### Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon as second-class matter.

The Oregonian.

TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms.....166 | Business Office....967 REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail (postage prepaid), in Advance-Daily, with Sunday, per month. \$ 85 Daily, Sunday excepted, per year 7 560 Daily, with Sunday, per year 9 06 Sunday, per year 2 09 Sunday, per year 1 500 The Weekly, 3 months. 50

To City Subscribers-Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted 15c Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included 20c POSTAGE RATES.

United States, Canada and Mexico: 16 to 32-page paper...... Foreign rates double.

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Puget Sound Bureau-Captain A. Thompson, office at 1111 Pacific avenue, Tacoma. Box 855, Tacoma Postoffice.

Enstern Business Office-47, 48, 49 and 59 chicago; the S. C. Beckwith specia agency, Eastern representative.

For sale in San Francisco by J. K. Cooper. 746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Gold-smith Bros., 236 Sutter street; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street; Foster & Oreur, Ferry

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TODAY'S WEATHER. -- Rain; brick and

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, FEB. 23.

On this last day of the Legislative session The Oregonian feels it to be its duty to make a final appeal. Election of Senator is not everything; the state has other functions; yet at this time we are so in need of influence and working power at Washington that the Legislature cannot afford to adjourn without the election of a Senator.

Of 63 Republican members, 34, a decided majority, are voting for Mr. Corbett. Thirty-two of these, last Monday. drew up and deliberately adopted a preamble and resolution declaring their purpose, as a majority, to adhere to Mr. Corbett and vote for no other person. These 22 have since been foined by two others, who thus also have expressed acquiescence in the declaraon. The Oregonian reprints this decration, conspicuously, on its first

from their agreement with each other support Mr. Corbett to the end, and oir pledge of honor to each other to so, the members constituting the however, they have been holding out invitation to the minority to enter a party caucus and settle the matter in that way; if that way were deemed preferable. Thus far, however, this invitation has not been accepted.

It is not to be supposed that the the declaration which we reprint today will or can abandon that position. They are men of judgment, prudence and honor, men of purpose and integrity, who consider well their statements and weigh their words. Such statement as prices by "corners," trusts or comthey have put forth cannot be withdrawn. We dwell upon this as a re minder to the minority members, that they cannot expect it.

There remains the intrigue with the trying to work it up. It is a scheme ward proceedings in politics as in other against it. There are Republicans who of parties that parties be maintained on party lines. It is injurious always fins between them. In such proceedngs party principles and purposes are always lost. It is only barter or bargain among individuals, for spoils; and it is always disliked and condemned, by the high-minded men of every party.

Now since the Republican majority who have made their declaration canprinciple making division in the party as sometimes heretofore, when neither would recede, it remains only to say that the majority cannot reasonably There is no room for such a division in a party except upon the greatest and questions of the time Mr. Corbett's position is satisfactory to all Republicans. The present contention is that of personal feeling, or contention for personal advantage. It cannot be improper to ial Navy, will be in charge. The cruise suggest that a limit ought to be set upon such motives. In all our political action there ought to be reasonable regard for the opinions and rights of others. It is not unreasonable, unless some vessel's sides are fifteen times as strong great principle is at stake which cannot possibly be compromised, to expect the party minority to acquiesce in the the Jeannette, then thought to be perdecision of the party majority. This is Washington call for the election of a Senator. Mr. Corbett is able to represent the state well. A decided majority of the Republican members have declared for him, in terms which preclude recession on their part. Should there be no election, no proclamation from any quarter will be necessary to fix the responsibility. It will fix itself.

Circumstances surrounding the pass age of the Portland charter mean the perfection of an arrangement by which he police and fire departments of Port- expeditions or any one of them will be stories now related, must be borne by

land are turned over to the Democrats unsuccessful in the great quest in which in return for votes to elect John H. Mitchell to the Senate. How successful the deal will be today's balloting will disclose.

## ·CALIFORNIA'S PRUNE TRUST.

The prunegrowers' "combine" of Calfornia is the latest illustration of the difficulty of "cornering" any commodity of which there is a general production, and which to a considerable extent can be replaced by a substitute. It is now well past the prune marketing season, and the bloom will soon be on the trees for another crop, and yet this organization has remaining on hand from last year 50,000,000 pounds of prunes. The method of procedure of the California prune trust was similar on some lines up a large portion of the output of the state, and fixed a price at which it must be sold. The possible rebellion than was warranted by the law of supply and demand was overlooked by the points in the "cinch" which came to light early in the proceedings.

