# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER -- Probably occasional

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JAN. 81.

Down in Kansas a man drank himself downfall, therefore whisky should be bled his wife's money all away and cause she refused him, committed suicide. A woman was the cause of his thawed out some dynamite in his cook lly were blown to fragments. Dynamite was the cause of their downfall, therefore dynamite should be abolished. A once promising youth is in the Insane Asylum at Salem from excessive use of opium. The cause of his downfall was opium, therefore opium should be abolished. Families are beggared and women turned out to lives of shame every day because of speculation in grain futures; therefore, wheat should be abolished. In all these cases there are two constant, distinct elements-the man active, and the thing passive. The instruments a man may employ to ruin himself and his dependents are manifold and multiform. He can drink himself to death, or waste his substance in rictous living, or 'cut his throat with a razor, or surrender his manhood to an extravagant wife, or jump off the goof of a ten-story building. He makes the choice, his is the accountability. But this fact, plain modern sentimentalists. They hate to It is so much pleasanter to tell him he is a good fellow and the victim of the whisky and cards. To secure chastity, the Almighty had not heard of it before tree, under the impression, apparently, that in a world without temptation there can be no character.

It is to be regretted, on some ac counts, that the House banking committee has decided to report both the Hill and Overstreet bills without waiting to hear the testimony of Mr. W. J. Bryan, editor of the Lincoln Commoner, and for some years the Democratic party of the United States. What we want is a multiplicity of counsel. The more the merrier. Yet we need not burst in ignorance as to the expert testimony Mr. Hryan would offer if the committee had called him, for he has long applied his powers to the monetary problems of the country, and he has never failed to sacrifice his voice in Bryan has always held at the public command exalted capacity of achieve and in the calling of a perpetual candi-

Q.-Colonel Bryan, what is your view as to the best method of learning subsidiary silver? A.—You shall not press down upon labor this crown of thoms. You shall not crucify man-kind upon a cross of gold. Q-Would you recommend, or disapprove,

the columns of Sherman silver into coins of A -1 would ask you how long it will take

Q.—From your experience with and knowl-edge of finance and lanking, would statutory redemption of elliver deliars lay a dangerous

redemption of ellive diclars lay a dangerous burden on the Traverry preserve?

A.—In traveling over your beautiful country.

I have been impressed with the fact that the wives of the poor have not so many luxurious seatile house as have those of the rich.

Q.—What further measures, if any, would you recommend for insuring the parity of the silver dollar?

A.-Row long will it take a farmer to save enough money to attract broken-down ces to this country to marry his daugh

If one were in unfairness disposed to Bryan's speeches less pertinent than that bring his exhaustive study of coinge problems directly to bear on the estions in hand. The light that Mr. ryan would shed on the problem of er coinage is of almost Cimmerian tensity.

The annual school election in the state has from one to a dozen ware-

first Monday in March. In the opinion of many persons, women should divide with men-suitable women with suitable men-the very important duties of the school governing board. There is, so far as The Oregonian is informed, no opposition to this view. There are women and women, men and men, h est and upright in purpose, but in the nature of things of varying degrees of adaptability to various callings. proper qualifications for a School Director do not include political ambition or a desire or ability to conduct the schools in this interest or that, outside of matters of a purely educational and business character. They do include strict personal integrity, good business ability, a genius for attending to details, and an intelligent understanding of educational questions and methods. In the opinion of many thoughtful, conservative business men and taxpayers, Mrs. L. W. Sitton is a person who meets fully these requirements. The candidacy of Mrs. Sitton for this position has been announced. It is sup-ported by the indorsement of many substantial citizens, who feel that in her election not only the influence of a woman, which is conceded to be a valable factor in educational work, but that of a conscientious and careful business member, will be added to the

School Board.

The fact that we have gone too far in ledging the public credit at Portland for certain things which we could have gone without, ought, indeed, to have gone without, furnishes no good reason, as it seems to The Oregonian, why we should resolve to do nothing more in this direction, no matter how meritorious or needful the object, Economy is not parsimony, merely. It is a distributive virtue. It cuts down expenditure in places where it can be spared. in order to make expenditure, perhaps greater, in other directions. It is the judgment of men who have much to do drydock is now a most necessary thing for our commerce; that in fact we have reached a stage where it can no longer be neglected with safety. We are reachto death. Whisky was the cause of his ing out for commerce. A drydock is admitted to be a most essential auxilabolished. Up at Seattle a man gam- lary. Mr. Mohler's argument for it before the Multnomah delegation at Sathen shot himself. Gambling was the lem was a strong one. No small part cause of his downfall, therefore gam-bling should be abolished. Over in would be had from the O, R, & N.'s Spokane a young man became infatu- own vessels-those engaged in Coast ated with a variety actress, and be- and trans-Pacific trade. Again, the O R. & N., upon whose efforts we mainly rely, is the heaviest of our taxpayers, downfall, therefore women should be as a rule, The Oregonian opposes adabolished. A Whitman County farmer ditional debts and bonds. In this case, however, the question is whether stove so effectively that the whole fam- can afford to go longer without this increasingly necessary adjunct to our

