Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon,

TELEPHONES. Editorial Rooms 166 | Business Office . . REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Mail (postuge prepaid), in Advance Daily, with Sunday, per month.

Daily, Sunday excepted, per year.

Daily, with Sunday, per year.

Sunday, per year.

The Weekly, per year.

The Weekly, 3 months.

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

United States, Canada and Mexico:

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invaria-bly "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscripts sent to it without solici-tation. No stamps should be inclosed for this

purpose.
Puget Sound Bureau-Captain A. Thompson office at IIII Pacific avenue, Tacoma, Box 255, Tacoma Postoffice.

Eastern Business Office-47, 48, 49 and 59
Tribune building, New York City; 460 "The
Bookery," Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special

agency, Eastern representative.
For sale in San Francisco by J. K. Cooper, 746 Market street, pear the Palace Hotel; Gold-smith Bros., 238 Sutter street; F. W. Pitts. 1008 Market street; Foster & Orear, Ferry

sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner, 259 So. Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 106 sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co.,

For sale in Omaha by H. C. Shears, 105 N. Eixteenth street, and Barkalow Bros., 1612 de in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News Co., 77 W. Second South street, For sale in New Orienns by Ernest & Co.,

On file in Washington, D. C., with A. W. nn, 500 14th N. W. For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 900-912 Seventh street.

TODAY'S WEATHER.-Cloudy and threatening, with occasional rain; southerly winds,

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

Governor Geer has saved the people of Portland from the consequences of their own acts. The political features of the charter bill were nothing more than legitimate corollaries from the verdict of June, though it is but fair to say that they were not contemplated at the time. The people were disposed to smash the Simon machine at whatever cost, and now they lift up their hands in holy horror when asked to pay the price. Governor Geer doubtless speaks the entire truth when he says that the business public of Portland have overwhelmed him with requests for this veto. It has at length dawned upon them that they have voted to throw out the best Fire Chief Portland ever had, and a Chief of Police as good as any they ever had, for a regime they could only hope might not be worse than the Napoleon Davis-Doc Robinson dictatorship we suffered under the last "reform" administration. The political aspects of the veto are perhaps best ignored. The Democrats are incensed at the failure of their hopes, and Colonel Pat Powers talks about a "gold brick" with some little reason. If the Mitchell people are secretly gratified, they cannot, of course, reveal it, and the ins are pardonably hilarious. We take it that Democrats in the next Legislature will not make another such deal as this without an indemnifying bond. Meanwhile, nobody is likely to overcome the simple but danger to street improvements, etc. the bill's passage, and the unbusinesslike nature of taking a new charter for

In the limited circle of his immediate ly deplored, for his nature was one that and in the wider circle of his acquaintances and admirers it will be regretted as the untimely close of a career of unusual promise. His lyric talent was measured by the standard of pleasure imparted, achieved success truly remarkable. His memory, however, is of ity of his character which inspired a vague feeling of reverence, as though he belonged to a different order of beings from the common mass of humanity. Among the mysteries of the human mind, which is the most mysterious of all things, nothing is more indefinable and inscrutable than this hallmark as of finer clay which Nature stamps upon some natures, as she puts the perfume in the violet or the blo upon the peach. We can understand magnified. Multiply John Smith's per- 1891 Mr. Evarts retired finally from ceptive, reflective and executive faculties by 100 and you have Napoleon or Herbert Spencer. But these rare souls whom we venerate not for what they do, but for what they are, differ from the rest not in degree, but in kind. To seek to define their quality is vain. It is not simply grace of spirit, or magnetism or conscious moral or artistic poise, or even unusual discernment. No one can attain it by any amount of desire or of effort. Heredity and environ- Ben Butler, Roscoe Conkling-men who ment are baffled to explain its namethat when they leave us, whether after to that school of great lawyers who a long life of helpful inspiration or unways past finding out.

unfavorable conditions over which this | the argument before the electoral comcity must prevail with patience and mission of 1877. determination. If the river and harbor bill passes, the channels may be mainat the disposal of the Port of Portland Commission. If it fails, there will be trouble both at the mouth of the river and between Portland and Astoria. There is no lightship off the Columbia's entrance, and the bar tug service is wofully inadequate. Despite all the promises for trans-Pacific steamship service, there are indications of the gradual substitution here of large craft by inferior ones and increased use of Puget Sound lines by Portland importers and exporters. The difficulty underlying nearly all these untoward circumstances is lack of harmonious labor for the city's good. The contest for control of the Port of Portland Commission reveals two rival interests, each | highest respect for the moral courage

The local controversy over the Port

get Sound unless it has its way. Heavy shippers here employ Puget Sound steamship lines to break the backs of Portland lines, our own transcontinental connections set us down as second fiddle to San Francisco, and it is only with extreme difficulty that a Portland Importer can be prevailed upon to patronize a Portland line of Asiatic steamers. The placidity which the glorious climate of Oregon is supposed to impart seems to have missed our commercial interests as well as our politics. This is not the way, it scarcely needs pointing out, to build up a city. Shall we get together or shall we con tinue to cut each other's throats?