latter were willing to take the market regulated by supply and demand, and they steadily unloaded their crop at by the trust. They were, of course, otherwise would prevail, by the withholding from the market of the big ington, California and New York growers two years ago. When one of two tradesmen in the same line of business closes his shop, the proceeding is beneficial to the one left alone in the field: but the profits of the retiring man cease from his withdrawal from business, and the man remaining profits in a greater degree than before

The harm done by the California prune combine did not end with leaving an immense stock of prunes to be sold cents per pound on foreign prunes on that ancient pretense that the pauper labor of Europe could produce prunes the prune-eater of this country was in their own hands, and must pay any price that was demanded. The conby the combine. He was encouraged in this change by an army of salesmen and distributers who had been left on the outside by the trust, and the result is a decided shrinkage in the demand for consumption. The pauper labor of it enabled the prunegrowers to market though they considered it a vital necessity that a duty of 2 cents per pound must be levied to enable them to raise prunes in competition with the forcombine prices for prunes, and is apexports of that fruit since the reign of

large as they were a year ago. We can sell prunes to Europe, if we enced middlemen and distributers who can increase the demand and widen the market for products are much more beneficial to growers than the schemers

SEEKERS AFTER THE NORTH POLE tion as witnessed in the attempt to reach the north pole has not received Democrats. There has been much even temporary check through the fall- 1791, the nucleus of a new political traffic in it, yet it has met difficulties ures, hardships and fatalities that at every step, owing to repugnance of marked its efforts during the closing Republicans on the one side and of years of the nineteenth century. From Democrats on the other to second the Sir John Franklin, whose fate was for trality between France and Great Britefforts of the leaders who have been years shrouded in the white silence of the far North, to that of Andree, perfrom which men who like straightfor- haps the most hopelessly adventurous of powers expressly delegated to Conman who ever set his course poleward. affairs recoil. Democratic members to all who have entered the forbidden their honor be it said, have stood out realm of King Cold have either perished in useless quest or returned to hitherto have acted with the minority, repeat tales of suffering and disappointwho will do likewise. It is necessary to ment and relatively useless search the welfare of the country as well as Notwithstanding this record each succeeding year has witnessed the departure of one expedition or more to when they mix public affairs up in bar- the north, and the initial year of the ton. It is clear from these facis that if new century finds at least four in process of preparation, anxious to depart. The United States expedition will be equipped under the direction of Evelyn D. Baldwin, of the Weather Bureau, who is now in Europe consulting with other scientists and inspecting ships, The funds for this expedition will be furnished by William Zeigler, a New not recede, and since there is no vital York millionaire, with the lavish hand the gallery of Democratic saints, for that characterized the equipment of the ill-fated Jeannette by James Gordon Bennett. Much has been learned since the sailing of the Jeannette of what a be expected to yield, while it is every ship should not be if she would outride way fair to expect the minority to do so. the ice pack, but relatively little as to what she should be in order to insure the accomplishment of this perilous feat gravest questions, none of which now in safety; and known errors will be is presented. On all the important avoided, whether to encounter those yet undeveloped can only be determined

by experiment. Of the Russian expedition, Vice-Admiral Makaroff, of the Russian Imperwill be undertaken with the famous ice-crusher, Ermark, which has already proved its ability to break through solid ice fourteen feet in thickness, This as those of the average commercial steel ship, and make the equipment of fect, seem like that of a toy vessel present case. Oregon's needs at made to ride a Summer sea. The Canadian expedition will be in charge of Captain Bernice, who is fitting out his vessel, the Scottish King, in England, after the most approved ice-ship mod-German expedition will be undertaken, the plans of which have not yet been the Duke of Abruzzi are said to have agreed to make the trip together, though whether they will start the pres-

ent year is not known. Of course, no one can say that these

so many lives and so vast a sum of charge will be full of hope and determination. It cannot be said that the expeditions that have preceded them as is only possible to experience has been made in the navigation of Northern waters, and in securing a degree of comfort and safety to men who pursue the behests of science in the frozen zone.

### ANACHRONISM OF MRS. NATION.

The acts of Mrs. Nation and of thos ossessed of her frenzy have received throughout the country universal censure of her travesty upon law and orto that of the late but not lamented der. Antipathy to her methods is widehop trust of Oregon. The growers tied spread and genuine, and cannot be mistaken

Abhorrence of mob violence seems

to be instinctive with the sober element of the consumer against a higher price of citizens. But this has not long been the political habit. In England, respect for law and order is deeper set trust, and this was one of the weak than in America. Since the anarchy which preceded Henry VII, this political sentiment has been developing. Another factor which was perhaps But up to a very recent date the cusnore responsible than anything else for | tom was to resist, by violence if necesleaving the trust and its 50,000,000 sary, legislation or aught else which pounds of prunes "up in the air" was abridged privileges of any class of peothe persistent selling of independent ple. We say privileges because democgrowers outside of the combine. These racy and liberty are modern conceptions. This resistance was first diprice, which in the long run is always rected against the crown, and it extended over so long a period that it was the recognized method of gaining prices a fraction under those demanded | redress. It must be understood, however, that outbreaks were not regarded aided in securing higher prices than lawless, for they invoked the law. The evolution of the Cabinet solved the difficulty between the nation and the quantity of prunes in the hands of the crown. Then there was further strugtrust. In the same manner the hop gle between the nation and the governtrust of Oregon helped out the Wash- ment until modern reforms were consummated.

