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TODAY'S WEATHER -Generally fair, with

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, FEB. 19.

The proposed charter of Portland omits the power to license, tax and regulate business callings, trades and employments; and it is under this power that Portland raises a very considerable portion of its revenues. No substitute power is provided. This will cause a heavy deficit in the funds of the city. No matter; the next Legislature will want an excuse to enact another charter for Portland, and then this omission will be useful. If "our delegation" wishes to authorize the City of Portland to tax "telephones, streetcars, street railways and all franchises," they will have to amend section 32, subdivision 28, of the proposed charter. As now printed, it seeks to suthorize double or treble taxation of the actual property in telephones, streetcars, street railways and franchises. This is not within the power of the Legislature. The Legislature can lawfully authorize the City of Portland to tax for the purpose of revenue the use within the city of telephones, streetcars, steam railways and all franchises.

It has long been known that scanty food and poor cookery were main causes of the appetite for strong drink. More than a century ago English writers called attention to this fact in their own country. Jacob Riis, of New York, whose study of social problems in cities has raised him to the rank of an authority on the subject, in a recent speech before a woman's club of that city remarked that much of the evil price of this defiance and of the failure of drunkenness would be abated if the to "avoid all appearance of evil" is apart of good cooking were more gener- parently to be paid now, not so much ally understood and practiced. He in- by the commissioners, who can move sisted that the general adoption of to Puget Sound when the river is closed means for promotion of good cooking up, but by the port, which is unfortuwould do more to abate the saloon evil nately defined within geographical is frightful to contemplate. It would proposed or employed, or all of them ernment that disregards and despises drink is due largely to poor and meager food is a physiological fact of the first certain to be undeceived. All these importance. It is the cause of the excessive consumption of liquors in the poorest districts of all cities, and it is often witnessed in village and country, alcoholic liquors is taken as a substiit to keep them going. It is destructive, and if it were, it would have little restraining effect, since most persons think only of supplying a present want,

"The Philippine Information Society" of Boston continues to send out pamphlets written or compiled for the purpose of encouraging the insurgents States one man is as good as another, in the islands. One of these pamphlets that is, for purposes of government, and now before us is devoted to the inquiry, "Whether the Filipinos are capable of self-government." The conclusion is, of come. Our theory is that the offices course, that they are. But this is only ought to be passed around. While the one of the moods of the antis. When the officers of our Army propose to enlist native troops in the islands against and industrious, he unwittingly inculthe insurgents, then there is an outcry cates the idea that he has had the office against the use of savage allies in war, long enough. A prime qualification in But in point of fact, judged from our a candidate for the Legislature, thereown history, what difference could it fore, is that he has never been there make whether the Filipinos are capable As the ideal juryman is a man not only of self-government or not? We refused without knowledge, but without opinto the people of the Confederate States, lons, so the man to make laws, if we among the fittest in the world, the right can get him, is one who never saw a of national independence and self-gov- Legislature in session, and who doesn't ernment, and crushed their claim with know a joint memorial from a question military power. Since then it does not of privilege. Every palladium of our appear that there could be anything liberties, therefore, has a seamy side much in the claim of the right of a to its carpets and skeletons in its closweaker people to self-government, when ets. These we are not accustomed to such claim runs counter to the pur- uncover, in order that all things be poses of a great nation. In our South- done decently and in order and withern States, at least, the Philippine ques- out disturbing the meeting or exposing tion is viewed almost wholly from this the tricks of the civic stage. Besides standpoint.

that the President shows disposition to to pursue it. move with extreme caution in dealing with the efforts of the Cubans to form a government. The Chicago Tribune's representative reports that he realizes fully that the opposition party is watching every step with the one purpose of getting material for criticism to be used in the elections of 1902 and thereafter. The President's position is that Cuba is particularly the charge of the United States, and that we are re sponsible for continuance of peace and prosperity in the island. He desires that our pledge be adhered to, and wishes to place no limitations upon the new government, further than are absolutely necessary for the prevention of foreign entaglements. But how it can be compatible with the sovereignty of Cuba that the United States should maintain an overlordship in its foreign affairs is not apparent. Cuba, the President thinks, should give assurance that she will make no engagements with foreign nations that would endanger

our interests or put the Monroe Doctrine in jeopardy. He believes, further, that Cubans should be moved by a decent sense of gratitude to make some compensation to this country for the great outlay of money and men in gaining for them their freedom. But Congress is the power to decide what guarantees we shall have from Cuba. and the President is said to be resolved that Congress shall not shirk the re sponsibility.