There is a natural impulse to impa tience over the news that among the requests to the Geological Survey for reservoirs in arid regions not a single one has been sent in from Oregon. What has Eastern Oregon been about and what has Representative Moody been about, that while urgent solicitations supported by exhibits of facts have poured in from Washington and Ity. Idaho, nobody has had a word to say for this state? It is to be doubted, however, whether the omission will involve any actual loss. The Geological Survey may recommend reservoir sites, but it will not determine them. The selection will devolve on Congress, and there will be plenty of opportunity for making representations before any appropriations are made for the purpose. Public policy will doubtless require a good deal of irrigation expenditure in states like Wyoming and Colorado, before areas not in such urgent need and not so promising for improvement can be taken care of. To be candid, moreover, it must be admitted that Oregon's needs in the way of river and harbor work will stand as a perpetual obstacle in the way of Congressional aid for irrigation. Every dollar we get for 'the Columbia and our Coast bays will be charged up against us, and the Rocky Mountain States will seek to offset these amounts with appropriations for surveys and reservoirs. This may be taken as the explanation of Representative Tongue's unconcealed indifference to our irrigation needs, Mr. Moody has no such excuse. Coos and Benton Counties cast no votes for him or against. Therefore we hope to hear that his inattention to this matter is more apparent than real.

A CONSERVATIVE STATESMAN.

The late William M. Evarts was a

of the first rank who obtain political

honors, he was a very conservative statesman. He was of Vermont ancestry, his father being a philanthropist deeply interested in the work of foreign missions. The great lawyer inherited his father's philanthropic temper, for he was a radical anti-slavery Seward Whig in his youth, but there was nothing Puritanic in his personal temper or tastes. He loved genial company, liked a glass of wine at a good dinner, was a man of brilliant wit and humor in conversation, and a charming predicted, for it was the charming social qualities of his great political lead- law, and lawfully administered. er, Seward, joined to his great ability that lifted him so rapidly to eminence. arts that led the Seward forces at the civil commotion, disregard of law and forcible logic of the veto message. The Chicago National Convention in 1860, the taking of human life by violence. Oregonian has already pointed out the and Seward's defeat lost Evarts his Perhaps the most serious phase of States Senate. followed his colors, and it was his brilthe few months pending the one that is | liant speech in defense of Andrew Johnto be framed by the new commission son in the impeachment trial that cov-Boutwell, of Massachusetts, then one of the prosecutors on part of the House friends Guy Catlin's death will be keen- and today the venerable champion of Aguinaldo. Mr. Evarts had no sympabound them to it with hooks of steel, thy with the Republican scheme of reconstruction; he was in full sympathy with Secretary Seward, and accepted a place in President Johnson's Cabinet at a time when such a step was fatal noteworthy, if not great, and his songs, to his popular standing in the Republican party. During Grant's Administration Mr. Evarts was a conspicuous public opponent of his Louisiana policy, lasting impressiveness, not for the work | but with the election of President Hayes of his hands, but for that peculiar qual- and the withdrawal of bayonet rule from the South, Mr. Evarts, as an oldtime conservative Seward Republican, always opposed to the reconstruction policy of Stevens, Sumner & Co., was naturally summoned to the head of the new conservative Cabinet, From this time dates the re-entry of Mr. Evarts into the field of party politics. The conservative Republicans, who represented the old-time opposition to Roscoe Conkling, were strong enough to elect Mr. Evarts United States Senator in the great man-he is the ordinary man 1885. On the expiration of his term in

politicai life. The success of Mr. Evarts in political life was about equal to what might be expected of a very able, jearned and acute lawyer, who was not a magnetic orator and was utterly without the baleful talents of a political trickster or partisan demagogue. Mr. Evarts as a lawyer in politics did not belong to the school of Hamilton, Matt Carpenter, Stephen A. Douglas, Caleb Cushing. were great lawyers and intensely partiless charm. We can only vaguely hope san politicians, too. He belonged rather never sank the great jurist in the cheap timely snatched away as Catlin was, politician; men like Jeremiah S. Black, Nature will renew their kind with her | Salmon P. Chase, E. M. Stanton, Revown unsearchable psychology, if for erdy Johnson, Jacob Collamer, William nothing else to teach us that she has Pitt Fessenden, E. R. Hoar. The fame of Mr. Evarts as a lawyer is associated for all time with the impeachment trial of President Johnson, with the arbitraof Portland bill is only one of several tion of the Alabama claims, and with