### POPULISM SIDETRACKED.

Southern Democrats say they were compelled, much against their will, to yield to the doctrines of Populism, or submit to the dissolution and extinction of the Democratic party. So they allowed populistic and socialistic doc trines to be incorporated into Demo cratic platforms, and their party ye lives, inoculated indeed with a virus which, however, it will throw off in time; while the Populist party has everywhere gone to pieces and the time is past when its erratic and mischiev ous notions could be a real danger to

the country. The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser apologizing for the necessity that forced Southern Democrats Into these populistic schemes, evidently is not as it should be to all, does not suit our that its party was defeated, but thinks it will now clear itself of Populist ensay to a drunkard, You are a wretch tanglements. The excuse, according to and ought to suffer for your crimes. the Advertiser, was that some years ago the Populist party suddenly became a power in the South, threatening to de whisky in countless barrels, bottles and stroy or absorb the Democratic party demijohns. The young scapegrace who and leave nothing but a few fragments gambles away his salary should not be to show that such an organization had punished, but condoled with and ad- ever existed. It claimed to be sent to vised to lay his fault upon the table rescue the tolling masses from the where his money was lost. The bear- clutch of the "money devil." It worked ing of the theory on public policy is on the feelings as well as the prejuvious. To reform profligates, abolish dices of "the common people," and promised them deliverance persecute prostitutes. Persuaded of their troubles. "But," says this Souththis doctrine, one can but lament that ern journal, "It has passed away like a fevered dream. True, it demoralized he planted in Paradise the forbidden the Democratic party and inoculated it with new and pernicious doctrines and theories from which it has not yet recovered, but it will recover; and, by another Presidential campaign, Democrats and Republicans will be fighting

their old battles again." Such talk from Democrats cannot b ery comforting to their Populist brethren, whose leaders and statesmen cannot greatly enjoy the spectacle from their station on the side tracks, while the express trains roll by.

OBJECTIONABLE PROPOSALS. House bill No. 48 and Senate bill No. now before the Legislature, are a couple of measures which are causing reputable warehousemen some concern. Ostensibly drawn for the purpose of their discussion. Colonel and Editor protecting the farmer from dishonest warehousemen, they place a heavy and needless burden on the dealer whose ment and unlimited lung power, which business methods and commercial enabled him to earn distinction on the standing render such laws worthless so dramatic stage, in the profession of far as they pertain to him. As in the law, on the battle-field, in the sanctum | case of the grain inspection iaw, compulsory pliotage, seamen's commissions date. It is easy, therefore, to construct | and other useless and expensive meashis testimony from his known views. ures which periodically show up at Salem, the exporters, warehousemen and wheat handlers refuse to assume this burden, and it is accordingly passed on to the producer. The Senate bill referred to provides for a system of monthly reports, so elaborate in detail that the owner of even a small system of warehouses would be obliged to maintain an extra force of cierks in

rder to comply with the law. The House bill is even more stringent in its provisions than the Senate bill. It demands from the warehousemen a bond of not less than 15 per cent of the actual cash value of the volume of business passing through the warehouse. In the case of some firms operating in the state, this provision would require a bond running well up toward \$1 000,000. After the bond is filed, a license fee of \$5 is charged for each warehouse, and heavy penalties are provided for any violation of the law. do so, he could make up answers from | The House bill is quite comprehensive in its scope. It requires bonds and these, but we have selected only those fixes penalties for "Individuals, firms, companies or corporations controlling. managing or operating any warehouse commission-house, forwarding-house mill, wharf or other place where grain, flour, feed, beef, pork, wool, fruit or other produce or commodity is stored." As every town and hamlet in the

the Reense fees alone would amount to many thousand dollars annually. The warehouseman, as stated previously, accordingly be absorbed by the traffic in other words, "the farmer foots the bill." Every reputable warehouseman in the state is ready at all times to give the patrons of his warehouse abundant security against loss. He is forced to do this, not by any law now on the statute-books, but by the law of common sense, backed up by that immuta commercial regulator-business competition. If one firm is shaky and auses distrust in the farmer, the latter will straightway take his produce to the firm which is solvent, and which stands in readiness to secure him against loss without his being com-