SOURCES OF THE DANGER.

Dr. Andrew C. Smith is a man of civic purposes. It is unfortunate, therefore, that he has so conspicuously misconstrued the meaning of last June's election in Multnomah County, which sent him to the State Senate and defeated all but one of the regular Republican candidates. The simple fact s that that election recorded a protest, not against the Water Committee or the Port of Portland Commission, as Dr. Smith supposes, but against Joseph Simon. The primary explanation of the election was a combination between a minority faction of Republicans and the Democrats and Populists. The secondary explanation is that this combination was enabled to succeed because it played upon an aversion of independent and some Republican voters to Senator Simon. The combination ticket did not represent the taxpayers and did not represent the people. It was more 'ringy," if possible, than the Simon crowd it aimed to dislodge. Against the Water Committee there was no clamor in responsible circles, for its workings and undertakings have always been made public. Against the Port of Portland Commission there was some clamor, though it was chiefly the product of agitators who had grievances against Mr. Simon, Mr. Mackay and Mr. Williams, It cut little figure in the campaign saide from the incident of Mr. Simon's connection with the commission and the desire to get a whack at him, When Dr. Smith Imagines, therefore, that the election of the ticket on which he ran was a mandate to play hob with the Port of Portland mmission, he is far astray. The week will be an anxious time

for the business interests of Portland.

for they are largely at the mercy of haste, inexperience and revenge, inhabiting for the nonce the Multnomah delegation at Salem. Yet in tracing the sources of these dangerous feelings, a word of caution must be drawn, which may be useful as a warning against similar errors in the future. Sometimes we are apt to forget that we are living under popular government, and that sooner or later disregard of the masses will reap a terrible harvest. The land Commission and incidentally the all-important river channel to the sea find themselves is an outgrowth of two things-the close-corporation methods of the Simon machine and the independent course of the commission Itself. Resentment against Mr. Simon's rule has been growing, so as to make it certain that once his power here was overthrown, all the public enterprises which his machine has measurably controlled would be taken from it and passed over to others. The determination of the commission that it would run the port's affairs without regard to the clamor of the rabble on the street-a determination sound in itself-has only added fuel to the flame. Street talk has long been busy with the operations of the dredger before the North Pacific mill, and this talk the commission has defled. than any other one of the methods now lines. If a man has a theory of govtogether. That the appetite for strong the views of Mr. Third and Washing- eigner in the whole of Southern China, ton and Mr. Sidewalk Statesman, he is

at Salem this week, with all its danwhere the art of preparing food is gers of vicious legislation, grows partly neglected or unknown. Stimulation of out of the inexperience of the Multnomah delegation. Our local interests tute, by those who feel the necessity of have seldom if ever been in such a jumble, Men like Simon, Paxton, of course; but this fact is not realized, Northup, McGinn, Mackay, have been up there so much that they know the ropes and their very experience is a safeguard against confusion, whatever may have been their individual purposes. But the present situation is different. This is an inconvenience, but it is an inevitable one. In the United the more experience a man has the deeper is opposition to him apt to beincumbent is gaining fitness he is losing eligibility. If he is obtrusively usefu this arrangement has great merit. which might be glowingly set out if one All observers at Washington agree had the necessary time and resolution

worthies have votes as well as cavern-

The tremendous pressure of business

ous mouths and itching paims.

## MARK TWAIN ON "MEDICAL" LEG-

ISLATION. In all or nearly all the states physiclans of the "regular" school are trying nowadays to take a hand in legislation, in order to rule out all doctors and all medicines they disapprove. A bill relating to the practice of the healing art and restriction of its exercise in certain directions having been pro posed in the New York Legislature. Mark Twain was asked the other day o appear before the committee and speak on the subject. He modestly declined to do so, on the ground that he could have no influence there, but gave his views sensibly on the general principles relating to the subject. These paragraphs from his statement are as

keen as a scimitar: How is it that there are a thousand ways-

ocrary III health, the Legislature must pre-cribe how I shall do it? One of these bills prescribes that if you mother falls in a faint you may not help her Certain physicians are set aside who may give you permission to help her; but you may not do anything without their prescription You may smoke, if you choose, but the number of cigars must be determined by a physician -you may not say how many yourself. This bill is so absurd and ridiculous that I wish somebody might appear in Albany just to make fun of it.

