. The people of Ireland are under no disabilities or burdens not corne also by the people of England and Scotland. The old grievances were long since removed. The Irish are a sentimental race, devoted to politics. This is the source of their rhetoric, like that in the extracts above.

#### HOPE FOR THE TREATY.

It would certainly be a most fortunate circumstance for the United States and for the cause of international trade if American expressions of sympathy with Great Britain upon Queen Victoria's death should, as is hinted in Lordon opinion, operate to secure acceptance of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Perhaps good will towards us in Britain is all that is needed in the matter, for it is certain that if the treaty is rejected public sentiment in this country will be satisfied with nothing short of elimination of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in some shape. Senator Morgan has already introduced in the Senate a resolution for its abrogation, and if Great Britain does not accept the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty Congress will probably pass a resolution denouncing the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the President would doubtless sign

Russia gave notice in 1870 that she would no longer be bound by the clause in the treaty of Paris which prohibited her from maintaining warships in the Black Sea. There are ample grounds in accordance with international law for abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Great Britain persistently violated the treaty in the extension of her power and the increase of her possessions in Central America through a influence; and round this assumption long series of years. She created a crown colony out of the Belize settlequito Coast, and has changed the condition of things as they existed when the treaty was ratifled, in 1850, having annexed territory after the treaty went into effect. There is ample precedent for the ab

> rogation, and yet why should not Great Britain, as a matter of diplomatic common sense, accept the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty? Under the original treaty or the amended treaty the question of the control of the canal in time of war between Great Britain and the United States would depend upon the issue of the naval struggle for the control of the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean. original treaty the canal would be open to the victorious navv: under the amended treaty the canal would come under the control of the same navy. As matter of practical business, the British Government would lose nothing by cepting the amended treaty, while it would not be a pleasant or profitable act for Great Britain to force the United States to make an exhibit of its reasons for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

JERSEY JUSTICE. Yesterday three men, found guilty of murder in the second degree for killing a girl by the administration of chloral and subsequent rape, were sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment by Judge Dixon, at Paterson, N. J. The crime was committed the 18th of October, 1900, so that in the space of three months these men, despite their family influence and business standing, are already on their way to the Penitentiary. Jersey justice is proverbially swift as well as stern.

These men had able counsel, but they were promptly convicted, and nothing saved them from the gallows save the belief of the jury that murder was not intended. The Judge gave them the maximum penalty of the law. crime for which they are to be terribly punished was most revolting in all its circumstances, but the community to its honor made no attempt to interfere with the law. The contrast between the orderly trial, conviction and pun ishment of the Paterson ravishers and murderers and the howling mobs of Kansas and Colorado burning negroes alive stands for the difference between barbarism and civilization.

There is nothing remarkable in the fact that lynchings have taken place in Kansas or Colorado, or Southern Indiana or Southern Ohio. The mob spirit prevailed on the Kansas border at an "Border ruffianism" was early day. contributed to by both Kansas and Missouri before the Civil War, during the war and after the war. Southern Ohio and Indiana were largely settled from slave states, while Colorado has a population that has always been passignately devoted to free silver and free riot. It mobbed Roosevelt, voted for Bryan and then roasted a negro alive, haps with as many "hics" as "hochs."

ways immolated a victim or two whenever he was out of luck or felt low

The slime of the servent of barbarism marks the trail of this mobocratic population wherever it makes its home, North or South. There has been but one lynching in the whole history of the State of Maine, despite the fact that the northern half of it is largely a wilderness peopled by a rough population. Jersey justice is far more impressive as a salutary lesson to the community than would have been the lynching of the criminals by a mob on the discovery of the dead girl's body. The degree of their guilt, the certainty of it, would

never have been known. But today by trial their guilt has been made more clear and conspicuous, and the revolting nature of their crime more impressive than it would have been had they been lynched, while respect for law and the courts has been preserved. A Salem paper raises objection and

protest against The Oregonian's statement, made for the purpose of urging conomy in public expenditure, that the realty of the state, upon which the overloaded now that it has little or overloaded now that it has little or unimproved—that is, it makes (only in exceptional cases, and they are few) little or no return, and much of it is a sile or no return, and much of it is a little or or no return, and much of it is a little or or no return, and much of it is a little or constitution does not follow the flag until Congress says the word.