pelled to invoke the aid of the law. Washington wheatgrowers have for several years suffered a handicap in competition with the Oregon growers through the state grain inspection service, which adds a needless burden to their business without giving anything in return. The enforcement of the warehouse laws now before the Legislature will cost the Oregon wheatgrower much more than the grain inspection service now costs the Washington wheatgrower, and no greater benefits would be derived from its workings. The expense of placing the products of the farm in the hands of the consumer is already sufficiently great without adding to it.

### THE NEW INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Under the head of the "New Industrial Revolution," Brooks Adams notes in the February Atlantic that as late as 1860, while England's exports of manufactures then reached \$613,000,000, those of the United States were but \$40,000,-000. In 1860 Great Britain had about completed her railway system, while that of the United States had no existence west of the Mississippi. Thirty with the business of Portland that a thousand miles of railroad were then in existence; nearly 200,000 miles are now in use, and 4500 miles were added even in 1900. The United Kingdom in 1898 had but 22,000 miles of railway. In 1860 neither iron, nor coal, nor grain, nor mest, could be exported from America in competition with the products of British mines or farms, while Great Britain could sell her manufactures to the United States almost at her own price. This was because a generation ago land transportation rates in the United States were so dear that our products, like iron, could not be brought from the interior to the coast in profitable competition with England's sea rates. Agriculture formed the corner-stone of the economic system of Europe during the decades which ended with the Franco-German War. In 1873 it cost about \$0 21 to convey a bushel of wheat from New York to Liverpool, but through reduc tion in railroad and ocean rates by 1880 it cost only about \$0 117. The acreage under wheat in England, Scotland and Wales fell from 3,490,000 acres in 1873 to 1,897,000 in 1893, while imports of wheat rose from 43,863,000 hundredweight in 1873 to 65,461,000 in 1893.

Meanwhile the population of the United Kingdom had only grown from 32,000,000 to 38,000,000; that is, the imports of wheat had increased 50 per cent and the population 20 per cent, and this leaves out purchases of flour, which had swelled from 6,000,000 to 20,-000,000 hundred-weight. The American people, by their enterprise, courage, inventive and administrative genius since 1865, have organized a system of transportation and industry adequate to utilizing its resources, and have therefore been able to beat Europe in economic competition. In 1865, with 25,000 miles of railroad aiready built, our people entered upon the construction of 160,000 miles more. By March. 1897, America began at Pittsburg, Pa., to produce steel rails at \$18 a ton dom yielded their maximum of 18,000,000 tons of ore; in 1898 the yield had fallen to 14,000,000. In 1868, 9817 tons of cop-1898 the output of lead fell from 73,420 tons in 1871, tin has dwindled to 4013 tons. In time, Europe is sure to buy her raw material abroad and pay the cost of transport,

Mr. Adams recites these significant industrial facts, and points out that it was this situation that has prompted Europe to organize a system of transportation which would open up the East, In November, 1898, Germany seized Kino Chou. A month later the Russians occupied Port Arthur, and the following April the English appropriated Wel Hal Wel Just 400 miles in land lies the center of the richest iron and coal deposits in the world, where coal, mined by the rude methods of the Chinese, sells for 13 cents a ton. This is the objective of Europe, whose problem is "whether Russia, Germany, France, England and Japan, combined or separately, can ever bring these resources on the market in competition with the United States." It was the shadow of American competition that startled Russia into ordering the construction of the Siberian Railway, which has been made possible only by the support of the Western nations Nine years of labor have produced a railway so inferior that experts agree it will have to be nearly rebuilt to bring it up to the European standard. which does not approach in excellence the American system. In the United States in 1887 more than 12,000 miles of track were laid, so that the building of a line equal to that to the Amoor River, where steam navigation to the Pacific begins, would not have occupied our energies more than three years at the most, and probably much less.