There is now a bill pending in the Legislature of Oregon which proposes to extend the jurisdiction of the State Food Commissioner, by empowering him to decide whether medicines offered independent convictions and of honest for sale are "wholesome" or not, and directing him, moreover, to include this investigation in the line of his duties. Is the Food Commissioner, an authority doubtless on butter and cheese, the man to have this power to decide as to medicines and to seize such as he might suspect of being "unwholesome"? This bill we think has passed the Senate. Members appear to have been inattentive to it. Will not members of the House take a look at it?

THE MISERABLE FATE OF CHINA. The announcement that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee is organizing a new expedition to clear the Pekin Province entirely of Chinese soldiers will increase the sympathy of Americans for China. The Germans will be aided by the French and probably by the English troops, but it is doubtful whether our American contingent will form part of this new movement. The Americans are heartly disgusted with the methods of warfare pursued by some of the allies on the march from Tien Tsin to Pekin, some of whose atrocities are recited in detail in Dr. Dillon's article, "The Chinese Wolf and the European Lamb," in the January number of the Contemporary Review Dr. Dillon, who accompanied the allied troops from the mouth of the Pei Ho Pekin, was an unimpeachable witness of frightful orgies of bloodshed, ruelty and lust

The soldiers of the English-speaking countries and the Japanese were comparatively free from the guilt of murdering in cold blood aged men, women and children, and of the wholesale violation of Chinese females between the ages of 6 to 60, but in the looting all nationalities participated. This is the kind of warfare that was practiced not only on the road to Pekin, but after its capture. Dr. Dillon saw a number of comen who had been murdered by the soldiers, and says there is a lady missionary in Pekin who, with a female colleague, busied herself for months in shielding Chinese women and girls from being raped by European soldiers. We may expect a repetition of this extremity in which the Port of Port- kind of warfare from Waldersee's expedition to purge the Province of Chi Li with fire and sword. It is to be hoped that our American troops will have no part in it. There will be no glory in it; nothing but shame, for the people are helpless, incapable of resistance. The people, however, will be sure to have a ong memory for such horrors, and at the first opportunity, near or remote, will be sure to wreak vengeance on the

foreigner. It has been predicted that the Chinese would be found "still rebellious in the Spring," and the prediction will probably come true. What else could be expected? The commission has wrangled all Winter long with the Pekin Government over terms of peace, and thus far with no solid result. Tranquillity is not restored; the Emperor has not returned, the Empress is reported defiant, trade is at a standstill; two provinces of China, Shan Si and Shen Si, are suffering from a dreadful famine; the government has no funds or machinery to put relief measures in force, and the impending fate of China not be a surprising thing if there should be a general uprising against the forbut even if there is no insurrection. China is likely to be lost to European

trade for at least ten years. The superior moderation and human ity of the Americans and Japanese, and the profound policy of the Russians, may serve to restore harmonious commercial relations in certain parts of China, but both English and German trade interests with China have suffered a shock from which they will not soon recover. So far from obtaining increased trade and influence in China, it looks very much as if they had throttled the Chinese goose that laid the golden egg. The powers have shown no sense or discretion since reaching Pekin. They have captured an elephant which they have not the patience to tame, which they cannot afford to feed, and which they are afraid to kill. Count von Waldersee may be as hardy and fearless a soldier as Pizarro, but this is the twentieth century and China is not ancient Peru.

The English royal family puts on a health of the heir apparent, the King's only son. His absence from the magnificent function of the opening of Parliament in person by the sovereign, the qualed in his lifetime, was even a more conspicuous evidence of his ill health than was his absence from the funeral pageant of the late Queen. His mother, having buried two of her three sons, carries in her face her terrible anxiety in regard to the health of the only one remaining to her, while the court journals make light of his illness. The prominence given upon state occasions to the King's grandson, little Edward of York, is indicative of the feeling that he may soon stand next to Edward VII in succession, and is in itself a pathetic feature of the pomp and magnificence with which the new reign has been in augurated. "Only a cold," say the court circulars in explaining the heir apparent's absence from the state ceremonials of Thursday, yet it is announced that a long sea voyage is to be under-

Of course, the stories of Colonel slayer of mighty game were gross ex- the luxury of voting. aggerations where they were not outright inventions. Nobody except an unsophisticated "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" away down East believed that he killed innumerable mountain lions by first ramming the butt of his rifle down their throats and then slicing them to pieces with his hunting-knife; or that he was "treed" by a pack of gaunt gray wolves, having first slain eight of their number in half a dozen shots from his revolver. constitution, laws and everything permitting—
in which I may damn my soul; but when it
comes to a trivial little matter like tem—
was unnecessary, except perhaps to re—
cap? His denial of these and similar stories to be crowned. What with-a fool's

taken as early as possible for the ben-

efit of his failing health.

lieve the feelings of the innocent few who consider mountain lions, tiger cats and timber wolves "poor creatures" whose helplessness in their native haunts should appeal for protection to the man with a gun. Out this way, where killing wolves and other predatory animals is a state industry, interest in such tales, if true, would turn upon the question as to whether or not the scalps of the slain were taken and filed away for future reference.

