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TODAY'S WEATHER -Fair, with north-

&PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

In the scalp-bounty law resides large opportunity of profit and thrift. It presents itself in various ways. First, the suggestion of "coyote farming." An article from the La Grande Chronicle, a paper of the coyote belt, which we reprint today, intimates the hopefulness of this species of farming, as a settled pursuit. There ought, however, to be a special premium also on propagation of sheep. One man then could raise the sheep and his near neighbor the coyotes, and between them they could drive a trade as profitable as that Will have a wild trick of his ancestors. which was said to have existed in Indiana between the physician, the undertaker and the tombstone man. But the state has already in part supplied this omission by its laws to encourage propagation of game animals and game birds. Here is partial provision for food for the coyotes, wolves and wildcats. It will be some help to the coyote farmer. Again, since we have large and populous coyote states on three sides of us, there is nothing to prevent the coyote overflow to hunters within our borders; and moreover, our enterprising hunters may run over into those states and get all the scalps they want. It is clear that we have here all the possibilities of a permanent and boundless industry. We begin now to get new light on the truth so often proclaimed that opportunity in Oregon has not yet been half developed. New vistas open, of surprising extent and

The conduct of this country toward Porto Rico is not calculated to reassure the Cubans. If "our plain duty" will stand against the pressure of special interests for permission to fatten on Porto Rican trade, Cuba may be pardoned for viewing us with some degree of suspicion. The Porto Ricans rather welcomed United States authority. They looked to this country not only for relief from Spanish oppression, but for encouragement in all their activities. They were trustful and friendly, and their trustfulness and friendship were rewarded with an act of perfidy terday. The temper of people of all might become a dangerous rival, and and bad faith, in the law levying customs duties on imports into the United States from the island. This was a blow in the face to a simple, friendly people who had never added a feather's nobility of his own spirit. It has been weight to our troubles and who had said that Lincoln, in common with Sewhad every reasonable assurance that and and Carl Schurz, did not believe they should receive very different treat- that if war came it would last more ment at our hands. Cuba has been much favored by the United States. Mr. Lincoln's first inaugural, the deep She has been released from Spanish earnestness of its eloquent closing apthraldom and set in order for instituting an independent government, very largely at the expense of the United But she is not so friendly toward this country as Porto Rico is. President was not at least as grave and Her independence may mean endless trouble for us. Her people are inclined as General Sherman and Governor Anto arrogance. If it shall turn out that drew, of Massachusetts, both of whom our treatment of Porto Rico has operated to bring about and perpetuate this unsatisfactory attitude of the Cubans, our chickens will be roosting at home. Though Cuba has received great favors at our hands, none can justly blame her, in the circumstances, if she guards her interests jealously. We played a Spanish trick on Porto Rico.

Dewet cannot hold out much longer. He has falled in his operations in Cape Colony, where his purpose was to rouse the Dutch population to general revolt. extorted from so manly a man, a man He and Botha have lost heavily in animais, arms and ammunition. He can- or melodramatic demagogy, so deep and not replace these losses; the whole country in the Orange River Colony is swept of supplies and stock; the South African Winter is coming on; Southwestern Transvaal has been devastated. and Dewet for the future can only keep the field through the capture of British convoys and supply trains on the rallways. The whole campaign of Dewet and Botha is absolutely useless, for the Cape Dutch refuse to rise, and under these circumstances the surrender of only a question of two or three months.

The inaugural pageant at Washington yesterday differed both in kind and degree from the many that have preceded it. This is a matter for National country is not standing still, but is up and in arms, literally speaking, to meet its opportunities. From a military point of view, it was greatly inferior to the display in Great Britain upon the late occasions of funeral and inauguration or accession ceremonies, but while that at London represented the that underlies the monarchy. "Jeffersonian simplicity" would have been as | rushed red on Lincoln's sight when he | the dream of paternalism in govern- | Company.

much out of place in our pageant of delivered his famous second inaugural yesterday as were some of the ancient and touched it with the melancholy eloduties which marked the accession of quence of a great Hebrew prophet, Edward VII to the throne. The latter Isalah or Ezekiel. He thought of the did not represent the England of today. They were merely a revival of the practically forgotten traditions of the mon- fall before victory should be obtained, archy. We have our traditions, too, but | and so on the eve of Grant's last camdo not venerate them enough to recall paign Lincoln in his great inaugural and re-enact them upon moment-occasions of state. A sorry 0125 spectacle, indeed, would a Republic present, that during a hundred years had falled to take on any of the graces of civilization, while making gigantic strides along its material lines. The yesterdays of the world are attractive chiefly when set and bound in history. Its todays are far more enjoyable, while its tomorrows are full of promise only because in them lies the promise of continued growth,

BUT IT DOES FIT.

