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TODAY'S WEATHER—Probably fair, with northerly winds.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

While wishing the John Burroughs Society for protection of songbirds all the joy and success in the world, we shall express the hope that will refrain from emulating the feverish activity of the Audubon Society in its warfare on plumage as millinery. Kindly Nature, who ordered that commodious rivers should be found flowing by large cities, and mercifully endowed the hawk with swift, noiseless wing and powerful beak that its young should not suffer for lack of fat chickens, also provided us with elephant tusks for the keys to the calabone for disguise of our obesity. Mr. Burroughs consistently, therefore, have planned that the world of feminine headgear should exist evolutionarily through the discerning labors of natural selection in building up the ostrich and the peacock? However this may be, and all must admit the demonstration in Nature's comports afforded by the milliner, the objection to the plumage reformer is not so much his theory as the way in which he adds to the burden of existence through his pernicious activity. The humble individual who wishes to carry on a well-ordered career of peace and propriety is harassed almost to death by the multimod Don Quixote of society, with lance in rest and Rozinante charging at every convention. From the cradle to the grave, the fiend who knows that everything we do is all wrong unremittently pursues us, he seizes long life's interesting pathway in hidden ways, by the reformer's don'ts on embonpoint, hallway and tree. Everything the young mother's love prompts her to do for her child must be foregone, and the fond rites memory loves to pay the dear departed are costly and probably unsanitary. Find out what you like to eat or drink, and depend upon it all of it is under the anathema of self-appointed censors of hygiene. For every comfort there is the sleepless and self-sacrificing and sacrificial body-elic antagonist. Feather-makers make handsome hats—how can we forbear to destroy them if possible?

As we are asked to believe that no bubonic plague exists in San Francisco, the critical faculty is severely taxed to explain the need that a strong delegation of San Francisco business men journey in hot haste to Washington in order to keep the Government from making public the results of the investigation in their city. It can hardly be assumed that they fear an official denial of the plague's existence would be perceived by the Government, and it is equally incredible that if the report read against the existence of the plague San Francisco would rise to protest against its promulgation. Assistant Secretary Spalding's indorsement is about as lame an effort to conceal thought as current diplomacy affords. The fact is, of course, that bubonic plague in a mild form and under efficient surveillance exists in San Francisco, despite that city's frantic efforts to cover it up and despite the persecution it visited last year upon the Federal official who did his duty in proclaiming it. Yet little occasion exists for alarm, and none for panic. It is to be supposed that San Francisco, gravely concerned for its trade, will leave nothing undone to stay the spread of the disease and stamp it out in Chinatown, despite the protests of the Chinese. The only difficulty to overcome is the popular indifference and even opposition to drastic remedial and preventive measures, which alone are efficacious. How greatly the reign of quacks and popular impatience with scientific regime menace the public health is seen in numerous epidemics of smallpox all over the country. Only a less degree of the Calcuttan and the lower orders of India, we are restive under the rule of modern sanitary science. The cause is different, for while they are ignorant, we know better but are simply perverse. Many of us take the immortal Declaration too literally. Epidemics of contagious diseases are merely the fruits of liberty gone to seed.

Chances of Democratic victory in 1902 and 1904, which the Republicans are so sedulously augmenting, cannot be viewed with equanimity, however welcome such an event would be in its aspect of relief from undue influence of trusts and protected corporations. Restoration of the Democracy to power would undoubtedly be disastrous in many directions. The gold standard would not be imperiled, but it would be discredited, and the resultant dis-