The or no return are much of it is a little or constitution does not follow the flag until congress says the word.

The or no return are much of it is a little or court decisions on the other side. He has county increased which was caused by the growth of many little or little or unimproved—that is, it makes (only in shown that the rule of practice for lit which was caused by the growth of many little or little or unimproved—that is, it makes (only in shown that the rule of practice for lit which was caused by the growth of many little or little or unimproved—that is, it makes (only in years has been based on the theory that the Constitution does not follow the flag until congress says the word.

The or no return are not only in years has been based on the theory that the Constitution does not follow the flag until congress says the word.

The or no return are not return are not return are not return and its suburbs. The increase of its in Montgomery and its suburbs. The increase of its in Montgomery and its suburbs. The increase of its in Montgomery and its suburbs. The increase of its in Montgomery and its suburbs. The increase of its in Montgomery and its suburbs. The increase of its in Montgomery and its suburbs. The increase of its in Montgomery and its suburbs. The increase of its in Montgomery and its suburbs. The increase of its in Montgomery and its suburbs. The increase of its in Montgomery and its suburbs. The increase of its in Montgomery and its suburbs. The increase of its in Montgomery and its suburbs. burdens of taxation mainly fall, is so those who have knowledge from experience in the ownership of realty, not from the standpoint of those who are trying to work, through taxation, further grafts upon it. And not merely present owners of real estate, but exowners, unfortunately very numerous, who have been crushed by the hard conditions, know. Of course, however, those who set before their eyes objects of desire and proceed to get them through taxation of other people's property and efforts, are indifferent to facts like these.

The Washington Legislature may create a railroad commission. Progress in the direction of bureaucracy is not so rapid as it might be, but still we await the coming of the day when we shall have one commission to welcome us into the world, another to inspect our milk bottles, a third to survey our wheedling carts, and so on ad libitum, until we shall have merged our misnomered individuality with the infinite again. Then when we shall have all these tokens of the ineffable affection of our common parent, the state, we may enjoy something of the blessings of France and Germany, where nobody comes into the world except there be a bureaucrat to receive him; nobody speaks except a bureaucrat for him; nobody marries except a bureaucrat sees to him; nobody dies except a buresucrat nails up his coffin.

Governor Roosevelt appears in the columns of the Rocky Mountain newspapers as a powerful hunter, who, when returning to civilization, will be able to fortify his claim to "Nimrod the Mighty" by pointing proudly to a carload, more or less, of lions' scalps, tigers' claws, the tails of mountain cats and the skins of griggly bears, as trophies of his skill and daring during his Winter's outing in Coyote Basin. The Vice-Presidential office, to which but now Mr. Roosevelt was chosen, with its entailed dignity and grave possibilities, sinks into insignificance beside these new honors that are being literally thrust upon him without his knowledge or consent.

on the Preston railroad commission bill before the Washington Legislature offends the Scattle Post-Intelligencer, to anomor it by onoting from the Spokane Spokesman-Review, and further obscures the question with a cloud of words. This need not conceal the main point-Is not the dominant Republican faction of Washington proposing to take the power of appointing commissioners out of the hands of the Governor and hold it in the hands of its own officials, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Auditor? And is not the Post-Intelligencer the organ of this fac-

The sentiment seems to be among a few pessimistic commentators on the drydock project that the enterprise would not pay the city to build, but that it is extremely probable private capital will see the advantage, even o a losing investment. They argue that since it would not pay, the peril of Portland's building the dock is extreme since private individuals might at any time construct another, thereby ruining the former enterprise. The logic seem to be that since we are in danger of having not even one dock, we are in

Somebody denounces overgrowded street-cars and declares the tolling masses should be protected in their right to seats, especially since passengers pay for them. But it is not clear that passengers pay for seats. On the contrary, they pay 5 cents for rides, and if they must have seats, they will have to pay a higher price and ride in backs. Five cents is little enough, even for a

A man named Charles Lawrence smashes saloons in Chicago because they will not supply him with liquor, without cost. Mrs. Nation, of Kansas smashes them because they do supply it to those who call and pay. It strikes us that Mr. Lawrence, of Chicago, has a decided advantage of position over Mrs. Nation, of Kansas.