Baker's Farmer and Stockman quotes the following from The Oregonian and says "the argument doesn't fit": Nature had withheld from man in the West-ern Hemisphere the physical means necessary o his development as an individual and to his dyancement in civilization. Lack of powerof his helpleseness.

To show why "the argument doesn't fit" the following statement is offered: If this be true, will The Oregonian tell us why the native man in the Western Hemi-sphere has not only falled to become civilized after the introduction of that which it litions, and as an evidence that he was not ready for the change, has decreased in num ber so greatly that they will, if a change does not come soon, instead of becoming civil-ized they will become extinct?

One wonders that such a statement could be put forth seriously. The native man of the Western Hemisphere had been here through countless ages, All his mental, moral and physical powers, all his habits of mind and body, had become fitted to the conditions imposed on him by nature and his been completely subdued to the elements it worked in. Transformation of this character during any short period, or even during the period, relatively a short one, since the man of the Eastern Hemisphere came, was impossible. And the more severe the pressure towards such transformation the more sure and rapid was the extinction of the native race. To bring the Indian to methods of industry and to bring the buffalo to the plow are about equally difficult and equally possible. The wild man has always been among the most obstinate of all wild animals to tame-like the fox.-

Most wild men will perish rather than submit to the first simple regulations necessary to a basis of civilized life. The few who do not continue their existence as wards of the civilized state. A moral and industrial civilization cannot be forced on a people by pressure from without, or but very imperfectly. It must be a growth from within, and that growth must have its roots in humble conditions. It must begin, always has begun, with flocks and herds, Man in the Western Hemisphere had not these, and he settled in the course of ages into the immovable conditions in which he was found by the Europeans four centuries ago. It was as impossible then for him to take up the new instruments and helps that came to him, and to use them as the civilized man was using them, as it would be to make an air-breathing animal live as an amphibian. One might as well expect a colony of Papuans, translated to Boston, to take up and participate in life, in its finite relations and activities there.

TWO MEMORABLE INAUGURALS.

The most memorable and most pa-Presidents of the United States were those uttered by Abraham Lincoln, of March 4, 1865.

The environment of Lincoln's first inaugural was in gloomy contrast with the splendid military pageant of yesparties was stern and apprehensive of coming woe. The tone of Mr. Lincoln's famous address reflects the seriousness of his own mood and the greatness and than ninety days, but the solemnity of peal to the South by the memories of the Revolutionary graves and battlefields not to break the bonds of the Union, forbid us to think that the great sagacious an observer of the situation predicted that if the South once opened fire the battle would be long and bitter. Mr. Lincoln was not by temperament an optimist, as was Seward; he was Kentucky born and Illinois bred, so that he knew the Southern temperament thoroughly; he knew their intense sectional pride and high military spirit, and when he delivered his first inaugural he doubtless was full of apprehension not only of impending war, but of a war of long duration and doubtful Issue. No mood less serious would have so utterly without rhetorical trickers tender and pathetic an appeal as the closing passage of his first inaugural, living heart and hearthstone, all over

The mostic cords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely it will be, by the better angels of our nature-

This utterance, which has becompart of the great literature of the world, was not born in the heart of a man who believed he had nothing but a three months' insurrection before him, pursuance of this wide economic policy Dewet and Botha through exhaustion is It has too deep and solemn a note in it for so light an apprehension,

War followed, and that great, tenderhearted but masterful man delivered his second memorable and still more pathetic inaugural with four years of tremendous war behind him. All the congratulation, since it shows that the apprehensions that excited his grave by more than \$200,000,000. In 1838 its had been more than realized by the awful events that had taken place. Behind him were the terrible battlefields of Shiloh, "the Peninsular campaign," second Bull Run, Stone River, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Getthe Washington display stood for the tyshurg, Vicksburg, Chickamauga power and methods of the Republic, Chattanooga, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Atlanta, Franklin peculiar sphere and glittering pomp and Nashville. The awful array of the aggregate dead of these dreadful fields

