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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

Defeat of the river and harbor bill is unfortunate for the country, for many worthy and proper improvements will be checked for lack of funds, valuable working plants will go to ruin, damage will result from neglect and from the necessity for doing over again work once partially completed, but dropped for want of money to continue, It is probable that \$10,000,000 might have been cut from the bill without injury to any substantial enterprise or worthy interest in the land. But this defeat will not rid the measure of the unnecessary items. They will all be there in the end. The damage will come to the improvements of great importance, like the Columbia River; the frivolous ones cannot be damaged. The delay occasioned by the failure of the bill at this time will waste more of the Government's money than would unquestioned passage of the measure.

There can be no doubt that the policy

of the United States in China is such as will improve our trade relations with that conglomerate empire. It is possible that this has been the chief alm of our diplomacy. If so, it is not unworthy. What has China to offer modern nations like ours but commercial opportunities? We do not want her territory or her people. There is nothing in her traditions or customs to attract present-day Americans. But as a trade field of prodigious possibilities China looms high, and It is the part of wisdom to recognize it on this ground. True, poets and parsons, idealists and professors of etiquette, may object to conducting high international negotiations on this commonplace basis, or to admitting it in public, but as surely as those highly rarefied persons require break and butter to sustain them it is good to put international questions on practical and rational grounds. It would have served us poorly to have become mightily ruffled over the Chinese affront to our National dignity and to have launched forth on a campaign of bloody venge ance against the offending people. This would have been fruitless. The Chinese are to be held to no such accounting. By inaugurating and pursuing a policy of moderation the United States has not sacrificed its dignity or self-respect, has not shouldered unnecessary burdens; and it will come out of the fracas with substantial benefits to show for its experience. These benefits will consist largely of the good-will and confidence of the Chinese people. This is an excellent foundation upon which to erect a giant superstructure of commerce. and no other nation stands in so favorable a light as our own for the Chinese trade. The United States will get directly all the reparation there was any possibility of getting in the first place, and by reason of its wise moderation it will receive much greater indirect benefits. This is diplomacy that is both high in character and practical in re-

Wanted, a genius to name our 1905 exposition. Many original people have ally celebrated rather than the memory turned their minds to it, but none has evolved a title that is happy in all its appointments or that compasses the cope of the exposition. Most of the mean nothing when they are all over. We need a short, sententious expression, which will tell its story at once. We need an expression which will have a meaning to the United States and the world, and not alone to this locality. And we need an expression which will carry the amplitude of the enterprise. All the appellations thus far proposed are either too wide and compendious or too narrow and provincial. We should not alone please ourselves in the choice of a name, but also select one that will signify as much in New York annual session at Ashland, to receive as here. "Lewis and Clark Exposition" an invitation from any place in the would hardly do, because millions have state to partake of its hospitality next never heard of Lewis and Clark. "Ori- year, the long-deferred effect of a very ental Exposition" would not do because the enterprise is to be more than Oriental. Epithets ingged on here and there cal body, and many others of like nato these titles increase the difficulty. ture, meets are expected to provide en-Life is too short to stop for "Lewis and tertainment, i. e., food and lodging for toward conviviality among high and Clark Centennial, Portland-Northwest- all who attend in the capacity of mem-Pacific-Oriental Exposition and Com- bers or delegates and their wives. To mercial Jubilee." Whatever we may say that this custom imposes a serious hit upon needs to be short without inconvenience and in many instances being too contracted, and full of pur- actual hardship upon the entertainers in some form or another existed. Our pose without being replete with it.

of the great Missouri statesman of a tanelty that is its essence

considerable additional cost. Subseand made it a part of the Presidio, the expense. Francisco, and demolished the house and is convinced that Mrs. Fremont paid her money in good faith and occudependent upon the latter's pension, daughter of a gallant soldier and inclaim is allowed. This latter consideration is a purely personal one, and in that respect does not differ from the mass of claims that are urged upon the attention of Congress to the exclusion of matters of public importance. If the claim of Mrs. Fremont is just, it should be allowed, regardless of her financial status otherwise, or of the domestic and financial condition of her heirs. The justice of a claim is not strengthened by a plea of destitution. A plea for sympathy or charity is a different matter, and Congress is not the proper place to urge it.

FORTUNATE IN HIS DEATH.