Aguinaldo is quoted as having said: "To accept amnesty means shame, infamy, slavery, degradation." It does that-for Aguinaldo. Therefore, he is quite wise in refusing amnesty.

The Kaiser has been appointed a Field Marshal of the British Army. The French will not commit a similar indiscretion because they have too many army secrets.

missal of Ross was no infringement of the right of free speech. Of course, right which does not exist cannot be infringed. Settlement of the China muddle con tinues to be so remote that the affair

A dispatch said the health of the Kaiser was drunk with "hochs," Per-

even as the late King of Dahomey al- GARDINER'S EFFECTIVE ANSWER MOVEMENT AWAY FROM THE FARMS

Chicago Tribune, The most important question now before the Supreme Court of the United States is whether the Constitution follows the flag in Porto Rico and the Philippines or not. If one may judge by the relative weight of the arguments pro and contra made by General Harrison and by Charles A. Gardiner, of the New York Bar Asso-ciation, the overwhelming weight of authority is on the negative side. General iarrison says that when new territory is nnexed, the Constitution extends over it at once by its own force. Mr. Gardine replies that it never has done so, that the decisions of the Supreme Court have been overwhelmingly the other way, and that President Harrison himself set the example for the present Philippine policy when he drew up the treaty providing for

the annexation of Hawaii.

Mr. Gardiner shows that the ex proprio vigore doctrine was invented by Calhoun on behalf of slavery, and that it was rejected by the people through the election of Lincoln, after which an appeal to arms was made. After the annexation of the Philippines the Calhoun doctrine was revived by Bryan, was again rejected by the ople through the election of McKinley, and has now been appealed to the Supreme adopted the view of Calboun, he has brought no conclusive authorities to sup-

miles of new territory. By successive acts increase in each county where there has Congress extended the ordinance of 1787 been an increase, except in some of the to almost every territory organized before southern countles, where the increase has 1856. Thus for 63 years Congress made been in the negro population. special laws for the territories without it can hardly be doubted therefore, reference to the Constitution, and often in the negro population. It can hardly be doubted therefore, the civil rights specified in the Constitution which shows that the natural increase in the many sections. yet the power of Congress to extend this limited code over territories was repeatedly upheld by the Supreme Court. Its judgment has been to the effect that the Constitution has no automatic expansive force within itself-that it can be ex-tended to new territory only by act of

Mr. Gardiner appears to be on solid ground when he argues that the privileges secured to us by the bill of rights are an inheritance of the Anglo-Saxon race, but are not an inheritance of Indians or Fili-pinos. Thus, while Congress is forbidden to abridge these rights in the states, this negative act of restriction does not carry with it the positive act of establishing those rights in acquired territory. Freedom of speech and of the press, the right of habeas corpus, and the rest can be granted to the Filipinos or can be withheld, as seems best to Congress and the American people. The inhabitants of the present State of Illinois, in its territorial days, were ruled under exactly the same

Indian Territory, Arisona and Alaska gress in the same sense that Porto Rico and the Philippines now are. President Harrison showed that he was ready to trust Congress in this regard when he arranged for the annexeion of Hawaii sub-modo "until such time as Congress can provide by legislation a permanent government." President successive government." President successive phraseology in aropted the same phraseology in aropted the same phraseology in a fedge of the phraseology in the phr ranging for the annexation of the Philippines. Thus General Harrison finds himself in the curious position of denouncing his own policy.

Mr. Gardiner brings citations from Chief Justice Marshall and others to

show that the extension of our territory "more a political than a legal a." He holds that our method of ing the Philippines is a matter for Con gress and not for the Supreme Court to determine. If the court takes this view its decision on the Porto Rican tariff case may be chiefly a denial of juris-diction. It may decide that Congress has the power to impose separate duties upon Porto Rican goods, thus declaring in the same breath that Porto Rico is not a part of the union and not under the constitution. That would take the whole question out of court and relegate it to Congress, where a majority of Americans have always contended it belonged.