As a lawyer of international fame Mr. Evarts does not leave his peer tained, despite the insufficient means behind him. As a statesman he was undoubtedly a conservative force of vast weight, for he was faithful to Seward to the last and was naturally heir to the great influence that Seward exerted to the day of his death over an important faction of the Republican party. Long after Seward's death his conservatism in the matter of reconstruction has come to be justified by the march of events, and the conservative statesmanship of Seward survived and was perpetuated at every public opportunity by Mr. Evarts. Caucus engincer and party manager he was not, but he was a learned furist, a sound and acute political thinker, and a patriotic statesman. He is worthy of the

threatening to leave Portland for Pu- with which he refused to be swept from the moorings of reason and justice by the clamor of partisan passion and prejudice from 1866 to 1877. He had to resist the appeal of his whole party, for outside of himself and Henry J. Raymond, of the New York Times, Secretary Seward had no supporters among the leading men of his old party. Mr. Evarts stood by his guns during all the storm of Johnson's term. He was a fearless critic of the reconstruction policy of Grant's Administration, and it was a just tribute to his attitude that when President Hayes resolved, on Grant's advice, to withdraw bayonet government from the South, he at once called William M. Evarts to the head of his Cabinet. The colloquial wit and humor of Mr. Evarts were perennial. Of President Haves' dry state dinners Secretary Evarts would say to Senator Edmunds: "You ought to have been there, Edmunds; why, water flowed just like champagne." Evarts was a great lawyer; a conservative statesman, whose wit was without malice and whose humor was without vulgar-

LEGISLATIVE MADNESS. Not all of the promoters of freak legislation have pushed on west of the Mississippi in the hope of exploiting their "views" through legislative channels in relatively new communities. An Indiana statesman comes to the front with a proposition to legalize "jointmashing." His name is Barlow, and he holds a seat in the Hoosler Senate, His bill provides that any number of persons not exceeding twelve may enter any premises where liquor is sold without authority of law, any gambling-room or policy shop, and smash the furniture or appurtenances of such place. Furthermore, any person who shall resist such smashers or do vioience to them shall be adjudged guilty of assault and battery.

This is one of the many examples in which prejudiced, fanatical or unthink ing people have in later years made legislation farcical and Legislatures an infliction upon the state. Not all measures proposed under the general head of farcical legislation are as pernicious as this one. Some are mildly stupid and fall by their own weight, as for example the many attempts to block business because it is held to infringe upor what is considered the established rights of those first on the ground and set in certain ways. Others are offensively and even childishly meddlesome, the attempt by the Legislature of Kanvery able lawyer, and, like all lawyers sas a few years ago to abolish corsetwearing by law being in point. The attempt in the Idaho Legislature, as noted a few days ago, to tax unmarried men of a specified age, is another example on a different line of legislative meddling in private matters. This Indiana measure is, however, distinctly pernicious, since it solemnly proposes

to legalize violence. One of the most sacred doctrines of common law is that no person shall be put in jeopardy of his life or property without due process of law. The evildoer as well as the righteous man is speaker at public banquets. Of such protected by the law until he is proven | cal bill. Osteopaths of that state must a man rapid rise in politics would be by orderly methods to be guilty, after which his punishment is prescribed by authorize irresponsible persons to deand acuteness as a political debater, stroy property is the height of legislative madness. Such methods provoke But Mr. Evarts was so devoted an retaliation, stir up a spirit of lawlessapostle of Seward that he always ness which it is the province of law to hitched his wagon to that great man's check, and, if proceeded with unrestar in victory or defeat. It was Ev- buked by civil processes, will result in

When Mr. Seward became an "Andrew and to legalize violence against prop-Johnson" Republican, Mr. Evarts still erty and as a contingent result against person, is the suggestion of a public sentiment behind it favorable to mob methods-a suggestion intensified since ered with successful ridicule George S. the introduction of the bill by the lynching and its attendant atrocities at

GROWTH OF EXPANSION IDEA. President McKinley's response to the Senate inquiry for records in the Philippine negotiations reveals some interesting matter hitherto unpublished. It shows pretty clearly the progress of the expansion idea in the Presidential mind. Judge Day was at first strongly opposed to the selzure of the whole archipelago, and sent this dispatch to the President on October 25, 1898:

I am unable to agree that we should pe nptorily demand the entire Philippine Island oup. In the spirit of our instruction, and earing in mind the often declared disinterstedness of surpose and freedom from designs conquest with which the war was under sken, we should be consistent in our demanin making peace.

