

The Oregonian.

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where else precisely the same as in Kansas. So she must be defended, if at all, upon other grounds.

It is evident that the much-vaunted harmony among the railroads has not developed to the point of killing competition between the transcontinental lines in the Northwest. The Northern Pacific is as much out of tune with its neighbors as ever, and its hostility to Portland seems to be growing.

Portland takes steps to build a railroad to the Nehalem country, the Northern Pacific declares that it will build the line, and such a line as will yield Portland the least possible benefit.

The Northern Pacific is understood to have made overtures to buy the assets of the Washington & Oregon Company to take the old grade between Vancouver and Kalama is fairly open to the construction that interests adverse to the Northern Pacific are preparing to make use of the property.

The argument against the ship subsidy proposition never has been put more tersely and forcibly than by the Jackson (Mich.) Press, which sums the matter up in the statement that "a business that is not self-sustaining is not worth having."

When Mrs. Nation was in Des Moines, Ia., her attention was called to socialism, she said: "Smash 'em!" At Muscatine, she made this significant remark: "I am in the hands of the Lord and will leave for Chicago tomorrow morning. I will do no smothering in Iowa, or any other state, until all the hell holes in my own state are wiped out."

tion of the vocation which they expect or are likely to follow. Falling in this, the latter drift almost surely into the grand army of incapables, among whom the High School graduate is by no means unknown, that burden the air with the plaint, "No man hath hired us."

It is necessary in congested manufacturing or industrial districts, and especially where the foreign element predominates, to protect children of tender years from lives of drudgery in mills and mines by a child-labor law.

Smith's reiterated errors. P. Hopkinson Smith continues to repeat his absurd assertion that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" precipitated the War of the Rebellion, and that it painted a false picture of the conditions of the South before the war in slaveholding days.

Mr. Stowe's book did not cause the Civil War, which grew out of an attempt to push the compromise measures of 1850 to a logical extreme. Out of the compromise measures of 1850 grew the Kansas-Nebraska act, which called the Republican party into victorious life.

AN UNLOVELY PICTURE. The commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. charges Congressmen who are members of that body with being disloyal to the organization in the matter of legislation.

It is not a matter of special legislation. Senator Gallinger, chairman of the pensions committee, declares that "there is a movement on foot all over the country to flood Congress with requests for pension legislation, and the soldiers are being led to believe that it is not only a proper thing to do, but that it is the easy way for them to get their pensions allowed and increased."

Run in 1881 to Antietam in 1862, and the great battles and severe losses of the armies of the West, from Fort Donelson to Shiloh. With an Army of nearly a million of pensioners and an annual pension expenditure of over \$140,000,000, the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. is not satisfied, and thinks the growing disposition to resist further increase of extravagant pension legislation is an exhibition of disloyalty to the order on part of Congressmen who wear its buttons.

THE HERO OF SHILOH. The death of General B. M. Prentiss at the age of 81 years removes from this world the last survivor of the division commanders under which Grant's Army of the Tennessee fought the terrible first day's battle of Shiloh. When the battle opened at daylight April 6, 1862, Grant's Army consisted of the divisions of Generals Sherman, Prentiss, Hurlbut, W. H. L. Wallace, McClernand, besides the division of General Lew Wallace, which did not become engaged until the next day.

From the impossible situation created by the late discovery that an irrevocable promise conflicts with an unalterable policy a way of escape must be sought. We presume the Administration will be grateful to any statesman who should point out that there is any other way than that which lies through an appeal, with sufficient time for consideration, to the reason of the Cuban people.

New York City seems to be nothing daunted by its experience with the Dewey arch. The strenuous and unavailing efforts that were made to preserve this structure in commemoration of the Admiral's achievement in Manila Bay are remembered as a part of the collapse of the Dewey boom subsequent to the Dewey homestead episode, which followed closely upon his return to the United States.

LOHENGRIN. In New York. The bare record of the fact that "Lohengrin" was sung at the Metropolitan opera-house is enough in these days to the professional reviewer's musical performances. But those who go to the opera not every night, but only once in a period, must also be considered.

AN INVADION OF MEXICO. Henry M. Flieger, having spent Florida with his hotel, is now preparing to invade Mexico, it is said, erecting hotels that will attract tourists by the thousands to the beautiful Caliente, Chihuahua, and the City of Mexico and those to be first given comfortable, modern hotel accommodations, and while the presence of modern hotels usually begins the destruction of much of the inherent attractiveness of a place, it is a necessary forerunner of the tourist with his open purse.