Last Sunday evening the Clan-na-Gael of Paterson, N. J., honored the birthday of Robert Emmet with appropriate services. Robert Emmet was an Irish patriot and martyr whose immortality is due wholly to the remarkable eloquence of his speech of defense before Judge Norbury, who condemned him to death. The singular eloquence of young Emmet's speech has made him the pouplar Irish martyr. Every schoolboy has declaimed that speech; every Irishman knows it by heart. As a matter of historical fact, Emmet has more admirers among his countrymen today than he had when he died. rebellion of 1798 was opposed by all the constitutional agitators for home rule; by Grattan, by Flood, by that eloquent apostle of Irish liberty, the great orator Daniel O'Connell, the great successor of Grattan as a constitutional agitator, had no sympathy with "the United Irishmen" of 1798, and, together with Curran, bitterly denounced Emmet's rising in 1803, which was an utterly reckless and insane effort, for the struggle of 1798 had left the Irish patriots utterly crushed beyond hope of military resuscitation. Emmet was hanged and his head cut off after death at Dublin, September 30, 1803. He was cause the island was so near us that the last person executed for treason in Ireland. Emmet's rising was disfigured by the brutal murder of Judge Kilwarden, who was dragged from his coach by the mob and killed before his daughter's eyes.

Emmet was an enthusiast, a man of poetic temperament, an orator. Against the earnest protest of the wisest patriots in Ireland, Emmet made his attempt, failed miserably, lost his life; and, as his friends predicted, increased the sufferings of Ireland by giving the government excuse for increased cruelty and barbarous coercion. Curran refused to defend Emmet, but so far as eloquence was concerned he was amply able to defend himself. He is a pathetic figure; his youth, his genius, his eloquence, his loss of his chance of escape through his decision to see his morally bound to see to it that Cuba islators are men of a wider view, they interest. One of Tom Moore's most beautiful melodies, "She Is Far From the Land Where Her Young Hero the captive of our bow and spear, and Sleeps," refers to Miss Curran's grief for her gifted lover. And yet it must be granted in severe historical justice | see that Cuba does not become a stench that this brilliant young Irish martyr by his own eloquence and vain, extravagant expectations. He could make spared him without injury to public safety. Tone and Fitzgerald were dangerous

of a shrewd and daring conspirator, and Lord Fitzgerald was a trained soldier of proved ability and courage, but Emmet was without formidable influence or practical talent. And yet his single speech has given him great popular fame. Although it is not a great speech outside of its pathetic quality and its invective passages. Greater Irishmen have made far abler speeches, but they did not make them standing hangman almost in sight. Emmet was, like Kossuth, Mazzini, Vergniaud, an visionary, not a grim revolutionist with unfortunate, impracticable, incapable Emmet whose memory is enthusiasticof Grattan, Burke, Curran, O'Connell of the religious and political liberty of three-score and ten; there are a great everybody reads his famous "Elegy"; there have been many greater Irishmen read his "Dying Speech." The steps of his scaffold led to the temple of fame,

"A PIOUS POTLATCH."

Rev. C. E. Cline finds in the failure of the Methodist Conference, at its last distinct cause. Simply stated, the people of the place where this ecclesiasti-Hospitality should not be taxed in this Jessie Benton Fremont, widow of way, and when it is thus taxed it is General John C. Fremont, and daughter little wonder that it loses the spon-

past era, has a claim against the Gov- "A plous potlatch" this correspondernment of long standing. Many years ent aptly calls the opening of one's ago Mrs. Fremont bought some prop- house and larder to strangers, bidden in English fiction from Fielding down erty on the windy dunes bordering on to bed and board by the "committee San Francisco Bay, paying therefor on entertainment" of some convention

weeks looked forward to the event as quently the Government took the land promising freedom from care, work and The truth is, as every famous military reservation near San thoughtful person must admit, that there is a certain amount of work to The claim of Mrs. Fremont for reim- be done to keep up the maximum of bursement is disallowed-at least it has thrift and comfort in the home life of not been paid-on account, it is said, of the community. If one factor shirks some defect in her title. The story is his or her share, it imposes additional a long and devious one, but Senator expense and burden on some other Bard, of California, has looked into it This is just what happens when a midable, of breezy, zealous people, with pled the property until the Government appetites whetted by change of air and took it. She is now an old woman and scene, swoop down upon a community has an elderly daughter who never in pursuance of some special line of married, and who, with her mother, is work, and quarter themselves in its they spend less for drink. homes for three to five days. The exwhich will cease at Mrs. Fremont's pense of providing company meals death. In addition to the alleged jus- three times each day, and the labor in tice of the claim, it is urged that this preparing them that falls to the lot of women who do their own housework, trepld explorer will, upon the death of amount many times to absolute impo her mother, be left destitute unless this sition. The unseemly crowding of children upon such occasions into inadequate sleeping space is by no means the least of the evils brought by the necessity of accommodating conference