Judge Day added the remark that 'only experience can determine the success of colonial expansion upon which the United States is now entering. Senator Gray, of Delaware, was of the same mind, and sent this earnest protest to Washington:

The undersigned cannot agree that it is wi The underrigned cannot agree that it is wise to take the Philippine Islands in whole or in part. To do so would be to reverse accepted continental polley of the country declared and acted upon throughout our history. Propinquity governs the case of Cuba and Porto Rico. Pelicy proposed introduces us into European politics and entangling alliances. . . . It will make necessary a payy equal to the will make necessary a navy equal to the largest of powers; a greatly increased mili-tary establishment; immense sums for fortin-cations and harbors; multiply occasions for dangerous complications with foreign nations and increase burdens of taxation.

There is no doubt whatever that the

President shared the natural repugnance of conservative Americans everywhere to Asiatic expansion, and that he required the incontrovertible evidence of events and the proved neces sity of such course before he consented to accept it. In his original instructions to the Paris Commissioners, Mr. McKiniey went no further than to say that "the United States cannot accepless than the cession in full right and sovereignty of the Island of Luzon, and that this country must also have the right of entry for vessels and merchandise belonging to citizens of the United States into such Philippine ports as should not be ceded upon the same terms that should be granted to Spaniards. It was not until the 26th of Ocober that the President sent orders to take the entire archipelago. Even after that Judge Day interposed a further protest, while Whitelaw Reid advised against taking the Sulus. Senator Davis was for taking everything without paying a cent for it, and Senator Frye wanted to include the Caroline Islands, giving Spain \$10,000,000 for both groups. This was on the 11th of November, and the President's reply which finally settled the question, was

as follows: of the whole of the Philippines, and, if necesto pay Spain \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

and if you can get the cession of a naval and telegraph station in the Carolines, and the several concernions and privileges and guar-antees, so far as applicable, enumerated in the views of Commissioners Frye and Reid, you can offer more.

The anti-imperialist papers, notably the New York Evening Post, which has made a study of the dispatches, regard this exhibit as showing the changeableness of the President and his gradual conquest by the spirit of commercial greed and criminal aggression. This appears to them more desirable than the simple and actual fact that the President was learning something as he went along, and that the events of the Summer and Autumn of 1898 had entirely altered the situation at Manila.

It is clear from the statement mad by George D. Goodhue, of Salem, a practical creamery man, that farmers stand in their own light in clinging to the old plan of separating cream from milk by the gravity process. Panskimmed cream does not, as creamery men have proved, produce butter up to the standard creamery quality. For reasons not hard to understand, the best butter is produced from separator cream. Butter from sour cream belongs to the unscientific era of butter-making; that from gravity cream, even when sweet, has not the flavor demanded by the cultivated taste for the best product of the creamery. Chiefly, however, the butter produced from gravity cream is not suitable for storage, and hence is practically shut out of the wider market that alone justifies the operation of creameries on a scale profitable alike to farmers and creamery men. The time of farm butter or dairy butter except for purely local needs, is past It may be hoped that the farmers of Marion County will realize this and devise means whereby the creameries can continue to handle their cream without lowering the quality of their product, and in effect causing any creamery to close.

The warmest February day on record in this vicinity was followed by a March day of gently descending rain and seasonable temperature. Under the influence of the February warmth, daffodils burst into a wealth of golden bloom, violets and crocuses unfolded, the red shoots on rose bushes gained an inch in length, peony sprouts pushed their pink tips through the damp earth to see what it was all about, and pansies turned their intelligent faces skyward as if determined to make the most of the soft air and sunshine. With such evidence on every hand, an early Spring was freely predicted and Winter was considered a thing of the past. "Chinook conditions" are the most genial weather conditions known, though they sometimes pave the way for blighted buds and a shortened fruit crop. However, March may be pretty safely depended upon to check these conditions sufficiently to ward off disaster to early flowers and fruit.

The Washington Legislature mustered the necessary two-thirds vote to kill Governor Rogers' veto of the medinow drop the title of "doctor," which "regulars" asserted they had usurped, and drop their remedial measures for the treatment of disease without medicine, or "move on." As shown by his veto message, of this bill, a synopsis of which appeared in The Oregobased his objections to the measure on distinctly conscientious grounds. will probably find consolation on this -the first defeat of his veto power during three legislative sessions-in the pt of a State Senator of Indi- | reflection that it is "better to be right than Governor."

The contest now on between the city and a number of its firemen under the Pennoyer administration, for pay alleged to be due the latter from that disastrous period in the city's financial and political history, has developed nothing as yet more striking or important than the fact that we had a bookkeeper for the city at that time who scorned the detail drudgery of keeping books, and other officials who depended solely upon their memories to record business transactions. The herione, and the inheritance tax heavy. The taxpayers, wriggling and wincing, have already paid large installments upon it, and it seems likely that there is "more to follow."