The well-laid plans of the shipping subsidy grafters have gone wrong, and very good citizen will rejoice acordingly. The danger, of course, is not over, but it has been postponed, and very day of the present unparalleled prosperity that deep-water shipping is now enjoying lessens the probability of the inlquitous subsidy bill becoming a law, even though a special session was called to force it through. The protective tariff which has permitted the organization of the most colossal trust that the world ever saw will prove quite a load for the party in power to earry. It is doubtful whether it could stand up under the added burden of the subsidy bill, whose sole object was to perfect and amalgamate the interests of a clique of millionaire shipowners into a trust that would not only absorb all of the subsidy, but would drive small shipowners to the wall and throttle competition. The Republican party has had a narrow escape, but it has only scotched the subsidy snake. It may yet be compelled to kill it, or it will cause serious trouble when it re-

Again an Oregon Legislature has ne itself credit by refusing to make nsanity a cause for divorce in this state. It will be a sad and disgraceful day for Oregon when the marriage covenant is made to read: "Until death or personal misfortune doth us part, That the insunity of husband or wife is a grave calamity to the more fortuonte partner to the matrimonial contract is true; but that the loyal, conelentious man or woman would scorn to take advantage of this crowning misfortune in order to procure a divorce from the innocent sufferer cannot be foubted. All such effort, therefore, may justly be construed to be in the interest of the unscrupulous. The bill was defeated on its third reading in the House, there being only eight votes in the affirmative.

Yesterday morning thirty-two members of the Legislature, Republicans, who have been voting for Mr. Corbett, met together and resolved to stand by him to the end. They are a majority of the Republicans of the two houses, including all such as were elected as independents, yet still claim to be Republicans. Yet the supporters of Mr. Corbett still say to his opponents that the caucus is open, and that if all enter the caucus and Mr. Corbett is not the choice of the majority, they will support the man who may be the choice of the majority. But, if this is still declined, Mr. Corbett's supporters have nothing to do but hold out to the end.

new-that the Democrats are to be given control of the police and fire departments of Portland, in return for there may not be enough, and any shortage would be fatal. Again, perhaps there are Republicans who would fly the track. On one side are Democrats who will not be sold out for the patronage of Portland; on the other, gamesters, Republicans who would not like to take the chances of the result of such a deal on the next election. The deal may possibly be made, but the chances seem to us mightily against it.

Hundreds of homeseekers are coming nto this state via the several transconby making special rates to homeseekers is a most liberal one. It remains for our people to give cordial welcome regard to location, climate, crops, etc., and for the Legislature to withhold its hand from meddlesome, expensive and unnecessary lawgiving, to make these people glad they came and in time prosperous and contented citizens of our

The fine hand of an ex-principal and long dictator of the Portland public schools is said to be in and manipulating the attempt to create a High School at Burns, upon a bill that "carries an appropriation" with it. Legislators should be extremely careful lest, under the specious plea of a public educational measure, they further the private interests of an individual who is an educational "boss," and nothing more.

One of the police automobile regulations in Amsterdam is that the "velocity of the vehicle shall not be greater brave face in regard to the delicate than that of a horse going at a moderate gait." This is about as definite as the size of the quack's pill, which, according to directions, was to be as "big as a lump of chalk." There is nothing gorgeousness of which has not been like being specific in matters in which life is at stake.

In Kansas they have passed a prohibition law which does not prohibit. It does not prohibit because it does not destroy the demand for liquor. Some day a genius may invent a way of altering human nature, but that will be demijohns and saloon mirrors.