thousands that had fallen, and thought, of the thousands that might yet confessed that his four years' administration had been four years of war, a harvest of death, and that the end was not yet, and then in substance he said: "But if this war continues until the bloodshed shall equal all the blood drawn in the past by the lash from the back of the bondman we shall confess that all thy judgments, O God, are

both just and righteous." This is not the language but the thought of this great inaugural address, which has become part of the best literature of the world. Indeed, in our judgment Lincoln's second inaugusurpassing his memorable Gettysburg speech. Lincoln's are the greatest inaugurals because they were delivered by a great man deeply stirred to the depths of his strong nature by the solemnity of the occasion. His first inaugural reads like a noble, eloquent argument and prayer for peace; his second inaugural reads at once like a solemn dirge for the dead and a splendid hymn of hope and comfort for the living.

A FAVORABLE OUTLOOK.

President McKinley, who was inaugurated yesterday, has a happy outlook a great opportunity to do his best for his country, with no subordination to the lower fields of personal politics. When he was inaugurated four years ago there was no cloud of war with Spain or China in the sky; there was no such vexing problem as the restoration of peace and order in the Philippines before him for solution. Suddenly, in March, 1898, war with Spain environment. His own character had was forced upon the President by the people, much against his desire and approval. When war came the President was not prepared for it, and yet, on the whole, remembering that Mr. McKinley belongs to the class of very able "opportunist" politicians, like Seward, rather than to the class of very able opportunists who are both acute politicians and executive statesmen, like Lincoln, he has met his unexpected emergencies with credit.

> It may not be truthfully denied that President McKinley has managed to carry the people with him and to retain the confidence of his party in Congress. He is an optimist, like Seward to whose school of opportunist statesmen he belongs; he is a genial man with sufficient sense of humor to read "Mr. Dooley" and laugh over his satire even as Lincoln did over Orpheus C. Kerr's "Mackerel Brigade"; he is a patriotic man, and yet his patriotism is not soured by sectionalism. It is greatly to Mr. McKinley's credit that he has always met the men of peace and goodwill at the South more than half-way; it is to his credit that he was prompt to accept the military services of the ex-Confederate Generals Wheeler and Lee, and still more to his credit that he did not forget those services when the stress of the Spanish War and its consequences became relaxed. There were no votes to be made at the North for McKinley by his pressing the claims of Generals Wheeler and Lee for military rewards, and the action of President McKinley was due solely to his sense of justice and to his belief that no opportunity should be lost which offered a chance to bind all the sections of the country to the Federal flag by a new birth of patriotic memories and associations.

It would not be difficult to point out parts of President McKinley's record that have made his most judicious friends grieve, but it must not be forthetic inaugurals ever delivered by gotten that a President who is a candidate for renomination and re-election seldom is able to act his very best beloved memory, March 4, 1861, and The episode with General Miles and General Alger doubtless had its origin in the fact that General Miles was a man of ardent political ambition, who, in event of a long and difficult war, the political "pull" which has been wielded by Congressmen in the matter of minor military appointments has doubtless been due to the fact that the President sometimes had need of support, in Congress and out of Congress, of men whose friendship fixes the quality of a state delegation to a National convention. Every President who has been a candidate for renomination since the days of George Washington has used his official influence and his opportunity to insure his renomination, with the exception of a few men like Lincoln and Grant, who did not need to do it. It is quite possible that if Lincoln had felt that his renomination was in doubt in 1864, from patriotic belief that his election was necessary to the Nation's salvation he might have advocated his own renomination, as Governor John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts threatened to do, when he said he would take an appeal to the people before he would allow the opposition to unseat him before the war was over. But the day of President McKinley's severest trial and temptation is over; he is under obligations to nobody; he has paid his political debts; he has nothing to labor for but the purity of his fame and the glory of the great state of which he is chief.

AN EXAMPLE IN PATERNALISM IN

GOVERNMENT. Russian Government is the greatest economic unit on the face of the earth, erty, and 80,000,000 rubles from its comceded to or purchased for them. In can be but one in regard to his courage. the state is building the longest and most costly railway in the world, and owns and works more than 20,000 miles of railways, the net revenue of which is equal to one-seventh of all the railways in the United States. Its annual budget is greater than that of France and sagacious mind in March, 1861, coffers were replenished by the inflow of £180,000,000, of which sum less than one-half was produced by taxation. The Russian state is also a banker beyond the reach of panic, a capitalist, a metallurgist, and a spirit merchant, Summed up, it is the greatest landowner, the greatest capitalist, the greatest constructor of railroads, and carries on the largest business in the