The conspicuous fact to be noted is law, they gained their rights by lawlessness, or rather by violence. In America this aptitude of resistance did not have the exercise it had in England. But in 1775 it came into play and made use of illegal methods. The acts George III, the Boston tea party, the battle of Lexington, were violations of for a song to distillers or thrown on law and order. It must be remembered the market for anything they could that independence was not thought of command. Having secured a duty of 2 until later. Up to the recent supremacy of courts in America and of the Cabinet in England, the habit of the people was to take the law into their so much cheaper than the high-born own hands. But they did it for politi-American, they seemed to think that | cal, not fanatical, purposes. The very essential difference between Mrs. Nation's disturbance and the outbreaks mentioned above must be kept in mind sumer disagreed with the combine, and in making the analogy. It is probaturned to peaches, apples and other ble that respect for law and order is dried fruits that had been overlooked not so much instinctive as objective.

pledged yesterday at Democratic banquets "as the foremost exponent in his time of good, sound Democratic doc-The truth is that Washington trine." Europe was not so "pauperish" but that dreaded Jefferson and trusted Hamilton. Washington had not been more 1100 carloads of their fruit abroad, al- than a year in office when a contest began over the powers of Congress, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina denounced the assumption of state debts by the Federal Gov eigner. The latter, however, objects to ernment as unconstitutional, and the people of Western Pennsylvania reparently eating his own product, for the | belled against the whisky tax. The tax on carriages was denounced as direct, the combine are less than one-fifth as and the right of Congress to charter a National bank was disputed by Jefferson. Hamilton approved of the sell them cheaply enough, but not oth- bank, the excise act, of all these measerwise. The California prune trust and ures, as covered by what he called the members constituting a majority of all the Oregon hop trust have pretty ef- express, the implied and the resultant the Republicans, who have put forth fectually demonstrated that experi- powers of Congress, while Jefferson disapproved of the bank and recognized only those powers expressly granted to Congress and those absolutely necessary to carry out the powers expressly who attempt an unnatural forcing of given. Hamilton won Washington to his views, but the opposition that began then between the schools of constitutional construction, headed respectively by Hamilton and Jefferson, continue The spirit of adventure and explora- many years after the death of the great principals to the controversy. When Congress adjourned March 3, party existed, whereof Jefferson and Madison were to be the leaders. When Washington, in 1793, declared for neuain, the opposition denounced his action as unconstitutional, as usurpation gress. Jefferson really inspired this opposition, and Hamilton defended Washington against Madison. The ratification of the Jay treaty produced another storm, the House claiming the right to share in the making of treatles and refusing to vote money to put it in force. Washington was defended in this instance by Marshall and Hamilagreement with Jefferson is the test. Washington clearly was not a Democrat in his day; he was with Hamilton and Marshall, not with Jefferson. Jefferson finally stepped down and out of Washington's Cabinet, and to the day of Washington's death was the leader of opposition to his views. Washington's picture does not fairly belong in Washington always stood with Marshall and Hamilton, not with Jefferson, in all of his political views,

> Another name has been added to the long list of marine disasters on the treacherous rocks around the entrance to the Golden Gate. Responsibility for this latest horror cannot be fixed until official investigation brings to light circumstances which may be overlooked in the excitement attendant on the wild scramble for life yesterday morning. The story, as told by the telegraph, however, would indicate that the greater part of the blame rests with the dead captain, who paid the penalty for a brief lapse of vigilance with his life. A long and successful career as master of the fine ship with which he went down had engrafted upon his nature a contempt for the perils of the Restless and chafing under the disappointment of coming in with his ship over two days late, Captain Ward took chances which proved his undoing. A careless and even foolhardy effort to save a little time cost scores of lives and a fine ship. The story of the loss els. Besides these, it is known that a of the City of Rio Janeiro in its main points does not differ from that of scores of others. The name of the ship, made public, while Dr. Nansen and the local settings and the victims are new, but, aside from this, it is the same old story that has been told at intervals all too frequent ever since man has gone down to the sea in ships. If the blame, as it appears from the

be softened by the heroic manner in money have been sacrificed. Each will which he went down with his ship. start well equipped, and the men in Man is but mortal, and the mistakes of mortals from the beginning of time have caused needless loss of innocent lives. Seldom, however, has there been such have utterly failed, since progress such a side light of pathos thrown on a dark picture of death as in this case, where the apparently guilty one paid for his first and last error of judgment with a voluntary surrender of his own life,