It is greatly to be regretted that in drawing up the new Port of Portland bill provision was not made for an adequate sum for operation of the dredges. The tax will yield hardly money enough for operation of one dredge after payment of annual interest on the bonds. Provision was made for construction of a second dredge, but no provision for its operation. The work therefore cannot go on with vigor necessary for the needs of our commerce until there shall be another meeting of the Legislature. It was an oversight which seems to have escaped detection through use of excessive secrecy in the management of the bill. This was due to the political element in it.

G. H. Titherington has an article in the March number of Munsey's Magazine on "Grand Old Men of Today. Among the "grand old men" noted i Admiral Keppel, of the British Navy who was born in 1809, and among the "grand old men" not mentioned in the Selfridge, of the American Navy, who shame. was born in April, 1804. Titherington evidently went to the World Almanac for his list of famous old people, and of course repeated the omissions of that

list. The Oregonian had hardly expected Governor Geer to veto the Portland charter bill. It seemed not unlikely that he would fall back upon the recommendation of the "delegation," supported as it was by a large majority of ooth houses, and permit the bill to become a law. Again, the veto must deeply disablige the section of the party that triumphed in the election of Senator Mitchell and naturally expects to control the next nominating conven-

tion. Fish Commissioner Reed has been re moved from office by the Legislature. It is understood to be a consequence of action and official duty to the dictation of Senator Fulton.

If any gambling holes are reopening they will do well to close right quickly. for there is to be no relaxation of the purpose that open gambling shall not be carried on in Portland.

VIEWS ON MITCHELL'S ELECTION CORPORATIONS AND THE STATE We are not sure but that Mr. Mitchell's lection and Corbett's defeat is a direct

The selection of Hon, John H. Mitchell by the State Legislature to the office of United States Senator meets with widespread satisfaction by the masses of the people of this state. He will represent Oregon in the future, as he has in the past, with illustrious honor and great disinction, Gervais Star.

Certainly no more unique nor diplomatic canvass was ever conducted than that which resulted in Mitchell's election early Sunday morning, February 24. Mitchell's ame had not been mentioned until a few oments before he was elected-and yet is friends had planned for this result rom the very beginning.-Seattle Times.

John H. Mitchell is a wonderful man, indeed. He fights and defeats all the Democrats he can during political campaigns, and then they trample over one another during legislative sessions in their efforts to elect him to the United States Senate. He is a Democrat hypnotizer. A hundred years ago he might have been considered a wizard.-North Yamhill Record.

Mr. Mitchell's great ability and the experience of 18 years in the Senate Chamber fully qualify him to successfully cope with all the great questions that will come up within the next few years, and that he will help decide. It was a grand finale of a prolonged contest, and the people of Oregon have reason to be thankful for the outcome.-McMinnville Transcript.

The natural result of factional strife for office is exemplified in Oregon in the election of John Mitchell as Senator. He was not at any time a candidate, but there was no chance for a compromise between the Corbett crowd and the others. It was a dark horse or a vacancy. The manner of Mr. Mitchell's selection ought to contribute materially to his usefulness .- New Whatcom Reveille,

Almost unanimously the people of Walla. Walla express satisfaction over the elec-tion of John H. Mitchell, of Oregon. Putting aside party feeling and party prejudice, Mr. Mitchell, during the many years he has been in public life, proved a friend to this section of the state. Long before we were a state, and while he was representing Oregon in the National Conshowed by his interest in the Walla Walla country that he considered it a part of his mission to look after our welfare.-Walla Walla Statesman.

The Journal has no apology to offer for having supported Hon, H. W. Corbet for United States Senator. He is a Chris W. Corbett tian gentleman, a loyal Republican, a broadminded, public-spirited man. A Re-publican had to be chosen, and disinter-ested minds were supporting Mr. Corbett as the only candidate who stood for any reform principles. Against him was the entire office-holding combine of several hundred Federal officials. While the Journal has only good will towards Sen ator Mitchell, it cannot condone his desertion of lifelong principles for the spoils of office and it cannot see how any re-form can come in state and National affairs from the Mitchell combination. They lo not represent intelligent, aggre ousiness capacity in public affairs. hand will be raised to overthrow all that was accomplished for reform in state affairs.-Salem Capital Journal.

Senator Corbett made a strong fight against heavy odds. Almost single-handed he has fought the "mercenary bri-gade," backed by the Federal Administration, for the past four years, and though defeated, it was not by his own He made no dishonorable combines to senian a few days ago, Governor Rogers as we know his contest was open and honhe has not sacrificed his party nor honor. In his position as a private citizen he will continue to do more for his city and the state than his successful rival has ever Corbett st rects the old political faction which has for the past 40 years almost continuously domineered the politics of Oregon, and at es, by its own corruption, became divided. Senator Corbett can stand his defeat. It remains to be seen if the Republican party can. If it be the means of installing the better element of the Democratic party into power, Senator bett's defeat will have served a good purpose for the state, but it cannot be done by such as aided to bring about his defeat.-Portland Dispatch.