The inferiority of Russian to Amer ican energy is so great that Europe is reported to have abandoned the theory that the Siberian Railroad would prove a practicable channel for international traffic as against the sea. The conclusion of Mr. Adams is that, for the next generation, the relations of the West toward China in regard to transportation promise to remain entirely unchanged. Russia is becoming exhausted under the strain of her attempt at industrial competition, and it is her collapse that has checked the partition of China, and the victory for America in the East appears to be decisive, since the organization of Northern China by her commercial rivals is at least temporarily postponed. It seems certain that the partition of China is indefinitely postponed. The intensified hostility of China, procured through the recent expedition to Pekin, will endure a very long time, and, supported as China i by the policy of the United States, its partition is not likely to take place within this century. War between the United States and some of the great under a law which compels them to Portland district will be held on the houses answering the description given, powers of Europe may be one of the keep open on Sunday.

remote results of our successful opposiion to the dismemberment of the Celes tial Empire. Europe may consolidate will not assume this burden, and it will for economic strength, since she cannot expand, and she may yet go to war with the great Nation that threatens to undersell her in the markets of the world.

> One passage in the speech of ex-Senator Towne is hard to harmonize with the staple dogma of anti-imperialism which affirms that to admit these degraded islanders into the United States will menace our institutions and endanger our civilization. Mr. Towne

The Filipinos are perfectly capable of governing themselves, as 60 per cent of the population of Luzon can read and write. The government established by Aguinaldo is strong. mmetrical and progressive, even in the diffi-ilt and disturbing conditions which surround The Filipino statesmen would creditally used almost any smergency of administration as even the most advanced government, and rould have dignified and ornamented the early truggles for nationality of any people known blistory.

Of course, neither Mr. Towne nor any other anti uses such language when speaking of the desirability of expansion in the Philippines. What harm can American civilization suffer from the admission of men who "would creditably meet almost any emergency of administration in even the most advanced government, and would have dignified and ornamented the early struggles for nationality of any people known to history"? Indeed, upon reflection, and bearing in mind the sad account anti-ism gives of things here at home, one can only wonder that Mr. Towne does not advocate retention of the Philippines as a measure of improving the quality of American citi-

zenship, -Two names that have in recent months been often upon the lips of the nations represent at this time two seriously sick men. Li Hung Chang, long the diplomatic hope of China, and Paul Kruger, but now the dictator of the Boer Republic, both lie at death's door with enteric fever. Each is past the age at which Queen Victoria died of "senile decay," and, to all intents and purposes, the work of both may be considered finished. History and experience show that very little, after all, depends upon the life of a single individual. Of the three aged persons whose names were most often spoken in connection with the strife in which the nineteenth century went out, one has left the stage and the other two are likely soon to follow. No one really wishes to detain them. They have done their work. History acknowledges its In the nature of things importance. In the nature of things physical and mental (since upon the condition of the house we live in depends the effectiveness of our endeavor), they can do no more. In their passing the boards will be cleared for men to whom life still lends vigor of mind and body.

Captain Gray, of Astoria, like many other narrow-minded citizens at the mouth of the river, is anxious to see the compulsory river pilotage law again in effect. The Astoria plan for forcing the common point or common ruin for that city is to make everything so expensive for ships coming to Portland that they will gladly step at Astoria (or perhaps Tacoma). The argument of Captain Gray is entitled to consideration, but he might achieve the same end by introducing a bill making a ship liable to forfeiture and sale if she proceeded farther up the river than Tongue Point. Meanwhile the port of Portland and the commerce of the great Northwest is about as much in need of compulsory pilotage as a wagon is of the fifth wheel.

the declaration on the subject of United 1882 the iron mines of the United King- States Senator made by the "Citizens" candidates at the June election. Their pledge shows that on the subject of Senator the delegation is entirely un per were produced; in 1898, 640 tons. In | pledged and uncommitted. One of the signers, Mr. Thompson, of Multnomah, tons in 1870 to 25,355 tons. From 19,900 is now voting for Mr. Corbett, and his course is not subject to complaint. The same is true of Messrs. Vincent of Washington and Mr. Hahn of Clatsop, who are also voting for Mr. Corbett, and who were elected on similar tickets. Accusation of bad faith against these men is baseless, and should not, as it doubtless will not, deter other members of these delegations from voting for Mr. Corbett if they think best

Certain Astorians at Salem are entirely candid in their statement of the grounds of their advocacy of restoration of the burden of compulsory official pilotage on the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, and at the port of Portland. They frankly say they want to make it expensive for vessels to come to Portland. In other words, "If you don't want to pay the pilot fees, let the vessels stop at Astoria." Will the Legislature approve this spirit and the hold-up policy which it attempts to

dictate? The Oregonian thinks not. Of all the evils that affilet, corrupt and demoralize mankind, none is comparable to that which arises from abuse of the sexual relation. All other evils, taken together, are nothing, in comparison with this. These evils arise from the presence of woman in the world, as the evils of another kind of intemperance or excess arise from the presence of alcohol or the liquor saloon. The logic of prohibition is that if the world were rid of women there would be some chance for manly virtue.