> "Maternal duty" presents a wide field for discussion. Among the elements that the topic brings out are found self-righteousness, that with tractable children at the knee vaunts its power to bring up wise men and virtuous women by simply staying at home and looking after its affairs; arrogance that is never tired of arraigning the mother whose sons and daughters go wrong as faithless custodians of a sacred trust, and humility which, while re joicing in the hope that painstaking endeavor may produce honorable, upright men, and noble, self-sacrificing women, yet looks abroad and trembles at the possibility of failure.

Let him not boast who puts his armor on, As he who puts it off—the buttle done. It ill becomes a mother with children at her knee, whose every want she has thus far been able to meet, and every petty waywardness to restrain, to gird at the heartbroken mother farther along in life who mourns in her children a waywardness that she cannot that are the result of an environment the temptations of which she dimly comprehends. Not the mother alone, but the parents, are responsible for the training of children, and to this end, fully conscious of the gravity of the self-imposed duty, the efforts of responsible fathers and mothers tend.

The statement that the Sioux Indians are seriously contemplating an uprising sounds like ancient history. While that, although the English exalted the a band of Indians with a grievance, real or imaginary, may go on a raid like a concerted uprising of a tribe or Chignik Bay and Nushagak. In his opin tribes with a view to recover, for lazy occupation and use as hunting-grounds, lands that have been occupied and, to committed against the soldiery of a greater or less extent, cultivated by this fact, but the more rather, should justice in a treaty sense be observed. It is high time for the rigid enforceor the chief of any other tribe to de-clare hostilities for any cause under years, in the Alaskan salmon fisheries. present conditions and circumstances is but the folly of unreason, which finds a parallel from time to time in the 'die in the last ditch" declaration of white men in the face of a superior force, to encounter which in battle means certain defeat and capitulation

It appears that there are reasons, and in the estimation of Speaker Henderson weighty and conclusive ones, why the Indian War Veterans' pension bill should not receive the recognition. of Congress at this time. These reasons may be condensed in the words, "There are others." With no less than eleven similar bills strongly urged, action upon the Oregon veterans' bill would open the door to a flood of service pension bills. Whatever feeling of disappointment may result from the attitude of Speaker Henderson toward this measure, it may be well to remember that he holds a position of vast the ex impartial treatment of all similar measures. No doubt the local representatives of this bill now in Washington, who have bitterly censured our delegation in Congress for the failure from year to year to secure its passage, will return to their homes somewhat wiser from their futile attempt to force their claim through Congress

Frederic Harrison, the distinguished Englishman who delivered the address Washington before the Union League Club, of Chicago, last evening, is the leading apostle of positivism in England, and he has long been prominent as a jurist, essayist and philosophical writer. He was a member of the Royal Commission of Trades Unions from 1867 to 1869, secretary of the Royal Commission for Digesting the Law in 1869-70, professor of jurisprudence and international law to the Inns of Court from 1877 to 1889, and a member of the London County Council from 1889 to 1892. Washington has commanded the public eulogium of all great Englishmen, including Fox, Burke, Wellington, Byron, Brougham, Macaulay, Green and Gladstone.

The total collections in the State Land Department at Salem during the years 1894 and 1895 amounted to \$99,-689 13. Perhaps under all the circumstances surrounding the transaction of public business at that time the people should feel thankful that nearly twothirds of this considerable sum passed into the state treasury. So simple were the expedients by which \$30,949 73 was abstracted from the sums paid to the clerk of the board, it seems truly wonderful that, with the peculative talent there harbored by official carelessness, the shortage was not much greater.

The new charter with which Multno mah legislators are fretting the placidness of their self-sufficiency seems too great for the superlative measure of their pre-eminent statesmanship. other words, the job is bigger than their egotism, despite their self-consciousness.

The Oregon Legislature knows full well what it means to the state to be without complete and able representation at Washington. The Legislature has a grand opportunity to serve the great interests of the state by laying aside little difficulties

What was the Hon, Phil Metschan doing in 1895 that the looting of the chool fund of the state escaped his attention as treasurer of the Land Board?

Waldersee is about to send out another punitive expedition. He must be running short of loot,

The orphan bill is framed not alone to relieve orphans, but to make orphans.