## MRS. NATION'S PERFORMANCES. Life of Kansas.

first display of folly in Wichita there was a disposition to treat the matter with levity and explain it as a single erratic ebuilition of fanaticism, to be pitied and verlooked. By this time, however, she has repeated her unseemly performances until the whole state is disconcerted. Dis-order, destruction of property, fights among women, mob violence against the man berself and other details of equal disrelish are reported wherever she goes. Furthermore, there is no promise of a termination of such exhibitions, for her spirit seems undaunted and folly still her uling influence.
It is impossible to have any patience

with such a spectacle, and Kansas owes it to itself and the rest of the country to she should be arrested and punished under the ample laws which must exist covering her offenses. If she is unbalanced by her emotions she should be cared for by her

For the sake of the cause in which she s pretending to work, the friends of tem-erance should interfere with all their own influence. Temperance workers gen-erally will find their position weakened and will suffer in the public esteem as a result of such extravagances. Neither their interests nor those of the saloons which they oppose can profit by an ap-peal to force outside the processes of law. Neither can afford to wage battle by the destruction of property and the by the desirection of property and disturbance of order. Condemnation of the liquor interests would be prompt and stern if they sought to accomplish their opposition to restrictive legislation by such a process. It should be equally severe against the advocates of closing the attack the property of those whom they oppose instead of seeking orderly enforceent of whatever laws exist.

A Brave Salvation Army Lassie. Chicago Tribune. The case of Lieutenant Mary Kopische

the Salvation Army lassic, who has been sent to the Isolation Hospital as a victim of smallpox, illustrates the moral courage which animates the hard-worked members of that army. Though but 22 years of age, she has been a worker among the sick in the tenement district for many years, and by her own request has been recently assigned to cars for those afflicted with con-tagious diseases. While engaged in this philanthropic work she caught the smallpox, and is now sick with it, but, fortu-nately, the attack is so light that she will recover. With the devotion to duty chareteristic of the Salvation Army lassies, she has now asked to be placed in charge of the more dangerous cases. While it might have been more practical for the young Lieutenant to have protected her-self by vaccination, this does not detract from her courage or from the good work Stanford alumni decided that the disshe has been doing in the squalid, fifthy tenement-houses, where ordinary nurses who are well paid do not like to serve. Her example, however, is not an excep-tional one in the ranks of the army to which she belongs, and she is not the first ne who has endangered health and even one who has entangeed least and even life by working in the slums. There is not much of doctrine in the Salvation Army work, but there is much of Christian charity and genuine heroism which en-titles the soldiers to the highest respect threatens to become a closed incident and most generous assistance of the

Baltimore Sun.
Of the 1,190,000 people of Maryland, about 650,000 live in incorporated towns and a very large number in unincorporated towns. The increase in the population since 1890 is 147,680. Of this increase 74,000 Is credited to Baltimore city and the remainder to the countles. The total increase in the population of the incorporated towns is about 108,000, leaving only 40,000 increase for the rural portions of the state and for the towns which have no municipal governments. It is safe to assume that these latter increased at least 40.000. They include the suburbs of Baltimore which overflow into Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties, such as Canton, Sparrows Point, Curtis Bay, Brooklyn, the suburbs of Hagerstown, Mount Savage, Solomon's Island and towns and villages all over the state. It is likely that the stretch even or agricultural that the strictly fural or agricultural population of Maryland has rather di-minished than increased since 1890. The increase in Baltimore County in the decade was 17,846, all of which is accounted for by the growth of Sparrows Point and of Baltimore city beyond its corporate limits Allegany County comes next, with an increase of 12.122. This increase is due to the growth of Cumberland, Frostburg, Lonaconing and other towns. Anne Arundel increased 5924, which is ac-

were not in the ordinance of 1787 the population has left the country gone to the towns or cities, is due to va-rious causes. The principal cause is that the life of the farmer has comparatively little attraction, as a rule, to educated young men as they grow up. The calling of the farmer, it is true, is the most independent of all occupations, and affords much leisure. But the work is to most people unattractive, and in portions of the state it is difficult to hire labor either for the house or the field. In those parts of the state the area in cultivation has reatly diminished, and fields which were ormerly cultivated are now grown up in woods. No farms in this state, however, are abandoned, as they are in New England. Every farmhouse is occupied, but in many instances the tenant-house is ompty; the tenant has moved into the amother near to many instances and the owner of the farm has promptly slivies into the aforesaid comprometric many to make the state of the