Among the suggestions made by Booker Washington, the negro educator, for elevation of his race are several that may apply to white persons as well. To the usual maxims of temperance and industry, he adds: "You should oppose at all times the excursion habit." Booker Washington has touched here one deep source of demoralization. When will people get moral culture enough to cause them to avoid excursions?

The West Indian troops that were guilty of mutinous and riotous conduct at St. Helena are negro soldiers enlisted in the West India Islands, and are commanded by British officers.

If appropriations are to be gauged by amount of taxes paid, on the Eastern Oregon proposals, where is share of Multnomah County, which pays a third of them?

The barbers who want a law to compel Sunday closing of their shops are not, as it might falsely appear, laboring CHRISTIAN OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

The writer is an optimist. He believes in the triumph of Christianity every where. This covers China. But at the same time the present situation presents grave problems which affect the immediate outlook. With some of these the present article will deal.

It cannot be urged too strongly nor in-

sisted upon too vigorously that the recent outbreak is not anti-Christian. It is absoutely anti-foreign. It is the culmination of hatred heaped up through a century of foreign aggression. From the East India Company down to the occupation of Port Arthur by Russia the entire series of attacks made upon Chinese exclusiveness of outsiders has tended to pile up the animosity naturally felt toward Europeans by a nation full of self-concelt. The oplum war, ending in the treaty of Nan-king in 1942; the march of the allies, French and English, on Pekin in 1885; the mission of Margang in 1874-6 across China to Burmah in the interests of commerce, resulting in his murder, and the Che Foo. convention arranged by Sir Thomas Wade and Li Hung Chang. French aggressions in Tong King; Japanese troubles over Korea; the German pecupancy of Kiao Chou Bay, with the "sphere of influence" thereby extended, each of which has made inroads on Chinese territory, or treasury, and severe blows to her national pride have been the successive steps which have embroiled the Christian world with the empire. In this embroilment, the missionary, as the special representative of Christianity, has been murdered, because he is a foreigner. As a foreigner he has shared in all the contempt and bitterness and hard names shown and uttered, and has had more than his share of martyrs. The native Christians have allen under the wrath of their own people, not so much because they are Chrispie, not so much because they are Chris-tians, as because they are friends of the foreignet. The common conception of a Chinese Christian is that he is a man who has taken the foreigners' medicine, which has changed him from a loyal Chinese to a disloyal foreigner in sentiment, if not in appearance. The proofs of this to one familiar with the receive are for to one familiar with the people are too numerous to mention in the limits of this article. Suffice it to say that the writer has been asked a few thousand times, by intelligent as well as ordinary Chinese. What sort of medicine do you give Chi-What sort of medicine do you give Chinese to make them accept your teachings? Add to this the fact that the missionary, working among the people without asking for their money, is mistrusted, and often believed to be in the employ of his government to win the Chinese, with a view to the seizure of some part of the country, and it will be readily seen that those who follow the feeting seen that those who follow the foreigners must be dis-

Perhaps the simplest illustration of the act is seen in the conduct of that Christian who, in a fit of anger at another christian, took an emetic in public, and, after it had acted, said: "I have now thrown off the foreign medicine and am

Chinese again. t has seemed wise to say this much show that to a considerable extent the ture of Christianity is bound up with he future of the foreigners. That is cer-ainly true as concerns its immediate uture. Until the truth that Christianity s not a foreign religion but is a world religion shall permeate the Chinese thoughts, whatever befalls the foreigner will affect Christianity. This is what makes it important, eside from ordinary ensiderations of justice, that the present egotiations shall be conducted in such ray as to give a practical illustration of Christian diplomacy. Retaliation, re-venge, looting and any outrage perpe-trated will have its effect. For foreigners of all sorts stand together in the Chi-nese mind, even as they stood together n the siege of the British Legation in

But to take a longer look. What is it reasonable to expect? The writer is fa-niliar with every attack upon Europeans duce 1873, and knows of those before that nce 1873, and knows of those before that ne, as recorded in the standard writings. China. Up to the present time the suit has always been the same: where thurch property has been destroyed, rea-conable damages have been awarded by he Chinese Government. Where lives have been taken, some reparation has been made, and, the difficulty settled, the work of the church has proceeded suc-cessfully until the next outbreak came; then there was another adjustment and fresh progress.