The Democrats furnished the votes. They are entitled to the usufruct.

the dead captain, public censure will PROTECTION FOR ALASKA SALMON MANNERS OF AMERICANS IN EUROPE

New York Sun, This country leads the world in the value of its fisheries, and we sell abroad about \$6,000,000 worth of fish, although this sum, in 1899, was only one-half of 1 per cent of our total export. We should have practically no exports of fish if it not for our canned salmon, our oys ters, and a small part of the Maine her-ring catch which is packed in oil and sold in Latin-American countries. It is now certain that if the wholesale destruction of salmon continues, under the law-less and wasteful methods of fishing followed in many of the Pacific Coast rivers, our fisheries export will almost wholly disappear, and salmon will also disappear from our home markets. The salmon pack of this country and

Canada first passed a million cases a year in 1882. Since then, the pack has almost continuously increased. It amounted, in 189, to 3,123,000 cases. The older fisheries, however, have been largely depleted. The Columbia River pack of 1899 was only about one-half that of 1895; the Sacramento River industry has been almos extinguished; the British Columbia pack was reduced from 1,000,000 cases in 1897 to 700,000 in 1899. The Puget Sound industry, not largely developed till recent years, has been steadily growing and amounted to nearly a million cases in 1899; but it is the great development of the Alaskan fisheries since 1887 that has done most to swell the annual product. Alaska has be-come the largest center of salmon fishing and canneries. Its pack is worth about \$5,000,000 a year, fully two-thirds as much as the entire product of all the Wash-ington, Oregon and California rivers. But the end of this great Alaskan industry is said to be in sight unless there is a control, and deplores habits in her sons | radical change in the methods now pur-The report of Captain Charles P. El-

liott, U. S. A., retired, on the Salmon Fishing Grounds and Canneries of Alaska, recently published in Washington, says that the Government regulations for the protection of salmon are openly viovernment regulations for lated. At one place on the Nushagak River 700,000 fish had been wantonly destroyed, for it was impossible, after they were killed, to ship or can them before spoiling. Seines were drawn directly across the mouths of rivers in such a fish could escape them, The was illegal fishing at every station he visited, the most wanton destruction of salmon occurred at Cook Inlet, Prince and possibly kill a few people, anything | William Sound, Algonak, Kadlak Island, stroved within 10 years unless stringent Officers with full power to arrest should white men, is absurd. The days of neries. For every fish taken the packers devastating border warfare with a should be required to turn out from pricountry. The heel of civilization, meta-phorically speaking, is upon the neck of savagery. Not the less because of this fact but the rowe rather should mended.

In our dealings with the Indians that survive, as weak representatives of a nindustry that may be made permanent successful if wise management supplants the flagrant violation of law

#### Antiquity of the Vices. Chicago Tribune,

The letters and inscriptions of Ham-murabl, a King of the Babylonian dynasty, dating back to 2200 B. C., which have been translated, throw most in teresting light not only upon the antiquity of vices of a financial kind, but also up manner in which they were punishe in those faraway days. In one of these letters Hammurabi notifies his correspondent that a case of bribery has been reported him, and that the man who of fered the bribe, the man who took the bribe and a witness to the transaction are in Babylon. The officer is further noti-fied to apprehend all these men, as well as to "set a seal upon the money or upon whatsoever was offered as the bribe, and cause it" and all the parties to be brought before him for summary punishment. The cutcome of the case is not reported, but as Hammurabl, the Amraphel of Genesis, was absolute in power, it is not unlikely that two Babylonians lost their heads as a salutary warning to others.

The second letter bears upon the quesresponsibility, the duties of which re- days. A serf had informed the King that following comparison: claim to certain lands which belonged to him, and had appropriated his crops. The King, after looking into the matter, found that the usurer held a mortgage upon only small part of the serf's acres, dered that his pledge should be returned to him, and that the usurer should be brought to him for punishment, the regis-try of title being held sufficient to defeat a usurious claim-a feature of land laws which, curiously enough, is now advocated n England.

These two letters, over 4000 years old, show not only the antiquity of the vices of greed, but also the excellent manner in which justice was administered sometimes in the early days of the race. In the bribery case the briber was held as equally gullty with the bribed. In the usury case the Babylonian Shylock lost not only his interest but his principal, and was punished besides. In the bribery matter the King was determined not to touch the hush money, 400 ounces of gold, so he ordered his officials to return it to the briber, after deducting 298 ounces for legal expenses and 2 ounces for fees to the servants, which shows that Hammurabi was erafty as well as just. Justice, after all, has not made much advance in the last a centuries; on the other hand, its administrators today might learn a useful lesson from the study of the Hammurabi tablets.