"guests. This burden has been borne, not altogether uncomplainingly, but in the main cheerfully, by overtaxed householders and housekeepers for years in the strained name of hospitality. It is should be dropped without compunction, since to carry it farther is a penance not required either by true hospitality or common justice. To enteris one thing; to keep open house for strangers at the request of a perplexed and distracted committee is quite another. Such service is a "potlatch" pure and simple, and not always by any means a "plous" one.

THE PRESIDENT AND CUBA.

The President in his inaugural describes our future relations with Cuba as a most important question, and expresses satisfaction in the recent act of Congress which requires that the Cuban constitution should provide for a government capable of conforming to the established and historical policy of the United States in its relations with Cuba. The President may be correct in his assumption that Cuba is asked to concede nothing that we have not a right to ask. The Cuban amendment of Senator Platt of Connecticut defines nothing but rights, powers and necessities already existing. The alienation of logically we could not permit "free Cuba" to do what we would not allow Spain to do. Our Federal Government has always insisted that with the fate of Cuba the United States was especially concerned. We interfered bedisturbance there destroyed our peace, injured our trade, and today we have the same interest in the peace, good order and stability of Cuba. Cuba is part of the American sys-

em, and neither Cuba nor the United States can escape from a common responsibility. The United States seeks only to render inviolable the territory of Cuba, to prohibit debt and disturbance, provide for defense, expresses in terms what the Monroe Doctrine has enacted in fact. Of course we did not Interfere against Spain because she had made Cuba a public nuisance for the purpose of allowing Cuba to become a public nuisance by our wanton neglect. If we are morally bound to see that the Philippines do not become a derelict or promise to that effect: we have a right to see to it that the promise is kept Free Cuba is the creature, though not we are bound in exercise of the American right of national self-protection to in the nostrils of civilization, as Hayti was nothing but an orator intoxicated has become. We took the responsibility of creating free Cuba, and respect for the decent opinions of mankind a noble, pathetic speech, but he could obliges us to see that Cuba obtains not measure public sentiment; could and maintains a stable government not organize it. But the government protected from revolution, extravathat executed Emmet might have gance, disturbance, foreign aggression or intrigue. If we are not ready to do this, then we had no business to have lifted the starving infant, "free Cuba," men; Tone had the brain and address to its feet, but should have left it to the tender mercles of time and the Spanish General Weyler.

THE VITALITY OF THE SALOON. An eminent New England jurist once said that the woman witnesses on both sides at the Beecher trial did not appear to know the difference between virtue and a mere sense of fashionable propriety, for they seemed to think an intrigue with a man of genius, pretendin the shadow of the scaffold with the ing by virtue of pulpit eloquence to be an oracle of God, was a venial offense compared with sinning with mediocrity orator, not an organizer; an eloquent in the shape of your obscure next-door neighbor. There is a fashionable femithe gift of leadership, and yet it is this nine view that it is especially bad to drink in a saloon under any circumstances. As a matter of fact, it is not any worse to drink in a saloon, if you do not drink intemperately, than it and Parnell, whose brains have won is to drink at home behind your door every forward step in the enlargement or the blinds of your neighbor. The vice is intemperance whether you drink inventions bent about the bush and Ireland since 1780. If it was fame that at home or abroad, and if to drink at Emmet sought, he could not have been all is a vice, then it is quite as vicious more successful if he had lived to be at home as abroad. Pinchbeck society virtue, propriety posing as purity, holds it is not good "form" to drink in a saindulgence, but that it is at least con- John Gibbon, United States Army. than Robert Emmet, but everybody has donable if you "get full" at home. This mistaken sense of propriety calls a man who drinks wine at dinner a gendrinks in a saloon as a low-bred per-