element which enters into the present problem as affecting Christianity is that Shan Tung Province and Chiall, In which this last outbreak has been most violent, has been the scene of marked kindness from the Christian world. During the famine of 1877-78, which devastated the northern provinces and in which 2,-000,000 of Chinese died, the famine relief fund was in the hands of missionaries, Money flowed into that fund from all parts of Christendom. Under official knowledge the money was distributed among the distressed Chinese, and sev-eral of the foreigners engaged in the relief work fell victims to the fever which followed the famine. There are Chinese officials who remember well this help. After this storm has passed away the missionaries will quietly return to their places. They will resume their labors, and nothing will be left except the memory places. They will resume their labors, and nothing will be left except the memory of those awful days. Judging from the past, leaving out the uncertain element of diplomacy. Christianity will suffer nothing from the awful times upon which it has fallen. The Chinese can understand herolam, and the past year has shown the herolam of pasting. Christians. Their reheroism of native Christians. Their pa-tience and endurance and the fact that they make no reprisals, will go far to re-establish friendly relations.

Thus far no mention has been made of the most important factor. The Chris-tian believes in the ever-ruling hand of God. He sits upon the throne of the universe. His purposes are certain of ac-complishment. Therefore, the future of Christianity in China is assured. As surely as Christianity is of divine origin, as surely as its Founder is the light of

the world, so surely will Christianity make its way. WILLIAM SYLVESTER HOLT. Portland, Jan. 10.

Vicissitudes of a Sacred Cause. New York Commercial Advertiser.

The "cause of woman" is moving ahead a Kansas not only with leaps and bounds ut with shrieks and blows. Mrs. Nation, he pride of her sex, who lifted the muncipal government of Wichita to a highe level, on Monday, by smashing the con-tents of two saloons and slapping the face of the sheriff, seems also to have face of the sheriff, seems and we sex to lifted a larger portion of her own sex to the same level that she herself is occupy-Several of them fell upon her yes-an and, under the lead of a woman avily velled," horsewhipped her. A ing. Several of them fell upon her yesterdan and, under the lead of a woman "heavily veiled," horsewhipped her. A "general fight among the women ensued," which was only ended by the interference of men. What impudence! The whole lot of them deserved to have their eyes scratched out. Is the progress of woman toward perfect emancipation to be thwarted at every step by the jealous meddling of man? Mrs. Nation is doing noble work. She is teaching her sex to take hold of the problems of the day in the same way that man do. How, we "Exotiem." legislates in their atrocities."—Puck. Exotiem.—"legislates a great deal of sposcratched out. Is the progress of woman toward perfect emancipation to be thwarted at every step by the jealous meddling of man? Mrs. Nation is doing noble work. She is teaching her sex to take hold of the problems of the day in noble work. She is teaching her sex to take hold of the problems of the day in the same way that men do. How, we ask in all earnestness, are the women to perfect themselves in grappling with these problems as they rise—and with themselves if necessary—if the moment a crisis is reached the men interfere and presume to settle matters in their way? Shall we ever get an accurate foretaste of what political life will be, after the suffrage shall have been extended to women, if we do not let such ploneers as Mrs. Nation have free course and be glorified? She had the whole sex at work yesterday, and the demonstration was literally a "hairlifter." It is said that the people of a neighboring town who have heard of her intention to visit them are "terror-stricken," and well they may be, the reprobates and sloths who are trying to hold back the march of progress! She will show 'om what will happen when gentle woman gets her full equality with man.

AUSTRALIA'S PORTENTOUS FUTURE New York Journal of Com

It occurred to a paper of France, the country of all those of the Western world which seems most probably to have reached its economic climax, to afford the world a particularly picturesque illustra-tion of the expansion of Great Britain, the nation whose economic growth has been greatest, and, in spite of some reverses, and the notable growth of Ger many, still probable greater than that of any other European country. That illustration was a map of Australia with a map of Europe superimposed. Outside of the limits of all Europe west of Russ sis a wide extent of ocean intervened be fore the shores of Australia were reached. That island continent, larger than all Central and Western Europe, is thoroughly British, more so than any other part of the empire outside of Great Britain Its colonies have united under a central government for the pursuit of a common surpose to a common destiny. Its co-op eration with the mother country in the South African War gives no hint of sepir-ations for national independence, but as to the economic significance of this new state it is immaterial whether it exercises sovereignty or retains its place in the British Empire. Its population has not grown rapidly because Great Britain has never supplied a very large stream of emigration; for political reasons the United States has been more attractive to Irish and German emigrants than a British colony could expect to be; and, which is the most important of all Australia is far more remote from the sources of emi-gration than this country. But as the public domain of the United States is rapidly reduced the inducement

to immigration declines, and with the improvement in ocean transportation the distance of Australia becomes a less serious factor, and it will not be singular if the population of Australia increases more rupidly in the future than it has been deterbeen doing.
Whether technically independent or not. the middle of this century will see a large Anglo-Saxon nation in the South Pacific Intimately connected by trade with Anglo-Saxon America, which is all of North