Maryland. It is going or, perhaps, in ov-ery state of the Ution and in almost every country of Europe. It is not a de-sirable movement, and one of the causes in the country where the sirable movement, and one of the causes has been the concentration of manufacturing. The village shoemsker, wagon-maker, carriage-maker, harness-maker and tailor have all gone, and most of the village blacksmiths have gone with them. These modest mechanics are a distinct loss to the country, which is not compensated by the savings in buying machine-made plows, harness, clothes, shoes. O'er the wroars that he great and pondered chine-made plows, harness, clothes, shoes, etc. It should be the duty of the state from the white man's bande had suffered, over the wrongs that his great people from the white man's bande had suffered, over the bright man's bande had suffered, over the bright form the bander frequency. making country life more attractive. And chief among the attractions would be good roads and free libraries.

How We Are a Creditor Nation.

In a very important sense, we have become the creditor action of the world. And he planned an appli venecance, from a chronic condition of dependence upon the banking forces of London, Paris and Berlin, we find those centers now fependent upon the large floating laidness of the United States, subject to our lending ability in periods of exigency, carrying the largest stock of gold in the world and holding the largest recourses. world, and holding the largest resource for dealing with crises in international finance. Three of the foremost European governments-England, Germany and Russia-bave found it necessary to come governments—England, Germany and Take my tried and trusty rit Russia—bave found it necessary to come to New York for important loans and the two forms between and smalled in soil Thus. two former have not applied in vain. Thus, if this city may not be said to have yet become the financial center of the world. Yet we may incontestably claim a foreyet we may inconfestably claim a foremost rank among the few metropolitan
cities which have won that distinction.
Within a still briefer period, our country has won the acknowledgment of its
being a leading power in the world's polities. We have neither coveted nor sought
that distinction, but by sheer force of
the growing carrifections of our internathe growing carrifections of our internathe growing carrifections of our internathat distinction; but by sheer force of the growing ramifications of our international life—by the intertwinings of our international life—by the intertwinings of our the pursuing Teddy Roosevelt, industrial and commercial interests with those of all civilized nations—we have tional life-by the intertwinings of our indenna-tional life-by the intertwinings of our industrial and commercial interests with those of all civilized nations—we have been compelled to do what other coun-tries have found necessary in order to foster and guard their external relations. Thus, within four brief years, we have unexpectedly attained the consciousness unexpectedly attained the consciousness of the full maturity of our National life, the manhood of a nation second in population, foremost in wealth and unequalled in enterprise. This sudden realisation of National maturity has been made the more impressive by its coming at the end of a century when nations are the continued of a century when nations are the continued of the con of a century, when nations are wont to compare their careers, and while the world of competitors is being constrained to confess our superior progress and our destiny as the world's foremost commer-cial power. It is to be expected that a young and sanguine nation should be stolid and unappreciative in the presence of such a magnificent fruition of civiliza

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

She-Of course, every woman likes to be flattered. He (with a meaning look)—But there are women whom it is impossible to flatter.—Boston Transcript.

Frank-What! You going to propose to Miss eartburn? Why, you're the tast man in the orld she'll engage berself to. Harry-I hope a did fellow.-Tit-Hits. So, on renow. "It has a series to very expert in fencing to engage in a fuel, must be not?" "Of course," answered the Paristan. "A little clumeiness might easily lead to some one's being periously burt." "Washington Star.

As a little fellow of 5 or 6 years was reading to be a series. at school one day, he came upon the passage, "Keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips from gulle." Master Hopeful drawled out, "Keep-thy-tongue from evil-and-thy-lips from —

thy tongue from evil-s girls, "-Lealis's Weekly. Still a Sufferer.-Parke-Come home and take dinner with me. Lane But your wife doesn't expect me. does she? Parke What of that? I can smooth it over with her later. Lans (grimhy)-May be you can. But that doesn't make it any better for me. Detroit Pres Press.