Morally speaking, the only drinking that is defensible is that which never trenches on sobriety of thought, speech or action, and when drinking does trench on sobrlety it is indecent and immoral at home and abroad. The popularity of saloons, high and low, is due to the gregariousness of human nature, out of which is born the impulse low. Saloons are supported by a clientage of rich and poor. In the old days travel was by stage, the saloon habit second President, John Adams, in his diary speaks of the popular habit of assemblage at the tavern to hear the news and to discuss it over a mug of flip. It was a custom brought from Middle Ages; it can be found set forth

to Dickens. The liquor saloon does not belong

rich. The most fashionable saloons in the great cities depend upon the patronage of the business classes during the day and the patronage of the votaries of theater and opera at night. Until human nature changes, becomes less gregarious and mercurial, there will always be the saloon, the public house, or the beer hall. It is absurd to pretend that the saloon is only the concomitant of poverty; it is the feature number, more or less, but always for- of opulent circumstances as well as of economical life. Indeed, statistics show that the drink bill of England rises and falls with the price of bread. In good times men drink freely: in hard times

A new geyser is reported in the Yellowstone National Park about forty miles south of the Mammoth Hot Springs. According to an account published in the Helena Record, it burst forth on the morning of February 18 with a terrific explosion, followed by a jet of water which excited and awestricken beholders declared arose 500 feet in the air, through an opening about five feet in diameter. The new wonder of this veritable wonderland is located about 200 feet south of the famous Fountain Geyser. The immense column of boiling water played for about an hour and a half, after which a sort of "Christian's pack," , which it subsided, but has since been playing at regular intervals of about two hours. A report of this kind would be wholly unbelievable were it not that phenomena equally inexplicable have excited tain friends under such circumstances | the wonder, awe and admiration of visitors in this tremendous theater of nature for years. Where all is wonder nothing is specifically wonderful, and where all is inexplicable human intelligence, baffled, must accept the facts presented as a part of the unknown physical conditions. Human conception of nature's mighty mysteries had already reached its limit in witnessing the great play of subterranean forces in Yellowstone Park. Another geyser, with its awful roar and sulphurous fumes, spouting hot water heavenward, can make little difference in a scene the majesty and mystery of which have long baffled human inquiry and taxed imagination to its farthest limit.

Kentucky is abandoning her traditions. Down in Clay County the other day a Judge was so erratic as to re quire the disarming of every person who should come into his courtroom. He even called to the attention of the the territory of Cuba we prohibited to grand jury and condemned the practice Spain before she lost the island, and of carrying Winchesters and other heavy arms, and went so far as to order that all men who would not leave their weapons at home should be put under bonds to keep the peace. This order was made by a new Judge, it is needless to say, and has not yet been executed. Another evidence that the Kentucky leopard is changing its spots is found in the fact that a crowd of spectators athirst for blood were shocked and nauseated by the brutality of a prizelight in Louisville Monday night, and turned from the scene. There is some promise in this latter statement, since when prizefighters can no longer command the attendance of spectators, prizefighting will cease,

If the people of Montana are behind Senator Carter in his desire to defeat the river and harbor bill for the narrow reason that his and their state has no rivers or harbors to improve, they will probably indorse him by electing him to succeed himself, the Legislature being still in session at Helena and his time State in the United States Senate.

been adopted by the State Board of Education. This is a very muchneeded improvement in our school service to a common end. Here-tofore there has been too much minds.—Newport News. heterogeneity and commonplace in the curriculum. The linking of the State University into the system will very

Sportsmanship of the type that exercises its skill and prowess upon frightened birds suddenly liberated within easy range and winged or killed in their confused attempt to escape might with great propriety be called by another name. More wanton cruelty to inoffensive creatures could scarcely be indulged under any name. A "sure-thing game," under whatever name, can scarcely be considered legitimate sport.

The Woolgrowers' Convention, now in ession at Pendleton, is a notable gathering of men engaged in a great industry and anxious to promote its best interests. If the question, "Our Ranges and Their Needs," one of many to be presented and discussed during the three days' meeting, shall be intelligently handled, as no doubt it will be, it will alone justify the effort and expense incident to the convention.

Colonel Merritt Barber, former Adjutant-General in the Philippines, is recuperating at his old home in Pownal, Vt., where the townspeople are to present him with a sword as a mark of their appreciation of his military serv-Colonel Barber was for several years stationed at Vancouver Barloon, even if you are temperate in your racks on the staff of the late General

The fallure of John E. Searles again calls attention to the fact that miltleman, while it stigmatizes a man who lionaires have their troubles. His money was spread through a great vaembarrassment is evidence of miscalculation and not of unfavorable commercial conditions. The trust is not an impregnable refuge for capital.