America above the Rio Grande, and the trade centers of the Orient, Manila, Hong Kong, Singapore, Calcutta, all Anglo-Saxon control. The Anglo race is even more mixed than its name would suggest, and the people of the United States are so much more mixed that it is sometimes desiled that they should be called Anglo-Saxon. But there Is common to both people, and transplanted to their dependencies, and acquired by the stranger within their gates, the vital principle of individualism, little known in France and Southern Europe, and rene France and Southern Europe, and re-pressed in Germany by bureaucracy and a strongly centralized government. This vital principle has left the strongest, the clearest-headed and most daring free to do the best they can for themselves, sub-ject to very general regulations for the protection of the multitude. The swiftest have set the more instead of being held ive set the pace instead of being held back to the average guit by the leaven of socialism or the fetters of tradition. Set-ting the pace, these foremost spirits have done the best for themselves and for their ommunities. Nowhere else has so muc been accomplished for the advancement of the rank and file as in those communities permeated with the Anglo-Saxon idea of individualism, where there is the least thought of the community and the great-est opportunity for individual action, This has made the United States what it is, this has made the Greater Britain what it is, and the lack of it accounts for what meens like a case of arrested develop-ment in France, long the leader of civil-ization, but not such today.

## Primary Reform in Wisconsin.

Chicago Tribune. In his first message Governor La Foiette, of Wisconsin, made many sugges-lons for reforms. His plan for improving tions for reforms. His plan for im the methods at primary elections is es-pecially worthy of notice. Under the present system the political machine cems to be unavoidable. Mr. La Follette proposes that the system be changed by allowing the voters to nominate their candidates directly, without a caucus or convention. Under such a plan the votes might be so scattering that no no would result. To avoid this danger the Governor suggests that each voter shall name a first and second choice for each office. If no candidate has a majority of first choice ballots, then the of first choice ballots, then the one having the largest number of first and second choice votes shall be declared nominated. choice votes shall be declared nominated.
It is believed that the cases would be

its out the fact ever co that under the caucus and convention sys-tem, where there is a large number of candidates, the result seldom represents the wishes of the voters. The noming, and trading among the delegates, and Foliette believes his proposed system of direct nomination would more nearly rep-resent the wishes of the people and would do away with the worst evils of machine

The City of Minneapolls already has such system on trial, and it is understo us far to be working satisfactorily. similar measure has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature, but the public interest in it is so light that nothing is likely to come of it. The professional politicians, of course, are not in favor of such a change. It would be an experi-ment at best, and since the proposal seems to have more influence behind it in Wisconsin than anywhere else it will be wise to wait and see what the state does with it. If Wisconsin decides to do a public service by trying a system direct nomination, and it works sa factorily. Chicagoans will insist earnestly and successfully that it be adopted here

Very Many Such Parents.

Eugene Guard. What must be thought of parental authority that is not sufficient to control a 10-year-old boy? Yet yesterday's Guard made mention of a case where the boy is likely to be sent to the Reform School. A reform school is needed for not a few parents.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS A Poor Judge.—Mr. Newwed-Um? Seems to me, my angel, this hash has a queer taste. Young Wife-Hash? That's fruit-cake.—New York Weekly.

Mrs. Kingsley.-Wasn't your husband out very late last night? Mrs. Von Himmer (awestiy).-Yes; but I felt sure ha would be. He told me he was going to meet your husband.-Tit-Bits.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Caret Boos is the only victim of militarism on record up to date.

Poor Mr. Nation will have to wait for

fame until Carrie sues him for divorce. It is expected that the actors who preent "Unleavened Bread" will have loaf-

ing parts.

The abolition of the canteen was a great thing. The soldiers saw very few snakes in Oklahoma.

King Edward VIL with all his royal plendor, cannot appoint a single fourthlass Postmaster.

Since so many Filipinos are taking the outh of allegiance to the United States, s it not about Atkinson's turn?

If the weather man desires to get into the United States Senate, now is the time when his chances are the brightest.