What Queen's Fortune Amounts To. New York World. The following is an accurate estimate of

the fortune Queen Victoria will leave to be divided among her heirs: be divided among her heirs:

Three hundred thousand dollars privy purse or pocket money yearly. Haif saved. Compounded at 4 per cent for 63 years, amounts to about. ... \$

Net revenues of Duchy of Lancaster, which have averaged \$300,000 a year for the past 63 years.

Private fortune of Prince Consort, amounting to \$2,300,000, left the Queen in 1801. This was all invested in land in South Kensington, then practically a waste, now one of the most fushionable residential sections of London, and worth about Osborne House and Baimeral, her pri-

about before House and Baimeral, her pribeforme House and Baimeral, her private estates, with their furnishings, paintings and articles of
value, worth about
Bequest of \$2,500,000 left her 50
years ago by John Camden Nield,
now increased to about
Estate in Coburg and a villa in
Baden worth about
3ifts at diamond jubilee
fewels, etc. Real estate in this country ......

Total ......\$40,000,000 Questions About Lincoln. Milwaukee Sentinel.

When Senator Quaries speaks of Lin-coin's surprise at finding himself superior in mental power to the great men at Washington, whom he had long looked up to, he touched upon one of the moments in Lincoln's career about which it would be particularly interesting to have a full record of Lincoln's own thoughts. Indeed, among the many merits of the Sen. ator's address, insight, knowledge, good English, the most signal is perhaps just his power to suggest questions, to re-awaken the interest of his hearers in a character which no one has ever perfectly understood.

# Imperfect Civilization.

"Would you?" asked the grocery loaf-er, "call Carrie Nation a civilized Na-tion?"

"Not entirely," said the Cornfed Philosopher in reply. "She resembles the great nations in claiming to carry on the work of the Lord, but she do

NOTE AND COMMENT

and came out on the other side."

have around when needed.

attle to stamp out smallpox.

s he has not had to do it.

Mark Hanna.

ing their history.

mock applause.

"Did the charter get through?" "Yes,

We suppose there is no law against

lose shaves on Sunday outside of bur-

Cuba is expected to declare the United

States entirely unnecessary, except to

It is nine years until the next census,

that there is no pressing need for Se-

Bryan has not announced lately that he

s not a candidate for Senator. The fact

Roosevelt says all the hunting tales

about him are lies. That is pretty hard

If John Marshall is within hearing he

nust be wondering how so many editors

Homer Davenport accepted an invitation

to address the Oregon Senate the other

day. The courtesy was no reflection on

From the Spanish armada down to the

present is a far cry, but the upheaval in

If the Indian war veterans who went to

Washington got no pensions for their

pains, they got at least a good time for

It would be a transcendent courtesy if

Clatsop County would buy the fishwheels

which are about to be outlawed in its

favor, since it is going to have the salmon

industry all to itself. Such a token would

Kipling has found time to administer

ome of his sharp pen pricks to the anti-

quated railroad accommodations of Great

Britain, and he winds up by suggesting

that all those who have a grievance

against the railroad management should

write to each director personally and keep

on writing till the directors became dis-

tracted. Next he proposes that blilboards

be erected by the side of the tracks and

covered with sarcastic placards in large

letters, and, finally, that when by acci-

denr a train arrives on time the public

should overwhelm the company with

"Cheap opera-glasses are an abomina-

tion," said an eye specialist the other day.

There is no doubt about this. I have

made a special study of the matter. Lots

of eyes are nearly ruined by them. I find

this particularly true of young girls who

go a great deal to the theater and who

seem to think they must have opera-

glasses. To their way of thinking an

opera-glass is an opera-glass, and that's

all there is to it. So they buy cheap ones,

and then wonder why their eyes are giv-

ing them so much trouble, and why they

have such headaches. Unless the very

best lenses are used, I should advise

everybody to taboo opera-glasses. The

farther from the stage one is the better

and more perfect the glasses should be

Exactly the reverse of this is actually

the case, for the people who sit in the

rear seats or in the balcony are usually

"When Washington was proceeding

from Mount Vernon to New York, in

1789, to be inaugurated as the first Presi-

dent of the United States," recalled a Bas-

ton man the other day, "his passing

through the several cities en route was

made the occasion for magnificent demon-

strations, the most notable of which was

at Philadelphia. An early historian tells

us that General Arthur St. Clair headed

the local notable who went out from Phil-

adelphia to meet and receive the Presi-

dent-elect: that the city was filled with

people, and that triumphal arches had

been erected over many of the streets.