Some office-holders consider that they have a contract with the people and jobs until the terms expire. They think all this, even although they sought the offices, and not the offices them. It would be interesting to know where before the advent of railroads, when the theory comes in that office-holders are servants of the people.

Even if the failure of the river and harbor bill is going to throw many men out of employment, money will be saved which can be devoted to pensions. Is it not better that money be given England; it can be traced back to the away than that workmen shall earn it?

If the election of Senator Mitchell has harmonized the Republican party, where are the ambitions of Democrats \$400. Upon this she built a house at the members of which have perhaps for peculiarly to the life of the poor or the whose hope lay in Republican discord? lawfulness of the demand.

WHERE ROLLS THE OREGON.

If any "citizen" wanted an office last week, it was because the charter had not been vetoed.

Governor Geer is something of a magi-cian. He changed all the "plums" for which the "Citizens" were waiting into sour grapes.

There is said to be friction between Singer Hermann and the Secretary of Maybe McBride needs be taken care of. A Eugene girl, a sweet sixteener, has

written a college treatise in which she concludes that the only way to grow old gracefully is never to get any older. A Huntington philosopher says: "If you let a family secret jump your yard fence, your neighbor is certain to catch it for

you free of charge." But he never keeps

it for himself. Perhaps this is the only thing on earth that a man finds and freely gives up. We wonder how the Legislature could possibly resist the temptation to furnish the peo-ple of Sodaville with free soda pop?-Wallowa

Nows. This is the way Eastern Oregon looks at it and also the way every locality except Sodaville. The fact is there were not enough grafts at the Legislative ses-

Well, hasn't Russia just as much right to place a prohibitory duty on foreign manufac-tures, and call it "protection," as we have!-

sion for every locality to get its share,

Baker City Democrat. No, certainly not. No country has a right to discr.minute against the American voter. The American citizen is a King unto himself and sovereign in his own right.

It is not surprising that Mr. McKinley should namite.-Baker City Democrat. And there never yet has been a knotty problem in his administration that would

not solve itself if left alone. Such policy engenders no hard feelings because the Almighty cannot be held accountable. Already politicians are hot after that \$25,000 oted by the Legislature for the Pan-American exposition. It looks as if the whole would go

up in grafts, with little left for the exposition -Albany Democrat. Well, Mr. Democrat, Oregon will at least have an exposition of its best product, a nonparell crop of bootless politicians. We doubt that any other state can make

ich a showing with \$25,000. law passed to prevent them working on Sun-day, and it will be in order that the next Leg-

ure pass another law in their interest to them from hunting and fishing on Sunday. Hardly, friend. That would defeat the rrpose of the Sunday closing law. And sides, every man has a right to do what he pleases on the day of rest.

Bryan is not an ex-President, but he is just as good as one when it comes to having opin-

ions.—Oregonian.

Our big contemporary, of all others, should be the last to censure anybody for "having" or expressing an opinion.-Olympia Standard. Not at all, kind neighbor. The average person has all sorts of opinions and may very properly be consured for them. If these opinions were convictions it would be an entirely different matter and they would be criticised but not censured. It certainly cannot be Bryan's conviction that legal enactment could at once dou-ble the value of silver. However, this may be his opinion, and if so he may be ensured for it.

The election of John H. Mitchell as a Sena or from Oregon is satisfactory to Eastern Oregon. We'remember him as a worker; we repember his long experience as a National egislator; we remember his loyalty to Oregon's erests; we remember his influence with his dleagues and the Administration. - Carson Much of this prestige of Senator Mitchell

sweetheart, Curran's daughter, once has a stable government resting on will probably choose a wider man to power to draw the attention of the counmore before he left Ireland, all help to some better assurance than a mere represent the great Rocky Mountain try to himself and his state and to represent Oregon in such an eminent way as will meet the expectation ons of the above A new High School curriculum has Certain it is that no man who has ever gone from this state to Washington has had a grander opportunity.