Nothing but the death of Richard Croker will cause Mayor Van Wyck to halfmet the flug on the New York City Hall, He said, "A light snow fell last night,"

The assurance that the joint vote was

no longer out of joint has been relegated to the little vanities of great expectations. When the British and Boers get done

point. Admiral Cervera is to represent Spain at Queen Victoria's funeral. For obvious reasons, he will not take part in the naval

with each other, they should have the

code of bellicore ethics down to a fine

pageant. If every Legislator's appropriation were as worthy as he imagines, the state would be bankrupt without redemption for the

entire century. It is not surprising that Omaha criminals disappear so easily. Most of the people enumerated in the census of 1890 have

done the same thing. Next time the English lose a battle they should call the attention of Dewet to a special regulation of civilized warfare covering such contingencies.

After all. Senatorial contests have their uses. Think of the freak legislation that might be enacted if the members were not so busy with other things. It was hoped Towne would be im-

nune from the temptations of the Senate, but he has fallen into the excesses of that body and has made a speech. The Oregon Senate squelched a proposal for a new state constitution,

Legislature is hard enough to bear with-

out a constitutional convention. The Washington Star accuses Cincinnati of having lost its reputation as a center for hams, but prize-fighters are given to acting a good deal these days.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY Special Tour of the Southwest of Carrie-THE NATIONS-Checken In Brilliant Specialities, Which Cannot Fall to Attract Public Attention.

This beam has been widely advertised, and no one should fall to see it. Owing to the big hardness in prospect in the Southwest, the four will not be extended, but special rates may be secured on the railroads by any one who is secured on the failroads by any one who is entitled to them. For the present Carrie is playing a limited engagement in Kansas, and Choctaw is giving a special berformance in Ohlahoma for the enterfailment of the United States soldiers, but we have conteived the beil-liant idea of combining them for a tour. Dates will be announced later.

Armos McIntosh is an excellent name one that might adorn the title page of a volume of "Tales o' the Hielands" or grace the label of the bottle from which the accommodating bartender pours the extremely rare in which this method chief attraction of the high-ball, but how, would fall to result in a nomination. in the name of all that is Scotch, did it in the name of all that is Scotch, did it on forter the blooded Muskogee Indian who is one of the signers of a proclamation to his ple issued from Washington yesterday? nation is reached by shifting, compromis- If Amos McIntosh, Muskogee brave, will come come forward and explain why he it frequently happens that the candidate is not called Man-With-the-Knife, Force-finally chosen is one whom the voters had scarcely considered at all. Mr. La which is fitting his race, he will confer which is fitting his race, he will confer which is fitting his race, he will confer a lasting favor on a suffering public. Even Hiawatha, Powhatan or Opecancanough would be consistent with the general fitness of things, but when a mem ber of the Muskoges Nation hears the name of Amos McIntosh, the only legitimate inference is that the all-pervading golf bacilli is slowly but surely getting In its deadly work on the degenerate aurvivors of a once noble race.

> Tennyson's dedication of a volume poems, March, 1851, Revered, beloved—Oh, you that hold A nobler office upon earth Than arms, or power of brain, or birth, Could give the warrior kings of old,

Victoria-since your Royal grace To one of less deert allows
This laurel greener from the brown
Of him that utter'd nothing base;

And should your greatness and the cere That yokes with empire yield you time To make demand of modern rhyme, If aught of sucient worth be there; Then-while a sweeter music wakes

And thro' wild March the threstle calls, Where all about your palace walls The sunlit almond blossom shakes— Take, Madam, this poor book of song;

For the the faults were thick as dust in vacant chambers, I could trust Your kindness. May you rule us long, And leave us rulers of your blood

As noble till the latest day! May children of our children say, She wrought her people lasting good;

'Her Court was pure; her life serone; God gave her peace; her land reposed; A thousand claims to reverence closed In her us Mother, Wife and Queen;

"And statesmen at her council me Conston by the hand, and make The bounds of treedom wider yet.

"By shaping some august decree, Which kept her throne inshaken cill, Hread based upon ker people's will, And compane'd by the inviolate sea." A Woman's Love.

Chleago Times-Heraid.

A man prefers the one who makes him laugh;
The cares that he must carry through the Are forgotten or diminished more than half If there's just a chance to laugh along the

If there's just a course to along alor way!

But woman—sh, God bless her!—

How her bear! does ever leap

With love—true love and tender—

For the man who makes her weop! I like the maid who gives me cause to smile.

I love the child that gives me little care; Men praise the ones who keep them laughing while They bend beneath the burdens they mus

hour.
But woman—ah, God bless heri—
Her love is true and deep
For the child that brings her sorrow
And the man who nukes her weep