While passing bareheaded beneath one of

historian tells us, Washington was re-

quested to stop. He did so, and a young

woman placed on his brow the laurel wreath of victory.' Just imagine some

one stopping the inaugural procession

next 4th of March and placing a 'laurel

wreath of victory' on the brow of Presi-

dent McKinley. From all over the coun-

try would go up the cry that an Emperor

was being crowned. Even if McKinley

should do as Caesar did on the Lupercal

and push the crown away, the 'antis'

could not be made believe McKinley did

not frown, as Caesar did, because the

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Theodore-He went so far as to call me a

uppy! Harriet-And at your age! The idea!

A Bargain.-"Yes, Flora married a titled

oreigner; for all she isn't so very rich. He is

the last of his race." "Oh, well, remnants always come cheap, you know."-Philadelphia

Hopeless.-"My volume of poems is filled

with typographical errors!" cried the post.

populace cheered the act."

-Hoston Transcript.

Evening Bulletin.

the ones who have the poorest glasses."

be a sign of altruism unmistakable

their trip and for that \$2000.

Spain shows that its people are review-

knew more about the Constitution than

on the Colonel's strenuous reputation.

New York Times A contributor to The Baltimore Sun makes, from what seems to have been personal observation, the statement that the bold, aggressive, bragging Americans, intensely proud of themselves and their country, who were once the most noticeable, if not the most numerous, representatives of the United States among the foreigners residing in or traveling through Europe, are now very rarely to be encountered there, their places having been taken by Americans of an entirely different sort. A spirit of humility, due, the writer thinks, chiefly to novels in which our own authors pic-tured with cruel fidelity the ignorant. noisy, and vulgar American tourist, now finds frequent illustration. Occasionall a tired business man or a homesic young Westerner flaps his wings and crows for the flag, but the typical American abroad makes as little noise as possible and takes frequent opportunity to condemn, excuse or ridicule his country its inhabitants, and its institutions. And men are not the only or the worst sin-ners in this respect. "The attitude of the vulgar American women abroad," says the writer, "is that of servile imitation of Continental manners and customs

that of the cultivated American one of timid reaching out and apology. A woman who has lived here all her life, owes per position, her fortune, her very pacity to travel to her native land, tell you to avoid a certain hotel lest you meet your fellow-country men and women, and 'so like an American' is their fa-vorite phrase of depreciation." In other words, the pendulum has swung from one extreme to the other. And the result is described as a decrease, not an increase, of respect for Americans on the part of Europeans. They laughed at the old-time bragging, but they believed in a good deal of it. The siurs of America by Amerteans they accept as necessarily well founded and probably inaccurate only in being too mild. The exiled novelists uld instantly study the new type and hold it up to attention-and disgust. Then our travelers may shun both extremes and come to rest at the golden mean The combination of patriotism and selfct with modesty and manners ought not to be impossible

## The Next Electoral College.

Mllwaukee Sentinel. When the next president is elected the number of votes necessary to assure his election in the electoral college will be 229 instead of 224 as it was in the recent election. The addition of 29 representa-tives to the lower house of Congress means an addition of 29 votes to the electoral college. The change in the electoral college can be seen in the following

1	APPRICA			-
ı	vote.			vote.
1	1900.			1904.
ı	Alabama 11		Nevada 3	- 78
١	Arkansas 8	10	New Hamp 4	- 4
1	California 9	10	New Jersey 10	12
l	Colorado 4		New York 36	219
ı	Connecticut , 6		North Car 11	12
ı	Delaware 3	- 2	North Dakota 3	- 4
ŧ	Florida 4		Ohio 23	23
1			Oregon 4	4
1	Georgia 13		Penn 32	34
1	Idaho 3		Rhode Island 4	4
1	Hitnols 24			9
ı	Indiana 15		South Car 9	- 2
1	lowa 13		South Dakota 4	- 2
1	Kansas 10		Tennessee 12	12
ı	Kentucky 13		Texas 15	
ı	Louisiana 8		Utah 3	- 3
ı	Maryland 8		Vermont 4	- 4
ı	Maryland 8		Virginia 12	
ı	Mass 15	16	Washington as 4.	5
ı	Michigan 14	14	W. Va 6	- 7
	Minnesota 9	11	Wisconsin 12	13
	Mississippi . 9	10	Wyoming 3	3
	Missouri 17	18		
	Montana 3			476
	Nebraska 8	8	Totals447	
		30		44
	There are ni	ne v	rotes gained by	the
	Southern states	an	d 21 by the Nor	thern

states. According to the results of the election in 1900, 19 of these additional votes go to republican states and 10 to democdatic states, Colorado being the only northern demochatic state gains a representative. Were the next election to be contested with the same results as this year, the Republican ma-jority in the electoral college would, therefore, be increased by nine votes.