The effects of abolishing the canteen are already noted at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., in the opening of a number of saloons near that Army post. Army officers who sounded the unheeded warning are not surprised, and have just grounds to fear a demoralizing effect upon the men.

against the extravagance of the Oregon Legislature, Evidently he has not learned that politics is cheap, even Roosevelt's wonderful prowess as a at the highest price, just so we have The wonder of the years was that Spain wanted to hold on to turbulent

A farmer enters a vigorous protest

Cuba. And still, though her hold has been broken, the wonder grows. The legislators at Salem who want a law against kidnaping must fear they may not return to their constit-

uents. Somebody says Mrs. Nation deserves

### THE MENACE OF CINCH.

M. L. Rayne in Chicago Times-Herald. Do not take me seriously. I believe the cinch epidemic is perfectly harmless, and is overspreading the country in a sanitary guise under the auspices of sweet charity. This innocent form of gambling is for women a thing apart and does not include their whole existence. It is healthy, since it is an athletic course with recreation. and in the mad rush for the first prize at an afternoon cinch party the physical power and mental abilities are altke developed. It inculcates lessons of self-restraint, patience and amiability, under circumstances which would try the courage of a martyr. A woman who can smile and smile again when she cuts for that coveted prize with another woman is much greater than the traditionary

'villain.' Women love to gamble in a mild, orthodox way, but they want always to win and never to lose. The feminine gambling spirit enters into their bargain-day rush-es, their club entertainments, their church lotteries and their dear, delightful afternoon cinch parties. Young things of the candy, or a pair of gloves-not with each other, they are much too wise for that, but with members of the opposite sex. who feel constrained to pay, whether they lose or win. They begin in pinafores with the assertion "Fil bet!" and I have knowledge of a bright miss of 6 years who was waiting impatiently while her pastor was waiting impatiently while her pastor and her father discussed the prudence of putting up an umbrella as it was beginning to rain. Tired of waiting, the small ning to rain. erson said glibly:

"Oh, do hurry, and put up or shut up!"

"There isn't a bit of fun in playing a game of cards if there isn't something to win," declared a staid young matron, whose house is decorated with the scalps of successive seasons in the shape of first prizes. These trophies take the form pictures, cut-glass dishes, silver tableware, mantel ornaments, wall bags, unique uvenirs and books. She is not supposed have purchased a single bit of bric-aac but when a caller saw a minature of the most distinguished ancestor of the amily in ancient painting on ivory and asked her if it was a first prize it needed all the fascinations of cinch to reassure

A charity cinch party, the proceeds of which go to some worthy object, is a de-light of the present season. Its cause takes off that small sting which lies at the root of the pleasure, the working of conscience. The first prize represents a virtue: it will be a souvenir of a noble aim, and to go in and win is the duty of every woman present. The complacent expression of that fortunate player who carries off the sofa piliow or wall pocket which constitutes the first prize is worth studying. At that moment she would forgive her worst enemy.

An amusing and frequent episode of hose charity cinch parties is the appearance of some unknown guest-unknown at east to the hostess-who plays a winning name and walks off with the prize. The nostess supposed that her guest had rought her, the guests presumed her be a friend of the hostess, but on comparing notes no one present knew It was the ability to buy a card of invitation or pay a fee of entrance for charity that gave some woman with the instincts of a gambler the opportunity to gratify

There is an unwritten law that the hostess of a cinch party should not play, or at least should not play to win, but gracefully concede the prize to her guests. Or if by any chance she should win to The story is told-though it is not give her guests the privilege of playing a game without her and winning it over again. But the woman has not been dis-covered who ever did this. It would be asking too much. Indeed, I have recently otes for Mr. Mitchell. Perhaps; yet heard of three ladies who gave an afternoon einch party who had provided a beautiful lamp for first prize. It was won by a guest and each of the three women cried herself sick over the loss. Then the husbands came to the rescue and bought consolation lamps for the fair

In the interest of charity I recently en. countered a charming young woman who was selling "chances" for a church fair to the motorman and conductor of an electric car. The motorman dare not leave his post, so he delegated to the conductor the privilege of selecting a number and paying the money. It was a "real" lace handkerchief, and the conductinental railway lines. The policy of tor took a chance also. She approached the rallroads in inducing immigration me, but often experience had made me wise, and I gently but firmly decile for I saw in imagination a van filled with chances I had paid for but never drawn. Then I discovered that the co and such information as is needed in tor had taken me two blocks beyond the crossing where I had told him to leave me, and I assumed a wrath I did not feel, "You were neglecting your business or you would not have forgotten," I said

> severely. "I was that," he answered with dis-arming humility, "and I'll lose my job if you report me, but it is a kind of religscheme and she spotted me for a quarter."