world. It would seem from this showing that

ment has had its fullest realization in the Russian Empire. Its millions of subjects are merely children of the empire in the most obedient, utterly dependent sense, and yet they are laborious, struggling, unquestioning, unrequited factors in its greatness. The unification of Russia is secured by the ism represented by the government is of the type that rules, not of the type that coddles and grants privileges. In this it differs radically from the idea which populism in the United States tended, and towards which our educational systems tend. It is the farthest possible from the "something for nothing" idea that underlies the demands of our people upon the Government. It may be the very best form of government for the Russian people as a whole, but the protest that but now went up ral is his greatest utterance; entirely from the Finnish people against utter absorption in the governmental plan of between the authorities and the restless impossible to break, under this great economic unit known as the Russian Empire.

> A weak form of paternalism in government could not last a year. The hand upon the reins must be steady and the heel upon the neck unfaltering in its pressure. Its methods could not, by any possibility, be established among a people who had once been free; a weak, one-sided imitation of it would sap their very life by the simple process of eliminating the independent spirit which is the evidence of good citizenship. The tendency in this direction in our Government, State and Nation, however slight, should be promptly checked, since the acceptance of the idea in its fullness by the American people is as impossible as undesirable while a half-way realization of it would be equally so. Any means whereby individual responsibility is undermined or overshadowed by the governmental function is deplorable as a sign of weakness in a Republic, and to a certain extent a menace to its peace and prosperity, if not to its permanency.

The negro convict system of Georgia is, without doubt, as brutal as any on earth. Slavery of whites, blacks and Indians in the Colony of Virginia, as detailed by Mary Johnston in "The Prisoners of Hope," shuddered and wept over as it is by thousands of readers, is not of a more cruel, unjust and hopeless type than that endured by the blacks in the mines, on the farms and in the quarries of Georgia Georgia convicts that many of them do not know the nature of their alleged offenses; have never been taken before magistrates or courts, and yet they are kept by physical force in bondage and made to work as felons. That such a state of affairs should exist in a sovereign state of the American Union at the beginning of the twentieth century is a disgrace to the age and its civilization,

The life of the late William M. Evarts was well rounded out in years and in endeavor along political, profeshis times; the narrower record of the latter was closed as his mortal remains were carried to their last rest from the eight years before his marriage to the gentle woman who survives him had American exports. been solemnized, followed by a goodly number of sons and daughters and their children. Such a man leaves the The Scalp Is Worth Enough Now to stage of an orderly life as naturally as he came upon it, and with as little oncern of any kind; having risen to The ne charged its duties with vigor and earnestness, and relinquished them as nature willed to his successors.

Vice-President Roosevelt is likely to be more than a figure-head in Washington. His wife, comparatively young, full of health and ambition, possesses the qualities of a social leader which are denied to the President's wife on account of her very delicate physical condition. Mrs, McKinley possesses in a marked degree amiable and gentle qualities that have endeared her to the people with whom she has come in contact during many years of life in Washington, but she is handicapped in many ways by lack of physical strength-a grievous handicap to any woman, whatever her station in life. She however, bears herself with gentleness and grace, and carries the dignity of her position with true womanliness.

A correspondent recently inquired what "law" Mrs. Nation had violated. In Cloud County, Kansas, some women who preceded Mrs. Nation by some years formed a "hatchet brigade" and smashed the saloons. The court, which was asked to charge that the liquor samere fact that some are engaged in unlawful business does not give others any lawful right to destroy the property or injure the person of those so engaged without intervention of law." This case was carried up to the court of highest resort, and this sound doctrine confirmed.

There was some cause for offense and room for just criticism in Admiral Sampson's opposition to the proposal to grant commissions in the Navy to enlisted men, but it may be conceded that According to an article in the current | Senator Allen, of Nebraska, greatly number of Scribner's Magazine the overstepped the bounds of legitimate indignation and dignified criticism when in this connection he called Specifically the state draws an annual Sampson an "arrant coward." There net profit of 45,000,000 rubles from its may well be a difference of opinion as forests, mines and agricultural prop- to the Admiral's judgment in regard to the "social advantages" necessary for munities of serfs, for the use of land an acceptable Naval officer, but there

> A correspondent asks if it is legal to spend left-over school money on deaks, planes, Christmas trees, fly-paper and such like. There is no law in the land against filthing of the taxpayers' money.