## The January Fire Loss

New York Journal of Commerce The fire loss of the United States and Canada during the mouth of January, as compiled from our records, shows a total of \$16,574,950. This is a heavy increase over the figures for the same month in 1899 and 1900, as will be seen from the

...\$10,718,000 \$11,755,300 \$16,574,050 During January there were 224 fires of a greater destructiveness than \$10,000 the arches erected for the occasion, the each. A detailed list of these losses ap-

may be	cinssed as below.
\$ 10,000 20,000 30,000 50,000 75,000 100,000 200,000	to 30,000 mm to 50,000 41 to 75,000 15 to 160,000 15 to 200,000 22
Total The p	rincipal fires during January were

these: Sheboygan, Wis., coal dock and other.\$ 200,000 Brooklyn steamers and warehouses... Cincinnati, O., theater and other..... Des Moines, Ia., department store... Baltimore, Md., show building and animals

New York City, eigar-box factory
and sik-label factory Montreal, wholesale millinery store. 280,000
Montreal Board of Trade building
and wholesale stores 2,750,000
Montreal, butter and cheese warehouses 200,000

Fire underwriters suffered severely last month, as in all important fires the prop erty was insured to practically full value With an increased fire loss and extor tionate taxation threatened the outlook for their business is still not very

#### A Model Retraction. New York Times,

counrging.

Many of our readers will no doubt remember that a few days ago we drew some conclusions unfavorable to the Rev. Dr. Ament, one of the representatives in China of the American Board of Foreign Missions, from a dispatch published in the Sun of December 24. The Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, secretary of the has written a long and interesting letter to the Tribune to vindicate his represen-tative from the imputations contained in this report of an interview with him. He quotes from a letter of Dr. Ament, written, November 13, giving an account the same transactions to which the dispatch referred, and putting an entirely different face upon them. The dispatch says that "wherever Mr. Ament went he compelled the Chinese to pay," that he had collected 300 taels for each murder, and "had assessed fines amounting to 13 times the amount of the indemnity." He was also made to say that "the soft hand of the Americans is not as good as the mailed fist of the Germans." In his own letter he says the compensation for the losses of converts obtained by him had been obtained "by appealing to the sense of justice among the villages where our people lived." The two versions of Dr. Ament's behavior, of which one is indisputably authentic, are virtually incom-patible. It seems that we have been led into doing an injustice to him by adopt-ing the less authentic in ignorance of the ore authentic. In that case we have to express our sincere regret.

# Huxley's Epitaph.

In "The Life and Letters of Huxley." recently published by his son, there is a brief passage curiously in contrast with what had been the apparent tenor and trend of his life-long teaching. It occurs in what he had chosen for his own ep-

taph.
The verses were written by his wife and they appear to voice the general human instinct that, after all, God does exist and death does not end all. The epitaph is: And if there be no meeting past the grave,

If all is darkness, slience, yet 'tis rest. He not afraid, ye waiting hearts that weep, For God still "giveth his beloved sleep."

And if an endless sleep he wills-so best.

"Yes," replied the disgusted publisher. "Even the proofreader seems to have balked at read-ing it through."—Philadelphia North Amer-

Disproved.-Parke-I know your wife didn't like it because you brought me home unex-pectedly to dinner last night. Lane.—Nonsense! Why, you hadn't been gone five minutes be-fore she remarked that she was glad it was no one else but you.-Harper's Bazar.

A Woman's Reason.-She-I bought this Chip endale chair for you, dear. He-That's very kind of you. But-er-I don't think it's Chip-pendale. She-Yes, dear, it must be. The man said it wasn't oak, and I know it isn't mahogany. So it must be Chippendale .-

One Blessing .- Mrs. Isolate (of Lonelyville, helping to extinguish fire in their cottage with the watering pot)—Hasn't the volunteer hose company come yet. Ferdinand?—Isolate (releved, working with bucket)-Yes, my dear;

Puck. That Boy Again.-Mrs. Blikins (sweetly)-Do ave another piece of cake, Cousin John ousin John-Why, really, I've already had two; but it's so good I believe I will have another. Little Johnnie (excitedly)—Ma's a winner! Ma's a winner! She sald she'd bet you'd make a pig of yourself!-Brooklyn Life.

The World's Two Questions,

g. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald. he world has two questions ever-One for the woman, one for the man and the world will have answers and never Withhold its approval or ban, And these are the questions the world asks

"How much has he won?"
And: "What has she done?" face may be fair and her bearing

May stamp her as soulful and pure; the world sees her worth without caring-If her name bear a stain 'twill endure wo quertions the world asks forever, none sparing::

"How much has he won?" And: "What has she done?"

His manhood may never be doubted, wisdom may tower and spread. wo questions there are, to be whispered or

shouted: "How much has he won?" And: "What has she done?"