> system. It brings the working parts beads that they can manage their own affairs into harmony and directs their without any assistance from Uncle Sam, and it

> Certainly we shall have to disabuse their minds. That time will come after riot, revolution and anarchy shall have ruled the Island, and citizens and rights of the much enhance the efficiency of the United States shall have been violated. It will come possibly after the United States shall have smashed an alliance between Cuba and a powerful European nation. The Latin races do not remember national obligation and therefore Cuba does not consider itself indebted to the United States. This country is entirely in the way, except when the island wants something such as freedom

> > We feel surprised at the action of the Legislature in regard to the game law. The China pheasants are a nulsance to the farmers, for they are destroying the crops from planting time till harvest, and then the farmer has only an equal chance with the sportsmen of the

Why surprised? Are the city dudes to have no pleasures? Farmers should no forget that delectation of "sportsmen" is an infant industry which needs help as much as Hanna's subsidy bill. If a farmer loses a cow by a reckless shot of a city chap, that is not the point. If the sportsmen trample his wheat into the earth, that is not the point. If they narrowly miss shooting his wife or daugh-ter, that is not the point. If he has any rights to his own property, that is not the point. And if the pheasants devour his wheat just as fast as planted, that is tion which produces that which is not bread and drains the resources of the state to pay Game Wardens and other hangers-on, needs encouragement. It is very strange that farmers who see the error of Mark Hanna's bill cannot see the wisdom of game protection.

"The Prevailing Rate of Wages."

New York Times Every honest citizen will rejoice that the Court of Appeals has found unconstitu-tional "the prevailing rate of wages law." Morally, that statute never had a leg to riety of business enterprises, and his stand on. It was, in its enactment, a embarrassment is evidence of miscalmake votes for the legislators who supported it. In practice, the claims that have arisen under it for extra compe tion beyond what laborers had agreed to receive would not have inured to the ben efit of the laborers themselves. We will not say they would have inured to the cannot legally be deprived of official benefit of a gang of shysters, because that term has been held to be libelous. We will say that they would have inured to the benefit of a group of sharp and enterprising agents and attorneys. Judge Landon's points, as they have

been reported, seem especially clear and eogent. It seems difficult to escape from them or to break their force. It may be assumed that this decision is an end of the whole litigation which at one tin seemed so threatening. That is a matter for public congratulation. But it is by no means a matter for public congratulation that the legal representative of the city instead of showing a disposition to resist this imposition, and to test the law which authorized it, should have shown a disposition to give up millions of the city's money "on demand," without testing the

OUR MODERATE POLICY IN CHINA

Washington Special to New York Journal of Commerce.
The United States is compelled to play delicate part in the negotiations now go. ing on in China. The essential motive of the Administration is to enforce moderation in all the demands made upon the Chinese Government. To carry out this purpose does not permit binding union with either of the other powers, but calls in turn for resistance to almost all of them. The matter of indemnities is assuming a shape where success is counted upon for the policy of the United States. This Government has suggested that the amount should not be larger than China can pay in principal in a few annual installments and that this limit is in the neighborhood of \$150,000,000. There is like. ly to be more friction over the amount than over the other principle laid down by the United States that the powers should unite in asking a lump sum and that the distribution of this sum should be a subject of consultation among them without permitting further demands upon the Chinese Imperial Government. probable that Russia, aJpan and Great Britain will sustain the United States on both these points, The French Ambassa dor will probably co-operate with the pow-ers named out of deference to the wishes of the Russian Government. The motives governing these powers in sustaining the United States probably vary somewhat, and in the case of Russia may be due as much to the desire to become influential at the Chinese court as to sympathy with American moderation. The German Government is likely to ask very large indemnities, to enable it to favor th army of occupation at five times the usual pay of officers, as has been promised by the German War Office. Germany will hardly be able, however, to hold out against the concert of all the other powers and the success of the United States in limiting the amount of the indemnity

in China and will be charged with all the remaining negotiations for the settleme of the recent outrages while Minister Con-ger is in the United States. There seems to be a disposition among the other powers to conclude the negotiations at Pe-kin and to dispose of commercial questions as promptly as possible. The United States has taken the same position on commercial questions as in regard to indemnities, that whatever is done should be by concert of the powers. This principle does not seem likely to be dis-puted at present. There is not likely to be any serious difficulty about the broader concessions in regard to freedom of trade and transit throughout China, but difficulties may arise in regard to the grant of railway, steamship and mining franchises. It is considered undesirable at the State Department to leave the control of these matters exclusively to the Chinese Government, which might be influenced by the secret pressure of a single power or by the improper use of noney by promoters. The grant of franchises might practically nullify some of the general provisions for commercial freedom if they were not carefully guard-The authority to a steamship company, for instance, to operate vessels exusively on a given river, would tend to utilify the freedom of traffic on that river which might be prominent to all nations, Just what course to pursue to protect international interests and freedom of rade in these matters has not been fully decided, but the matter will soon be a subject of consultation between Secretary Hay, Assistant Secretary Hill and others interested in opening China to Western civilization.

as well as securing its settlement in

lump sum is expected, if due skill is used by Commissioner Rockhill.