There are defeats which in future results bear all the fruits of victory. There are victories which are so tinged with tage of this administration was a bitter shame as to be more disastrous than the most overwhelming defeat. Such a defeat has been sustained by Mr. Corbett, and such a victory won by Mr. Mitchell.

The battle of Mr. Corbett was from start to finish open and honorable. He sought the honor of representing this state in the Senate from the hands of the Republican party-the party in whose principles he believes-the party he has helped build up and sustain. He made no promises of Federal patronage and future political preference to influence legislators to vote for him. He never thought of such a base thing as to sell his party to the Democrats in exchange for his election. He labored to unite his party rather than betray it and leave it naked to its enemies. His defeat, accomplished as it was in treachery and shame, leaves his honorable course standing out all the brighter, in bold relief against the dark background of deceit and treachery practised by his nemies. His defeat has been a victory. because he has shown that he would not kill his party to save himself-he would not sell his birthright for a mess of pottage. His self-sacrifice should, and probably will, tend to awaken the conscience of the Republican party and prompt it to reject with abhorrence that unclean faction that prostitutes itself to the Democrats-drives unholy bargains and wrecks its own party for personal gain. Mr. Corbett's defeat was to him a victory, victory for principle. A victory of integrity of party. A victory over temptation article is Rear-Admiral Thomas O. A victory over self to save his party from

> "He who conquereth himself is mightier Mr. Corbett conquered self and triumphed over temptation to wreck his party for personal gain, he won a victory greater than the Senatorship-a victory which will endear him to his party and to all rightthinking men of all parties.

Then what can be said for Mr. Mitchell?

His victory, begotten in shame and conceived in iniquity, carrying with it the wreck of his party, devoid of honor, lacking in all that makes victory sweet, will grove dead sea fruit and turn to ashes in his hands. His victory was won at the expense of his party, his friends and his nor. Pretending to champion Mr. Mc-Bride, he, under the surface, was at all times trafficking with the Democrats and seeking to sell his party for his own personal gain. He has won the Senatorship, but his victory has been worse than a of his party, his friends and himself. No man knows what his principles are, man knows whether he is a Democrat or his unwillingness to submit his official a Republican, for he is all things to all men. He has bought a future of distrust from his party, and when he appears before the party again for preference, pretending to be a Republican, he will be answered: "This is the voice of Jacob but the hands of Esau"; we cannot trust you, depart from among us. Victory at such a est is infinitely more bitter than honorable defeat.-Portland Chronicle,

New York Evening Post. The questions relating to taxes on cor-porations are engaging so much attention blow at the head of the gold standard in at this time that a general survey of the relations between the state and these odies seems appropriate.

To the question whether corporations should be invited into this state by promiums in shape of tax exemptions or by cose legal methods, or should be exile from it by drastic taxation, the s answer is-neither. A large part of porate business is necessarily done within the State of New York, whether or not the home office is in New York, in Jersey, or in other "foreign parts," for in the eye of the law every corporation not organized here is a "foreign" corporation Corporations should pay fairly, and should not be asked to pay unfairly, for the privilege of doing business within the state. The ideal corporation law, to the corporation mind, is one that is liberal as to conditions of Hability, freedom from undue restrictions and methods, and amounts of taxation, while not so lax as to arouse suspicion. The ideal law from the public point of view is one that assures reasonable knowledge and safety

o investors and creditors.

Delaware's notorious bid for corporation favor overstepped the mark, nor have investors the highest confidence in corporations from West Virginia, where recentlty four \$5,000,000 corporations were organized with capital stock "fully paid." all the stock having been paid out for a set of patents by one inventor. On the other hand, Massachusetts, Maine, and other states have driven many corporations into exile by strtingent laws or drastic judicial decisions or excessive taxation, and New York is in danger, should some of the proposed tax bills be-come law, of repeating their history. New Jersey, whose corporation laws seem to have achieved the happy mean, is still the happy home of many corporation but it does not seem necessary for New York to reduce either its organization taxes or its annual taxation to hold the taxes or its annual taxation to non-like corporate business which properly be-longs in the Empire State. What does a corporation owe to the state? First, the right to exist. For this it pays, once for all, the organization or license tax for its birth or registration certificate. This is but 1/4 per cent on its authorized capi-tal, and a reduction to 1-50 per cent, the

he state is for the right to do business

In thte state, under favoring conditions

New Jersey rate, seems scarcely needful or destrable. The second debt of a corporation to