Carnegie believes it a sin to die rich. What would be do for the rest of eternity if he should be taken off suddenly unshrived in the midst of his sin?

The mouth of the Columbia is not half so dangerous to navigation as the mouth of a disgruntled retiring Senator from an inland state.

Enormous Con! Consumption

Prof. R. H. Thurston in Youth's Companion. A very large part of this fuel is employed in supplying our steam-engines, and the quantity so used is rapidly and constantly increasing. Not long ago the burning of 50 tons a day by a steamship was thought remarkable; today there are steamers on the ocean of 20,000 and most relentless subjugation of the 20,000 horse-power each of which require rights of the individual. The paternal- from 20 to 30 tons an hour, or 500 to 700 tons are presented by the government is tons a day; and the end of the growth in steamships is not yet in sight. Could the same power be produced by engines capa-ble of converting perfectly all the heat of their fuel into power, the coal needed of paternalism in government toward by them would be made to last about which populism in the United States eight times as long; and the exclusive use of such perfect engines would more than proportionately extend the life of mankind in temperate regions and in

civilized countries. Whether such gains, or any important gains, can be expected through the displacement of the steam engine by a better form of motor, is a question regarding which the greatest authorities are very much at a loss. They are, however, agreed in the conviction that we cannot hope for much further, or any rapid, improvement the empire, and the constant friction in the great motor which we now have, and which makes it possible for mankind class known as "students" show a to do more work in a day than could be chafing under galling bonds which it is performed otherwise in many days, and to multiply the wealth and comfort and opportunities of all the world.

The progress of this greatest of inven-tions has been constantly in the direction of greater complication; although of late it has been discovered that the "whirling eoliplie," a simple steam-driven toy of the ancient Greeks, may compete successfully with the modern machine, and may be made to do wonderful work; but no promise of any extraordinary gain by reducing the still great wastes of the heat engines is recognized. Working at high temperatures, as with the gas engines, which operate with flame temperatures, may give me considerable gain, and the range of apparently possible improvement in this form of motor is perhaps much greater than in the steam engine; yet, at best, we must still lose all that proportion of heat which is measured by the range of temperature from the heat of the discharged fluid down to absolute zero.

AMERICAN BONDS BEST.

Higher Interest Necessary to Float European Securities. Chicago Record.

From Berlin the American Consul-General calls atention to the wide difference in the market price of the imperial bonds of Germany and the bonds of other countries. From the figures produced and from the other conditions the Consul-General concludes that Germany is in a severe financial squeeze. While Germany suffers in comparison with France and England, the latter do not show favorably in comparison with the United States. It is true that United States bonds carry with them some privileges which foreign bonds may not possess, but this fact probably has not materially increased their market value. It is not likely that the financial stability or credit today. It is sufficient to say of these of any of the bond-issuing countries is questioned. The bond quotations show that the comparative rates for money in the countries named are: In Germany, .0357; in France and England, .0296; in the United States, .0272. In short, the United States, .0272. United States borrower has not far from three-fourths of 1 per cent advantage as compared with the German, and about one-third of 1 per cent as compared with

the English and French borrowers, That such a condition would come about during the present generation was undreamed of half a dozen years ago. And even some of those who, like Mr. Bryan are crying out for a "broader metallic base for our currency system." have not yet become advised of the fact. sional and domestic lines. Its record in the two first belong to the record of the times; the narrower record of the in the United States will increase and that it will decrease in other countries. It will not be to the ultimate advantage of this country, however, to have convillage church wherein nearly fifty, ditions arise in foreign countries that will scandal growing out of attempts at bribimpair their capacity as consumers of

COYOTE FARMING NOW.

Make Business Good.

La Grande Chronicle. the full measure of manhood, he dis- that all scalps must be taken to the County Clerk direct by the party who kills the varmints, when the Clerk will issue a County warrant for \$2, which in most Eastern Oregon counties will be worth its face, therefore of considerable more value to the varmint slayer that the state warrant under the old law, which netted him much less, owing to the doubt that existed as to its ultimate payment. Another point in the scalp taker's favor under the new law is that he does not have to pay anything to the Clerk for taking his affidavit, whereas under the old law he had to pay 5 per cent of the amount to the notary or justice took his affidavit of the killing After the County Clerk issues the county warrant as above set forth, he reports to the State Treasurer, who then a state warrant in favor of the county for two-thirds of the amount.