A Long Look Ahead.—'Dr. Fuurthly, do you A Long Look Ahead.—'Dr. Fourthly, do you think people in the next world will follow the same occupations they do in this?' "I think it not unlikely, if the occupations are useful ones, and if they have enjoyed them on this sarth. Why do you ask?" "Because, I was just wondering how much Battenberg lace my wife would turn out if she had nothing clae to do for a million years."—Chicago Tribune.

Noteworthy Sonnet on 1901. London Saturday Haylew.

An age too great for thought of ours to scan, A trave upon the alsopiess sea of time. That sinks and sleeps forever, ere the chime pass that salutes with blessing, not with ban The dark year dead, the bright your born to

man, Dies: all its days that watched man cowe and climb, Frail as the four, and as the sun sublime sound as they that slept ere these began Our mother earth, whose ages none may tell, Puts on no change; time bids not her we

Sounds, and we cry across the veering gale Parewell—and midnight enswers us, Parewell Hall—and the beaven of morning enswers

-Algernon Charles Swinburne

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The grip is merely a chronic day-after

The telegraph to Mars steins to be shortdrenited spacewhere

With these few words Senator Towns passes into Stevensonian obscurity It only takes a week of such weather as

this to kill off half the pessism in the world. There is nothing the matter with your eyes. They are merely unaccustomed to the sunsinne.

The Snake Indians have evidently heard about the Filipinos since that uprising

Mrs. Nation did it with her little hatchet, yet no Boston statesman has called her

There are several manufacturers of introduced into West Point. It is said that the mother of Mrs. Nation died in an insane asylum. Was the old

the Kansas Washington,

lady in the saloon King Edward is at last beyond the reach of the chappies. Crowns and fic-

The Nation's gain in the defeat of Bryan is the loss of the papers who have lost

their subscriptions to the Commoner. Cincinnati is in hard ruck. Her best

theater is burned, and now the Governor threatens to deprive her of her prisenght. Now and then you find a Legislator who pesn't consider bimself a Senatorial posafbility. But time will bring its changes,

Roosevelt ought to drop in on Wichita when he returns. Mrs. Nation is game enough even for such a mighty nimrod as the Colonel.

Along with the provision in the Army bill abolishing the canteen should be one owering post commandants to enlarge

An asphalt trust has been formed, but there are snowgh good intentions left over from paving one populous community to cover the streets of all the cities in the

For the information of the general pubile, which is discussing the gambling question, it may be stated that gambling and lottery are contrary to the constitution of the state, and the Legislature cannot

farmhouse and the owner of the farm has moved to town, where his family can enjoy the advantages of society.

The movement of population from the better chance of finding the missing link country to the city is not peculiar to if they looked for it in a pork-packing

Rankled to his unwashed be New York Journal of Commerce. He became surcharged with a In a very important sense, we have surning righteous insignation He became surcharged with anger, One another when they chose to. So be called his children to him. Saying: "Hear me, O my With an Indian outbreak rumor, With a great scare head, was "featured Quickly arming reinforcements, Ready at a moment's notice To depart for Okinhoma.

When the troops were all assembled,
And invaded Okinhoma, Not a solitary Indian With his war paint on was near there. ong they waited, every mi Couring that the lurking savage They began to search the country. For the many bands of warriors. Which the peece dispatches told th. Were in arms in Oklahoms. After many days of searchin They discovered that the gro Who had told a correspondent Who and ton a correspondent of the terrible uprising That was soon to waste the country. And they swiftly traced the rumor To the shiftery Indian, Whose great thirst for frowater

Thus the war in Oklahoma. Was begun and fought and ended.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. When is if that I close my eyes And sadly, madly lists to rise? Monday-And when is it I'd rather shirk

an buckle down and get to work! Tuesday. When is it that at Labor's claims 1 hurl the most emphatic names? Wednesday,

When is it, when the tollers creep, I long to lie abed and sleep?

When is it that it gives me pain To think of burning up my brain? Friday. When is the day I say, "No doubt, I'll cimply have to acrambic out?" Haturday.

And when's the day, of all the best, your to stay at home and rest?

Monday, Tuesday, Wednerday, Thursday, Priday,