reated by the state. Besides the protec-on of the laws and the benefit of the facilities provided by the state, a cor-poration enjoys peculiar privileges, and as it never dies, is not subject to colinteral-inheritance taxes. For all this it pays the annual franchise tax, levied on capital upon the basis of what the capital earns. Unfortunately, the specific pro-visions of the tax laws seeking to define the earning power, result in "confusion worse confounded." This earning power in the case of a corporation is regin the case of a corporation is reg-istered with substantial accuracy in the market value of its securities; the excep-tions are, perhaps, negligible. Where there are no market quotations, an ap-praisal on uniform lines would be neces-sary to determine actual value. A uniform tax, perhaps of 1 per cent, on the market or actual value of the share and oan capital of all corporations, would be a proper expense charge, equivalent to the actual saving to the corportion from the facilities afforded by the state-always a just basis for taxation. By limit-ing this tax to the capital or business actually within the protection of the state -that is, the capital less the declared proportion used in other states-the distinction between domestic and foreign corporations as to taxation would be so far obviatetd, and a corporation would have no reason as to taxation would have no reason as to taxation for finding a legal home beyond the state. Charged as an expense of the corporation, instead party, a majority of whom stood by him. of a deduction from dividend, the nature He made no dishonorable combines to se- and value of this tax would be made cure votes through legislation, and so far as we know his contest was open and honorable. He has met political defeat, but he has not sacrificed his party nor honor. leaving the shares of subsidiary comstate than his successful rival has ever accomplished in an official capacity. The cluded in the earning power and market value of the stock, while such reserve. as in the case of insurance companie representing a fund to meet unmatured Habilities, would thus be rightly exempted This seems to from taxation. ideal at which the tax laws, and Gover-nor Odeil's suggestions for their amendment, seem to aim; and as personal prop especially in the hands of wealthy, is largely in corporate shares, such taxation for state purposes might lead to the abolition of the personal-prop-erty taxes, and insure local option to the itles as to realty and other sources of taxation,

In the third place, the railway and other utility corporations obtain special privileges in the right to condemn property or use the public highways. For this such corporations owe a fair return, preferably to the cities or countities where they operate rather than to the state. In one sense the value of the special fran chise to use land is properly a realty value, and as such it has been treated. at least with partial success, by the Ford bill of 1829. This compensation might be alternatively paid by a percentage of gross earning, or commuted, in whole or in part, by a reduction of fares or prices. Certainly it should not be levied by such devices as "car licenses," which put a premium on limiting the accommoda-tions for the public. The Metropolitan Street Bailway pays, or evades, a multi-plicity of such indirect taxes levied va-riously on its subsidiary roads, and it would be better both for the puble an for the company if all such taxes upon it could be generalized and clarified into an adequate special franchise tax or an dequate percentage which should be paid to the city and for its use. As the Ford bill is now before the courts, it is useless to make any fresh experiments until its legal status is de termined and its financial results ascer tained.

Finally, a corporation obtains for thes sharing in it the limitation of personal liability. For this advantage over a pri vate business the proper equivalen would be the publicity of its accounts This opens a wide question of first importance, with which the Legislature must deal, sooner or later. A simple, ade quate system of corporation taxes and provision for accounting, which should be public without being inquisitive, would do much to allay the public preju dice against corporations, while enabling them to make better returns both to their shareholders and to the public.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Grief. - "Goodness! What's the trouble?" "Boo-boo! All de kids on dis block are either too tough for me to play with, or else they's got the measles. Bloo-hou!"-Harper's Bazar A boy of 12, dining at his uncle's, made such a good dinner that his aunt observed, "Johnny, you appear to eat well." "Yes, nunty," replied the urchin, "I've been practicing eating plied the urchin, "I've all my life."-Tit-Bita.

Smith-Say, Sappy, what's the trouble be tween you and Brang? He says the next time he sees you he'll knock some sense into that head of yours. Suphead-Huh! He can't it!-Philadelphia Record.

In the Near Future. - Old Friend-And s both of your children are studying profes-sions? Hostess-Yes, my daughter is in a polytechnic college studying mechanical en-gineering, and my son is in Paris, learning dressmaking.—New York Weekly.

Girl Wanted.-Mistress (to the new servan who has oversiept herself)-How about break fast, Bridget? Bridget-Ye naden't trouble teh bring me up annything, ma'am; I ain't feelin' very hungry this mornin'.- Philade

Dangerous Business .- Tourist-Why don't v offer a reward for the desperadoes who robbed the bank here last week? Sheriff-Why, if they thought there was any money in th' county treasury they'd come back and rob that!-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

March came in like a duck. Have you begun taking ice yet? The Legislature proposes and the Gov-

ernor disposes.

The inaugural parade will probably be lmost as long as the inaugural address,

The phrase "Innocuous desuctude" will on have to be taken down, dusted off. and attached to the Lincoln Commoner.