Mr. Rockhill has had large experien

Intimations have been received from time to time that the Chinese Government proposed, when order was restored, to inaugurate some of the reforms anounced by the young Emperor in 1897, which led to the revolt in favor of the Empress Dowager. These reforms includ-ed the suppression of the provincial armies and the creation of a national force n European models; the abolition of the liken, or provincial barrier taxes; the reissue. It has been intimated also that an and European experts would be asked to aid in this work. It is doubtful whether any stipulations on these sub-jects are embodied in the treaty made between China and the powers. Provision against reaction will necessarily be in-volved, however, in the restoration of the reform element to control in China by the powers, and this element is likely of itself to inaugurate some sweeping reforms, The work of reorganizing the monetary and nanking system would be a heavy task and probably could not be accomdished by the stroke of a pen, as some such reforms have been accomplished in Russia and in more civilized states. It is thought quite likely, however, that several American and European economic students will be asked to give the benof their advice to the Chinese Imperial Government, and may even be vested with authority to carry out a comprehen sive programme in China. All such proposals are receiving the cordial encour-agement of the Department of State, in the belief that they will not only benefit China but will promote the opening of new markets and opportunities for the people of the civilized powers, and by in-creasing the enlightenment and prosperity of the Chinese will gradually increase

Fortnightly Review I do not think there is in Italy a sin

gle statesman who has not, some time or other, denounced the Italian system of taxation as a cruel injustice to the poorest part of the community, yet one and all have been in thei rturn intrusted with the government of the country, and each one-Giolitti included, who was Premier in 1893—has done nothing to alter the denounced system. The Italian system is very similar to that which flourished in England before free trade was adopted, a system in which indirect taxanot the point. The real point is that tion prevails, consequently the poorest, the infant industry of destructive recrea- who consume the most, pay the most; while, according to their restricted means, they ought to pay the least. Glolitti's scheme has been exposed by the present Minister for the Treasury, who, when in-troducing his budget, said: "There are some persons who think that when a boat is overloaded one has only to shift the cargo from one part to another to make it lighter." A few days before Professor Pantaleoni, a Socialist Deputy of conser-vative tendency—reara avis—stated at a Socialist congress held at Bologna: "The state is a brigand because it robs the poor; you are brigands because you in-tend to rob the rich." Giolitti, without being a Socialist, belongs to this latter class, as his reform can be summed up in two words—"tax the rich," as if the rich were an untaxed multitude. Giolitti's proposals, of course, are more popular though any one can see that Connino' reforms are of a permanent character that their beneficial influences will be slow but lasting, and that he aims more at a moral achievement than a merely

> Low in the purple west, Breathing a soft and mellow light Upon the sea's full breast; It is the hour when mead and wood In fine seed-pearls are dressed. Far out, far out, the restless bar Starts from a troubled sleep, Where roaring thro' the narrow straits The meeting waters leap But still that shining pathway leads Across the lonely deep, When I sail out the narrow straits Where unknown dangers be, And cross the troubled, mouning bar To the mysterious sea-Dear God, wilt thou not set a lamp

The Lamp in the West,

Ella Higginson. Venus has lit her silver lamp

Low in the west for me?

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Atlanta Constitution repudiates Lentz. Lookout, Bryan!

The Hon. Richard F. Pettigrew is not among the unfinshed business of the late Congress,

The daughters of the Revolution prove every year that the old fighting blood can still boil.

Now Pettigrew and Tillman are fighting. Let us hope they will emulate the ex-ample of the Kilkenny cats.

That two trains cannot safely pass on the same track was again demonstrated at Riddles, yesterday morning. A Socialist says wealth is a disease. It

s likely that the same Socialist is avsing himself to it recklessly.

The robins sing a song of Spring. The swallows skyward soar.
And in the yard is working hard
The man behind the mower.

There is no orator so eloquent that he can hold a crowd two seconds after a house across the street catches fire.

One of these days the officers in the United States Navy will learn to put their ears to the ground occasionally.

Bret Harte must have seen a session of the Austrian parliament when he wrote his history of the society upon the

A Chleago bard advises every one to peddle sunshine. Better do it now, before the Morgan syndicate buys up the available supply.