The new law promises to stimulate the business to such an extent as to make it very profitable. Coyote farming is like. ly now to become an important industry in this section. But on the general taxpayer the law is a burden and a fraud,

Wages Not the Whole Story. New York Journal of Commerce.

Japanese cotton mills are run 22 hours day with double shifts, so that the fixed charges of manufacture are reduced to their lowest terms, and wages, though ridiculously small, compared with those in adjournment of its regular session, was asked to charge that the liquor sa-loon was outside of the protection of the law, pertinently said that "the the surface would expect the industry to be enormously profitable, and it is not was meeting for the last time and, hav-six years since we were warned by al-ing completed all business, was about to leged statesmen in this country and in Engiand that Japanese industries were going to ruin the world. Japanese watches at \$2, bicycles at \$12, and planes at \$100 man, and won the victory. Much bitter were going to throw an army of English and American workers out of employment according to predictions in the House of Commons and Congress. But in review-ing the cotton industry the Kobe Chronicle says that last year only one cot-ton mill earned dividends, 33 just made both ends meet, and 37 lost money. More is involved in industrial competition than a comparison of wage tables.

From Office Boy to President. Chicago Tribune.

There are both encouragement and inspiration for the young men of the country in the career of George B. Harris, who on Wednesday was elected president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Ratiroad Company. Mr. Harris became a railroad man in 1866, just 35 years ago. He had no particular "pull" or influence behind him, and was content to begin as an office boy. He worked his way up from the bottom of the payroll to the top, filling in succession a dozen or more posi-tions of constantly increasing responsibility. Starting at the age of 17, he finds himself at the age of 52 at the head of a is plain some reform must soon come railroad system controlling more than 800 miles of track. His career is a fresh proof, if one were needed, of the fact that hard work, ability, and concentration of effort were never so sure to reap an adequate reward as they are at the present time.

Dean Stanley's Idea of Music. Reminiscences of Oxford," by Rev. W. Tuck-

Hearing Jenny Lind one day sing. "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," he told her that she had given him an idea of It is now said that Aguinaldo would rather fight civilization and benevolent assimilation than the Standard Oll Vienna he had heard a tatto performed

SOME FURTHER COMMENT.

Our predictions last week as to the election of a United States Senator were wrong. A branch of the Republican party called "Mitchellites" concocted a deal whereby the charter of Portland was amended in such a manner as to place the entire patronage of the fire departments under the Democratic This was done during the last days of the session on the express under standing that the "plebiting" Democrats in the Multnomah delegation and what other ones they could control would vote for John H. Mitchell for Senator. deal was carried out to a successful end on the last night of the session. The result was shaped last June, when Republi-cans all over the state like Church Holmes, Dobler, etc., were knifed and beaten.-Wallowa Chieftain.

The solons of Oregon in legislative body assembled finished their arduous labors last Saturday. Up to the very close of the session it looked very much like to one would be elected to the United States Senate, but about fifteen minutes before the time set for final adjournment a ballot resulted in the election of John H. Mitchell to that important position. The Democrats did it. Whether their constituents will aprrove of their action or not remains to be seen. Without presuming o be a political prophet, we believe they have sacrificed themselves upon the altar of politics. Very likely the legislative hall will know them no more forever. While we believe that it would have been such better for the Republican party to have dropped all the old leaders and have given us a new deal, we do not propose to "kick" over the result. We bear in mind that the Senate has one more Republican vote upon the important ques tions of the day .- Wallowa News.

The whirligig cannot change any swifter than will the Democrats in their opinion about their party Legislators voting for a Republican for United States Senator. This change of front will be the natural

outgrowth of the vetoling of the Portland charter bill by the Governor.

The crowd who proposed to turn over Multnoman County and Portland to the Democrats reckoned without its hest, The unholy compact between ambition and lucre has resulted as it should result to the utter confusion to party traitors. Both the Democrats, who have again sold their many times dishonored birthright for a mess of pottage, now will not get the pottage and must content themselves with soup, and the recreant Republicans, although they may have the laugh on their fellow-conspirators, the Democrats, yet they have gained nothing by their apostasy except the satisfaction

of having defeated Mr. Corbett for United States Senator, Governor Geer, as the chief magistrate of Oregon, and a loyal Republican, could hardly be expected to be particeps criminis to the unholy compact. The Demo-cratic managers of the deal must evi-dently have been fearfully short-sighted not to have seen the rock upon which they must finally split. Nothing has ever been found or heard of in Governor Geer's areer that would lead a Democrat to be leve that be would be disloyal to party. The outs are in.-Baker City Re-

There is encouragement in the ome of the Oregon Senatorial contest to defeated candidates in this State. Sena-tor Mitchell had been defeated more times than been chosen.-Manchester Union.