A peculiar form of the cinch delirium is that the novice is just as likely to win the prize at the first game as the seasoned player who knows every move and just how to "set" his opponents. This fatal faculty is called "cinch luck," and means permanent hoodoo as the result of the inusual favor. At worst it is a brief madness, be-

ginning in midwinter and ending with Lent, but it gives an outlet to that sub-tle and elusive spirit of gambling which delights in getting something for nothing. and finds in a harmless game of cinch all the feverish interest of a lottery. Is that why marriage is called a lottery

# Richard le Gaillenne at the Hamil-

Chicago Times-Herald.
Minneapolis.—Richard le Gallienne, poet, author, philosopher, had his first introduction to an American court Monday At the same time he was present at th first murder trial he has ever seen. He spent the day in Judge Brooks' court, where Frank Hamilton is being tried on charge of stabbing Leonard Day to death.

"What impressed me the most," said the poet, "was the informality of the af-fair. There was no pomp, no wigs, no robes. I could not refrain from thinking long after the dust of Mrs. Nation has of 'The Lady and the Cowboy,' which I passed into the component silicates of saw when Nat Goodwin was in London. which I expected at any moment to see the judge take out a cigar and place his feet on the rail.

"With us there is more solemnity, and I think more dignity. The Judge and the barristers are something apart from the crowd in attendance. The prisoner is by himself in the cage.

"It struck me there was not the solemnity due to a man being tried for his life.

#### An Example for Cuba. New York Times.

Belgium has four times the population and many times the wealth of Cuba; she is independent and sovereign, but her Does Cuba aspire to the political status of Russia and ruin therewith, or will she leave to others the pomp of war, and under our guarantee devote her energies and her capital to the development of her rces and the rebuilding of her pros-

## New York Tribune.

On one side the situation in Delaware is "Addicks or nobody," and on the other

self upon the public vision.

#### A PARALLEL IN CUBA.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Abraham Lincoln, in his first inaugural address, on March 4, 1861, used these words: "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it now exlets. I believe I have no legal right to do

so, and I have no intention to do so." Here was as positive a pledge as could be given. Yet within less than three years Abraham Lincoln did what he had said he would not do. He issued his proclamation abolishing slavery and used the whol power of the Nation to make that aboli-tion effective and complete.

Does the judgment of mankind confemn Abraham Lincoln as faithless his pledge? The whole world applauds him for breaking it. All peoples justify his annulment of it on the ground that it was given under mistake as to the essen-tial facts. They hall his repudiation of it as a triumph of righteousness.

The Congress of the United States, or April 20, 1898, resolved "that the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, risdiction, or control over' Cuba. Like Lincoln's in 1861, that pledge was given under mistake as to essential facts. Yet there are Americans who would brand this Nation as faithless if it should complete the annulment of that pledge.

For the mistake was speedily discovered and the reversal of the pledge begun. Having driven Spain from Cuba, we found that we either must exercise sovereignty or deliver the island to anarchy. By the treaty of Paris we took sovereign ty over Cuba. The civilized world ap-plauds us for so doing. Now we are confronted with the alternative of either keeping our mistaken pledge and handing over Cuba to the foes of her peace, or of confessing our mistake, as Lincoln con-fessed his, and doing justice and rightousness, as Lincoln did,

To abandon Cuba now would be neither justice nor good morals. It is both unjust and immoral, to ourselves and to the Cubans, to permit ourselves to be bound by our mistake. "There is no principle of law more generally admitted," said Justice Story 65 years ago, "than that a mis-take of fact, going to the essence of a contract, avoids it. "Those who err do not consent' is the maxim of the civil law, and it is a maxim of universal justice

We erred as to the essential facts when we attempted to disclaim sovereignty over Cuba, just as Lincoln erred when he promised not to interfere with slavery. The universal judgment of mankind de clares that Lincoln's pledge to the slave, holders was void. So it will declare that our pledge to Cuba is vold,

Are those who now speak glibly about "National dishonor" in Cuba prepared to accuse Abraham Lincoln of faithlessness? Do they regard the emancipation procla mation as a blot upon his character? We doubt it. Yet, until they are willing to do that—until they are willing to brand as a crime the chief glory of Lincoln's life—they cannot accuse the United States of bad faith if the Washington Government retain sovereignty over Cuba.

#### BRYAN IN 1904.

Another Paramount Issue in Training for the Perless Leader. Chicago Times-Herald.