In a few days Colonel Roosevelt will be bliged to beat his rifle into a gavel and his huntsman's "haloo" into a call to order.

Hayti and San Domingo are going to fight. The event promises to be one of the most interesting events ever pulled off in the bantam class.

A New Jersey man is reported to be dowly turning to stone. As most New Jersey men are trust magnates, it is possible that the petrification began with his

A sensitive Scot rebukes the London Daily Chronicle for saying that his countrymen pronounce man "mon." "The absurd form 'mon,' " he writes, "is the hallmark of Scots' vernacular as written by a southern pen, and its intrusion has often lent additional sadness to comic journalism, even, alas! to the pages of our chief humorous periodical. In the North of England 'mon' certainly occurs; in Scottish speech never. In Scott and Stevenson one may look for it in vain. The broad, soft vocalization of the word n Lothian dialect lies somewhere between 'maun' and 'maan,' but as it cannot be literally symbolized, the word should be spelt in dialect passages simply as in English."

Archbishop Temple, of Canterbury, began his career as a Bishop on the biggest episcopal throne in Europe. It is at the Exeter Cathedral. Composed of the very best oak, with magnificent carving, executed by the most expert designers of the day, the throne soars upward in beautiful tapering pinnacles, which rise up to the ofty roof of the sacred edifice. The throne is not only the biggest, but one of the oldest. It was saved from destruction by the Puritans by the ingenuity of the Cavallers, who, when the Roundheads marched on Exeter, pulled down the throne and divided it into 365 pieces-one for every day of the year. The pieces were safely secured in many hiding places, and when peace was restored the pieces were put together again without the ald of a single rinfl.

An English paper says that in a remote corner of England there existed a parish which had been in the hands of one family for generations. One Sunday a neighboring clergyman was invited to preach, and, after the service, he remarked to the vicar, whose hearing had been bad for many years: "Why does your clerk in the Te Deum say, Thou art the Queen of Glory, O Christ'?" The vicar replied he had never, owing to his deafness, heard the clerk. On the clerk being asked for an explanation he replied that on the death of William IV the vicar's father had told him to substitute the word "Queen" for "King" wherever It appeared in the prayerbook. Should there be any other cases of this kipd, the perpetuated error will now be by the instruction to say "King" slice

more. The news of the death of Guy Catlin. which was received yesterday, brings to panies free from the tax to the proportion of these holdings. The value of a of personal loss. Mr. Catlin was not only one of the most gifted and promispanion. While he was perhaps better known as a song writer, the finest things he wrote were never set to music, and many of them composed for occasions have drifted from the knowledge of his friends, and may be years finding their way to print. One of the last and best bits of verse from his pen was written in Alaska last Spring, and is here published for the first time:

THE SCORE. There's a haze o'er the veldt, and the sun, hanging low, Tinger, dully, the mist with its smouldering

glow, And the shouts and the clangor of blow upon

Tell the struggle 'twixt Briton and Boer: There is death in the drone of the shells on the wing. And there's death in the bullets that merrily

for the slaughter is on, and the Devil is King, And the Devil will settle the score! So its Boom!-Crash!-rattle and roar.

And its death to the Briton, and death to the Boer. There are dead men a' plenty, and soon to (But the Devil will settle the score!) There's a sound in the air like the toll of a

For they're bringing the dead, and they're ringing their knell, nd from city and hamlet, and kopje and dell, To the heavens, the requiems sour; here's a sound in the air like the sough of

Tis the wall of the women, left weeping be-But the Devil's in charge-(and the Devil is And the Devil will settle the score!

So its Boom!-Crash!-rattle and roar. And its death to the Briton, and death to the Boer, There are dead men a' plenty, and soon to (But the Devil will settle the score!)

The Last Poet. Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Cor

He passed high o'er the sunset hills that blos With the last fair and fading flower of song, Thile silently the final night en The melody the world had loved so long! And men leaned listening to the dying num-

That floated far from that melodious height, And children heard the echo in their slumbers And kissed their mothers, dreaming in the

The violet winds were melted into sighing, The lovely woods were wondering and m While deep, divinely, on the world fell dying The splendid music of the world's last lute,

Then o'er the gloom God's spirit passed, and

morning Saw all the banners of the darkness furled, Nhile all her glittering fewels flashed, adorn-

The hills and heavens of a songless world. and men went weary in the bloom and splen-

dor And did with lifted eyes the light condem For lot they missed the music that could ren-The meaning of their sorrows unto them.

All song was dead; in glorious groves en-The winds went tuneless from the airy throng: and by mad memories in the midnight

haunted Men mouned with heartbreak for a living

song. Nor for that song could any gold or glory Upon their lives a bloom or blessing shed; For song had passed into a mystic story The last sweet post of the world was dead!