One of the yellow journals has captured De Wet again. What a valuable accession to Kitchener's forces a yellow journal would bet

If Tesla does not hurry up and communicate with Mars, he will find that the planet has been fenced in by J. P. Morgan and cannot be approached.

Later advices may show that some of the Chinese officials who were ordered to kill themselves hired substitutes.-New York Mail and Express, As killers or killed?

Russia is shutting out American agricultural machinery, which is the best thing she could do for this country, for it will shorten her crop to such an extent that the American farmer will prosper as never before.

A member of Congress has received a letter from a constituent who has been reading the many articles published reently in which doctors have asserted that the diffusion of malaria is due to most jultoes, and who is much alarmed lest his family and himself may be victims of fever thrills and ague chills in the coming Summer. This constituent has learned also that dragon-flies pursue and kill mosquitoes, and he sends an anxious pleato his Congressman to get a stock of dragon-files from the Agricultural Department in Washington, and to send the insects to his home, in order that his wife and children may be protected from infection. It is, of course, entirely unnecessary to mention the state from which this plaintive cry for help goes to the National capitol.

Years have gone by since the suggestion. was first made that great orators might enlarge their audiences through the use of such a system of telephones that their irrefutable arguments and burning words might be carried over the wires to many halls and homes at the same time. Now organization of the monetary system, and the establishment of a central bank of town, in which a small-pox quarantine has cut down the attendance upon church services to scanty gatherings. This consolatory anecdote avers that the central telephone exchange of the town made a circuit at the usual church hour, and over the wires hymns, Scripture lessons and sermons 15 minutes in length were transmitted to plous listeners. Evidently the telephone managers in that Michigan community are more devotional than those with whom the great cities are familiar. Here in Portland the telephone is more frequently provocative of profanity than of plety.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Changed Plans.-Miss Gabbeigh-As a pen ance during Lent I am not going to gossip, Mrs. Sezzit-Oh, that's too bad. I intended to come and listen to you as my penance.—Balimore American.

A Gentle Hint.-Chatty Gent-I believe you porters receive very poor wages? Porter-We do, sir. If it wasn't for the tips rale gents, like yourself, gives us, we should make no sort of a livin'.—Tit-Bits. No, Not by Any Means.—"Everybody who knows anything about China is writing a book on the subject." "Yes, but that doesn't ac-

about Chinal"-Detroit Journal. An Exceptional Case.-Towns-Is he so very popular? Browne-I should say. Why, when his set was getting up private theatricals he was given the principal part, and not a soul questioned his right to it.—Philadelphia Press. Just Like a Policeman.—"What's the charge?" asked the Judge. "Impersonating an officer," answered the prosecutor. "What was he doing?" "I saw him helping himself to fruit and peanuts from a street vender's treet."

nt for all the books that are being written

stand."-Chicago Evening Post. Res Antiquae.—"Auntie, dear, where do these costi shells come from?" "Oh, my dear child, fossil melli come rome.

a great many years ago they were washed up here by the sea." "How long ago, auntie, dear" "Ever so long ago, dear child." What! Even before you were born, auntle?

Reaching an Understanding .- The young man was visibly annoyed at the questions which the helives' father insisted on putting. At last he could endure it no longer. His ancestral pride flamed up into his cheeks, and h "I would have you understand that I am no ordinary fortune hunter!"
"That's all right," was the stern rejoinder.
"I am just as particular as you are. I'd have understand that I am no plain, every-day

Duke-chaser, either."-Washington Star. By the Century's Deathbed. Thomas Hardy in the London Graphia

Thomas mardy in the boards.

I lean upon a paddock gate
When shades were spector gray.
And White's dregs made desolate
The weakening eye of day.
The tangled vine-stems scored the eky. Like strings from broken lyres, And all mankind that haunted high Had sought their household fires.

The land's sharp features seemed to be The Century's corpse outleant, His crypt the cloudy canopy. The wind his death lament, he ancient pulse of germ and birth, Was shrunken, hard and dry, And every spirit upon earth Seemed fervoriess as I.

At once z voice outburst among The blenk twigs overhead In a full-hearted evensong
Of joy illimited.
An aged thrush, frail, thin and small, In blast-beruffled plume Had chosen thus to fling his soul Upon the growing gle

So little cause for carolings Of such ecstatic sound Was written on terrestrial things Afar or nigh around That I could think there trembled through His happy good-night air tome Blessed Hope, whereof he knew

And I was unaware,