It appears that certain gentlemen with-in the Democratic party have decided to nominate Mr. Bryan for the presidency again. The plan is said to have been formulated at the banquet of the Jefferson-Jackson-Lincoln League at Colum-bus, and its preliminary details are outlined in disputches from that city and New York. Senator Jones is to introduce a radical anti-trust bill in Congress, at which he and other Bryanites will pound away for the next three years, well knowing that it cannot pass, and then when the next National convention comes round the Colonel is to step forth upon an anti-trust platform. That is the Congressional share in the

business. Outside there is to be organ-ized a National Jefferson-Jackson-Lincoln League, which will hold a convention of its own next August at Buffalo. There it will ratify a constitution which is to be prepared by a committee consisting of Willis J. Abbot, Charles A. Towne, A. J. Elias, John P. Altgeld and John J. Lentz.

The first comment that suggests itself on this programme is that the nominat-ing of Mr. Bryan must have become an incurable habit with some people. Possi-bly it is a pleasant diversion also, but in that case the faithful must derive pleasure where others derive pain. Persons who can invite additional joys like the two record-breaking defeats of the last five years are certainly peculiar in temperament and in stomach.

A second feature of the scheme which

arrests the attention is the personnel of the management. In the Senate there is the same old crowd, Jones, Daniel, Tillman. The committee on ways and means for the Buffalo convention consists of: Norman E. Mack, Buffalo; W. J. Bryan Nebraska: J. S. Cash, Minnesota; Adolph Niederpruem, Michigan; John F. Sho-frath, Colorado; William H. King, Utah; John E. Osborne, Wyoming; Alexander E. Troup, Connecticut; R. E. Horner, West Virginia; David De Armond, Missouri; Naber Gotlieb, Illinois; Samuel Wetherell, New Jersey; John J. Lentz,

Ohio; Tem L. Johnson, Ohio.

A few of these men have a National reputation which they were better withut, others have no National reputation at all. The names of the entire manage-ment, including that of our Altgeld, are

Finally as to the platform. It was tried last year and was a lugubrious fallure. Nobody believes that the trust question is to be settled by politicians. They are not big enough for the job. It will work itself out solely through the play of industrial forces, wholly regardless of the pow-wows and the control of the pow-wows and the control of the c dustrial forces, wholly regardless of the pow-wows and the declamation of campaign orators.

#### Mrs. Nation's Husband. Boston Herald.

We raised the question some days

as to whether Mrs. Nation was a sane woman. The testimony of her husband, which the Herald printed yesterday. seems to confirm the opinion we then expressed on that subject. It appears that this husband has from the first opposed her doings. The effect of his remonstrance in the beginning was, he said, that "she gave me a piece of her mind, and I got even with her." He did not get much more, however, for she continued to on the rampage. This old man of 70 was powerless to control her. She insulted him by saying that she feared he dle of drink-or she would have been open to this reproach had she been responsible. The mania was thus sponsible. The mania was thus demonstrated to be on her. Nor this alone. "She will fast for days," he says, "until I have to make her eat or let her die." The old man's position is pathetic, and there is pathes in his saying, "I think aer head is being turned by all this notoriett." I have heen following her around." ety." I have been following her around." he adds, "and her rampages have cost me close on to \$300." The manner in which Kansas tolerates this raving wom an is simply unaccountable at the Eas neutrality, integrity and protection are Her husband is right in thinking that she guaranteed by Great Britain under a will not be tolerated in this section of treaty signed by that great power at the time Beigium was set free from Holland. appropriate place for her,

#### McKinley and Jefferson. Cincinnati Commercial Tribune,

President McKinley is quite as safe a depositary of governmental and adminintrative authority as was Jefferson or Monroe, If it then was no imperialism, no absolutism in investing those Presidents with supreme military, civil judicial control of Louisiana and Florida, there can be none in giving like "Nobody rather than Addicks!" A common ground of agreement between the is, in every way, as cautious, conservative does not conspicuously obtrude it-Jefferson or Mr. Monroe,

### NOTE AND COMMENT

Kansas would be glad to go back to the days of drouth and cyclones.

That prize fight wouldn't have attracted

nuch attention anyway now. Kansas has

The chances are that Lieutenant-Genrai Miles will be snubbed as was the Major General of that name.

> We report with regret We have just met DeWet. Kitchener

Of course Mrs. Nation can not be expected to do anything really great till James Creelman arrives on the scene.

Perhaps when Cuba gets her independice Rublin and Jeffries can arrange to hold their friendly glov contsts in Havana.