The necessity for a change in the method of electing Senators has for some time been more deeply impressing itself on the public mind as the effect of the deadocks that have been in evidence in the egislatures of a number of States, one of which, that of the Oregon legislature, was brought to an end in the small hours of last Sunday morning, when John H. Mitchell, a former Senator from this State, was chosen. The deadlock not only frequently deprives a State of repre-sentation, but it often gives rise to ery.-Binghamton Leader.

As a result of the long political strugblob has recently ended in Oregon. the Senatorial prize has been captured by Hon. John H. Mitchell, who has already ington when he enters upon his official

When Mr Mitchell went out of the Sen. ate in 180 he was greatly missed. In his 18 years of service he had become a prominent figure, especially upon the committee on claims, of which he was chairman and on the committees on judiciary, postoffices and privileges and elections. As a member of the latter committee Senator Mitchell was always an advocate of the principles of the election of Senators by the people, and made several speeches upon that subject.

Mr. Mitchell is now 66 years of age and is still vigorous, mentally and physically. His life has been a busy one and has been spent almost entirely in the West, although he is a native of Pennsylvania, Hat has been a resident of Oregon since 1880, and after serving in several state of fices was first elected to the United States Senate in 1873, remaining for the full term of six years. From 1879 to 1885 he was out of the Senate, but in the latter year was again re-elected, and served twelve consecutive years,

In politics Mr. Mitchell is a stanch republican. By a singular coincidence his principal competitor in the recent Senatorial fight was Hon. H. W. Corbett, whom he defeated for the first time in 1872—Allagra Constitution 1873.-Atlanta Constitution.

The action of the Oregon Legislature in electing John H. Mitchell as United States Senator a few moments before the final man, and won the victory. Much bitter feeling was engendered by the long fight, and factional lines have been drawn so closely that it is likely to be some years at least before Oregon will recover, an before the day will return when people will look at political questions in an un prejudiced light. Now the issue is simply Mitchell or anti-Mitchell, and so the fight will go on. The three deadlocks remain ing are in Nebraska, Delaware and Mon tana, there being an aggregate of five Sen-atorships at stake in the contests. In Nebraska the death of Mr. Hayward left a vacancy which has been but tempora-rily filled by Mr. Allen, and Senator Thurston retires next Monday. Delaware also has two vacancies, one caused by the retirement of Senator Gray, and the oth-er by the expiration of Kenney's term next week. Montana has one vacancy, having elected Mr. Clark, but not his league. The United States' Senate Itself is the chief obstacle in the way of an amendment to the Constitution that will provide for the election of Senators by popular vote, but a few more Oregon, Nebraska, Delaware and Montana cases will likely force the Senate to yield. It Iowa State Register.

Gladstone on Cromwell. Augustine Birrell in North American Review

I remember once making bold enough to remonstrate with Mr. Gladstone for not taking what I considered to be the promount of interest in Oliver Cromwell' christening robes, which were duly extended before him at Chequers Court, annot bring myself." said he, "to about Oliver; he was no lover of free institutions," "But, at least," so I ven. tured to murmur, gazing at the christ wheat people mean by music. Only once before, he said, the same feeling had come over him, when, in front of the palace at Gladstone with one of his grimmest looks, "either to deny or affirm your proposi-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

"Four years more of the full dinner pall

Admiral Sampson is now preparing to contribute to the things-one-would-rather-

have-left-unsaid-column. J. Pierpont Morgan received \$20,000,000 for organizing the steel trust. J. Pierpont

can hardly be called cheap. Ouida asserts that the world is getting uglier every day: The demand for the lady's novels must be dyin out.

W. W. Astor has forbidden his publishers to sell his book in America. He

might have saved himself the trouble. Naval experts are testing a new explosive at Sandy Hook, and the coroner is

wearing a look of pleased expectancy. Atkinson was probably in Washington yesterday with a camera looking for an opportunity to photograph the crown,

Now another millionaire is presenting libraxies. Mr. Carnegie will, however, prob-

ably be able to place all he has on hand, The war in South Africa is costing \$5,-000,000 g week. That is almost as much money as James Creelman thinks he is

worth as a correspondent. If Gunner Morgan doesn't make the mistake of becoming a candidate for President, he will find that his present stock of glory is sufficient to last a life-

Admiral Sampson should remember that even such a distinguished commander as Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., "cleaned the windows and swept the floor and polished up the handle of the big front door" and still became the ruler of the Queen's

Whatever may be said of Mrs. Nation, it is certain that she has faded John G. Woolley's labors in the cause of temperance like a piece of 5-cent called.