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES. Our official declarations of policy abound with the most positive assertions that we cannot consent to the occupation of the island of Cuba by any foreign power. But one of the reasons of our attitude is the exercise of perfect and uncontrolled sovereignty is war, and war may lead to defeat, and defeat to complete conquest and occupation of the territory of our vanquished.

It is to be remembered that France long before the breaking out of the war of 1898, had secured a large pecuniary interest of the French people in the debt of Spain she could not view with unconcern any hostile move of the United States against the West Indian possessions of that country.

It is idle to say, as some do say, that the law is on the side of the law and that the law is on the side of the law. It is to be remembered that the law is on the side of the law and that the law is on the side of the law.

But she doesn't and isn't. As might have been confidently expected, emotional women in various parts of the country are emulating the brisk and energetic Mrs. Nation, and are by not only making nuisances of themselves, but clearly and convincingly demonstrating their own utter lack of the reasoning faculty and of the power of the law.

COSTUMES FORTY YEARS AGO. Harper's Weekly reprints the sketches and cartoons by its artists in 1860, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales. If the fashion art of the period of those days was as true to life as it now aims to be, comments the New York World, "The Metropolitan Opera-house on gala nights has never exhibited more imposing array of bare shoulders."

Brother Dickey's Dilemma. "Dis heah kidnapin' business," said Brother Dickey, "is gwine too far fer de good er de country. Some er dese tough ol' sinners is takin' advantage of de poor ol' folks. I want de law to put 'em in de pen."

THE NATION WOMAN. Possibly the performance of Mrs. Nation could be better if she were an attractive woman. But here is a woman who has a solitary attraction to offset her acts—that is to say, if we may believe the statement of a Topelka man who writes thus about her to the Kansas City Journal: "She is fat, noisy and impertinent. She hasn't the first conception of good manners or politeness. She will stretch a cigar out of the street about her own call to visit out the vengeance of the Lord. She has no other interest than to get her own way to the utmost degree."

She has reached the point of intoxication with her own vulgarity, violence and notoriety. This was well demonstrated by her action in going into a men's saloon and smoking a cigar from a smoker to remove a cigar from his mouth. That incident was but one of the many instances of "unbecomingly" what she does not approve and of the license which has been accorded her in following that idea.

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PLEASANTIES OF PARAGRAPHERS. Of Another Metal.—"He boasts that he is a man of iron." Then he's no judge of metals. He can't tell iron from brass.—Chicago Evening Post.

Money in Politics.—"What we need do, cried I, hotly, is to take money out of politics." I took out all I saw, sir, protest the legislator, with convincing candor.—Detroit Journal.

Rock Me to Sleep. Elizabeth Allen Allen. Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your Make me a child again just for tonight! Mother come back from the endless shore. Take me again to the land of my youth. Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care. Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair. Over my slumbers your loving watch keep. Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

NOTE AND COMMENT. Queen Victoria's reign was rather long, but we are doing pretty well with our own, thank you.

Senator Towne has gone into the liquid air business. Being on the cold outside, anyway, he will not feel the drop in temperature.

It's getting along toward seedtime, and if somebody isn't elected United States Senator pretty soon the supply will be considerably shorter.

A Chicago coal dealer was robbed of \$500 by burglars the other day. How about the theory that there is honor among a certain class of people?

Misquotations of book titles by the public library reader is a perennial source of amusement to the bookman. Following are some of the latest calls for books at a Western library: "Account of Monte Cristo," "Across the Continent by Bule," "Dante's Inferno Comedy," "Darwin's Descent on Man," "Feminine Cooper's Works," "Less Miserable," "Some of Macbeth's Writings," "Something in the way of friction," "Signal to a book."

To inmates of a Scotch asylum, working in the garden, decided upon an attempt at escape. Watching their opportunity when their keeper was absent, they approached the wall. "Now, bend down, Sandy," said the one, "and I'll climb 'up your shoulder to the top, and then I'll gie ye a hand up tae." Sandy accordingly bent down. Tam, mounting his back, gained the top of the wall, and, dropping over the other side, shouted, as he prepared to make off: "I'm thinking, Sandy, you'll be better to bide another fortnight, for you're no near rich yet."