Lord Kitchener has been given a financial adviser. Why doesn't it occur to Congress to do as much for Colonel

St. Louis will probably take that \$5,-000,000 appropriated for her fair and go into court and get Chicago's drainage canal enjoined,

The life and death of Colic P. Hunting-

ton teaches us how thankful we should be that we do not have to pay a \$700,000 inheritance tax. As Uncle Sam is going to select a new

site for a legation in Pekin, it might be

worth while to suggest that he locate it in Hong Kong. The following letter, written by John G. Whittier, to his friend, Elizur Wright, from New York City, shows that the

poet was a man of considerable humor; 3d Story, 8th 2d Mo., 1837. Friend Wright-I thank thee for thy favor, and would cheerfully grant thy request, but I am at present engaged in vertain scientific exnts, and trying to solve certain difficult

problems as for example the following:

1. What amount of coal, without fire, will warm a room 12 by 13 feet? 2. If ideas are things, as Bishop Berkeley upposes, what is the reason that the idea of ifre will not be a good substitute for the reality? Thine, etc.

In view of the great public service, the broad patriotism, and the beautiful traits of character which adorned the life of the late William L. Wilson, his friends throughout the Union have determined to erect to his memory a memorial worthy of his life and character. When Mr. Wilson was elected president of Washington and Lee University, in the year 1897, he found that there was no chair of economics in the University, and upon examination found that there was no such distinct chair in any Southern university. His public life had shown him the importance of inculcating in the minds of the young men of the country sound finan. cial and economical views. So impressed was he with this thought that out of his own meager salary he established and largely supported a chair of economics, the funds of the university not permitting of such expenditure. His friends have therefore concluded that no more fitting and enduring monument can be erected to his memory than the endowment of the chair of economics which he himself established, and for several years maintained, in the university, to be known as the William L. Wilson Chair of Economics; and that the memory may be worthy of the man in whose honor it is erected, and that the services of the highest scholarship may be secured in carrying out this purpose, they have been impressed with the propriety and importance of raising at least \$100,000 for this purpose. A committee has been selected to take charge of and prosecute the work consisting of the following named perons: Grover Cleveland, chairman, Abram S. Hewitt, George Foster Peabody, Isldor Straus, Robert Fulton Cutting, John G. Carlisle, James C. Carter, Oswald Garson Villard, Horace White, Herbert Welsh, Between \$15,000 and \$20,000 has already been subscribed to this fund. Those interested in the project or who may desire further information concerning it are invited to correspond with Herbert Welsh, secretary and treasurer, 1306

### Arch street, Philadelphia, PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Discouraging.-He-I think I shall write a book on "Society as I have Found It." She-How is that? "Not at home?"-Indianapolis Press. An Awful Condition.-Mrs. Goodfriend-Are

you hungry? Frozen Stiff-Hungry! Heavens num! I'm so hungry dat I could eat health food!-Puck. A Good Cook,-"Is your wife a good cook "hristle?" "You bet. So good that she never

neists on my eating what she has cooked."---Her Reply .- "Don't you often wish you were a man, Miss Bellefield?' asked young Mr. Fitzgoslin. "Why, no, of course not, Mr. Fitzgoslin," replied the girl. "Do you?"—

have the best man that ever lived.-Boston Transcript.

A local band was one day playing at Dunfermitie, when an old weaver came up and asked the bandmaster what that was they were playing. "That is 'The Death of Nelson,' " solemnly replied the bandmaster. man." remarked the weaver, "ye has gien him

an awfu' death."-Tit-Bits. Wanted-A Law Bargain-Counter. - "First you must frame a constitution and by-laws," advised the matron, who had been asked how to start the Young Ladier Progressive Shakescare Club. "Oh, yes," chirruped the commit-re, "we have a nice frame for the constitu-ion, but where shall we buy laws?"—Newark

Dully Advertiser. She Congratulated Herself.—Mrs Cliff—I see that a fashionable woman's club in the East has created some excitement by blackballing a prominent lady who was proposed as a member. Mrs. Cragg-What was the objection to her? Mrs. Cliff-It is said that she was some and disagreeably popular with derner sex. Mrs. Cragg-Dear me, how glad I am that I came into our club as a charter member!-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

# Old Times and New.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution. 'No times like the old times!"-we sing it times had day; night an' day; times-by the grace o' God-are

But the new times—by the grace o' God—are happy on the way! There's still the same bright sunshine—the stars are bright above. And all the world is blossoming with illies white of Love!

"No times like the old times!"-that's jest the way we ring! But don't we reap in harvest fields the promise of the Spring? Are not the rivers rippling the sums glad way

to sea. While the winds that wave the branches blow blossoms far and free? "No times like the old times!" but these are etill the times

When Love weaves all earth's roses in the music of glad rhymes! And all the birds are singing in the splender of the light;

And all the bells are ringing, and all the world