If we could only put some of this weather into cold storage for use next mmer

Captain William Poster, who died a week ago at Mobile, Ala., brought the last cargo of slaves to the United States. For thirty years he had engaged in the hazardous business of bringing Africans to this country and selling them. Against the advice of his friends, he commanded the Clotilda, the vessel that brought the hast cargo of slaves to America. The voyage was full of danger and hairbreadth escapes, and more than once Captain Foster was in imminent danger of being hanged by the Union authorities for slave trading.

Former Governor William A. Newall, who had the rare distinction of being Governor of two States-New Jersey and Washington-writes in the March "Success" of his remantic experiences as a Congressman in 1849, when he originated the life saving service by offering a resclution in the House of Representatives to appropriate money to save lives imperiled by the sea. Fellow members of Congress at that session were John Quincy Adams and Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Newell says: "Various objections were made to my motion, the strongest of which was that the scheme was impracticable. I laid the matter before a great many Senators and members, speaking to them in person. Ex-President Johr Quincy Adams occupied a seat just behind mine, and, after the reading of the resolution by the clerk, leaned forward and said to me, 'I would like to see that resolution.' I sent for it and handed it to him. He read it over carefully, and, handing it to me, said, with a smile: 'It is good, I hope it will prevail.' Abraham Lincoln also read it, and said: 'Newell, that is a good measure. I will help you. enjoyed the distinction of having served I am something of a lifesaver myself, three full terms in the United States Sen-ate, and who will be no stranger in Wash-on the Mississippi sandbars!" Mississippi sandbars

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Teacher-If you are polite and kind to your oung comrades, what will be the result?

fully Jones-They'll know they can lick you.-Well Sutisfied.-Hiffers-Buncom is a self-

made man, isn't he? Wiffers-Yes. What made you think so? Hilffers-He seems to be so well satisfied with the job .- New York "Tell me, dear, how the Wangtons have fur-

nished their new house." "Well, I didn't see a thing in it that cost less than a huzdred dollars, but it struck me that if they had studied the matter closer they might have got a good deal more money into the same space. She-How is it that you were not at Simp

son's Christmas party? He-i stayed away for a personal reason. She-May I know what it is? He-if you will promise to maintain it a profund secret. She-i give you my promise. He-Well, I was not invited.—Glasgow Even-ing Times.

Husband (going to his rich uncle's funeral)-Put a couple of large handkerchiefs into my pocket, dear. The old gentleman promised to leave me £10,000, and I shall want to shed some appropriate tears. Wife-But suppose when the will is read you find he hasn't left you anything? Husband—In that case you had better put in three.—Tit-Bits.

Dewet. Baltimore American.

They sent out a troop of the Royal Barcos, To get Dewet.

They called it home in the African news: 'We'll capture him, surely, This time we'll Next day in the papers this fact we peruse:

In soup." A regiment found him intrenched on a kop-

Dowet,
You bet.
Going right up to the top
wheal: Going right up. The war w We'll bring him back with us. The war will The pistols and muskets and cannon then pop.

"We lose." 'We've blown him to bits, and have scattered his men.

We've met Dewet."
They've cabled the message again and again "Dewet has surrendered," they told us. But,

His captors were marched to a Boer prison pen "We fall."

Now Kitchener's weaving a wonderful net To get Dewet. It stretches across the whole country, but yet.
The crafty old burgher will somehow forget
To stop where the trigger is due to upset.

Dewet 's there yet.

An Early Spring Song.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution I des don't like de Winter. W'en fros' en sol' win' rule; But w'en hit come de Springtime I right behin' de mule!

Hit's den I jerks de line-De white man got me gwine De furrow long. De mule pull strong-De white man got me gwine!

De ol' crow caw en holler "Now, ain't dat nigger fool? Whilst I sz free sz freedom, He right behind de mule!"

Hit's den I jerks de line De white man got me gwine; De furrow long, De mulé pull strong-

De white man got me gwinel