quietude, if joined to fortuitous discovery of overcapitalization, fears of forced liquidation, a low Treasury reserve or heavy gold exports, might easily harden into depression if not panic. Certainly of tariff changes, devised in unfriendly and predatory spirit, would demoralize foreign trade just as it did from 1893 to 1895. The investment world would be described with fears of income taxation, anti-railroad and anti-trust laws, shipbuilding would pause at the menace of free ships, every element of unrest and rebellion, at home and abroad, would arouse itself in expectation of demagogic interference with the Army, and all departments of the Government would palpitate in face of threats of reduced appropriations for objects alike worthy and unworthy. All these things the thinking men of the country are looking at in the eye, and wondering if the price is too high for rescuing the Government from the domination of our giant protected manufacturing interests, industrial trusts and railroad "harmonizations." The only unconcerned are the Republican leaders, who are reaching over the most dangerous precipice the party has ever come upon, to pick the alluring flower of campaign contributions, concessions to Treasury raiders and the favor of reduced appropriations for objects alike worthy and unworthy. All these things the thinking men of the country are looking at in the eye, and wondering if the price is too high for rescuing the Government from the domination of our giant protected manufacturing interests, industrial trusts and railroad "harmonizations." The only unconcerned are the Republican leaders, who are reaching over the most dangerous precipice the party has ever come upon, to pick the alluring flower of campaign contributions, concessions to Treasury raiders and the favor of reduced appropriations for objects alike worthy and unworthy.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Benjamin Harrison, as a lawyer, stood in the front rank of his profession in legal learning, acumen and the faculty of oral advocacy. As a legislator he stood in the second rank with John Quincy Adams and Martin Van Buren. Indeed, Mr. Harrison strongly resembled John Quincy Adams in many of his intellectual characteristics and in some of his infirmities of temper. There was a strain of the political Presbyterian in both of these men. They were both men of considerable culture; men of piety and resolution. Despite their cold, non-magnetic personality, hypercritical and gifted with a positive genius for making personal enemies without much effort and on comparatively small provocation. They were men of influence in so far as they addressed the brains and understanding of their countrymen, but were both destitute of the gift of leadership. They were both men of correct personal habits, high integrity and unswerving patriotism. John Quincy Adams, through his diplomatic service in London and his peaceful residence in Paris and London, had larger early opportunities than Harrison had, but the excellence of Mr. Harrison's state papers on all subjects, both of domestic and of foreign interest, during his Presidential term and in his subsequent career, leave no doubt that he was as well equipped a statesman, measured both by native and acquired ability, as John Quincy Adams.

It was the misfortune of Mr. Harrison that after the completion of his term of office as President no great and noble cause was at his hand needing service such as John Quincy Adams was able to render during the last sixteen years of his life upon the floor of Congress. Mr. Harrison increased his fame as a lawyer of the first rank by his address before the Venezuela boundary commission and by his conduct of important cases of private litigation. His reputation as a very able and attractive political speaker was greatly enlarged by his great speech at Cooper Institute, New York City, in the Presidential campaign of 1856. In his Presidential term, when he visited the Pacific Coast, in 1851, President Harrison charmed all hearers by the felicity and versatility of his extemporé speech, but in his subsequent career he rose to high fame as a profound and convincing political speaker. He was not an eloquent man; he thought strongly he did not feel strongly. He had a head rather than the heart or feelings of his hearers. But he was a very impressive and attractive speaker because of his simplicity of language and the strength of his argument. He had the great excellences and the infirmities of his training and his temper. He was an admirably trained lawyer of very high ability, and he always spoke like a lawyer and a well-equipped jurist. He was a man of cold nature, but he was so deficient in social talents that his manner was not seldom absolutely repellent to excellent men, who felt nothing but the highest respect for his accomplishments and his character and were naturally disposed to like him. He was not only a good hater, but he was easily capable of inspiring hate.

courage and purposeful pertinacity. He was not a trickster in politics nor in his profession; he was not a man of personal charm of manner and temper, but he was like John Sherman in this, that his personal worth, his superior public ability and force, were so conspicuous, so universally conceded, that his life was one of remarkable political success in spite of marked infirmities of manner and temper.

ANOTHER BLACK BARBEQUE.

A negro was burned to death in the Courthouse yard at Corsicana, Tex. This horror is nothing new for Corsicana, for a negro supposed to death there some ten years ago, and negroes have since been burned to death in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana, Colorado and Kansas, and it was only the other day that a negro was lynched at Terre Haute, Ind., and the body burned after death. The lynchers at Terre Haute took pride in their work, and the Sheriff accuses his failure to do his duty on the ground that the "leading citizens" advised him not to resist the mob and approved of the whole affair. On the 10th inst., a white man named Martindale was taken from jail and hanged by the mob at Carthage, N. C. The success of the mob in these cases is due to the fact that neither the Sheriff nor the Governor did his full duty to prevent it. Governor Yates, of Illinois, had no trouble in protecting from assault the woman at Carthage, and in that state, Governor Yates did not wait for an official request for troops, but, acting on private advice, he sent four companies of the state militia to the scene of danger, and under the protection given the colored man was taken safely from jail to court, tried and convicted, and then placed in prison, where he will serve his sentence. Had Governor Yates waited until the Sheriff had informed him to send him official notification, the man would have been lynched and Illinois disgraced by an exhibition of mob law.

Lynch law is anarchy, and there is no essential difference in principle between the American mob that in their contempt for law stands a jail, overpowers a Sheriff, and, as self-appointed administrators of justice, executes its victim, and the European anarchists who execute their idea of justice by the use of dynamite. A community ruled by a mob, a state that winks at lynch law, is a state that prudent and peaceful folk avoid or desert. The guilt or innocence of the victim cuts no figure in the case; the question is whether we are living under a Government of organized society or whether we are at the mercy of the caprice of a mob. If a mob may determine that I am guilty, and, without waiting for the courts, murder me, the mob may with equal justice, without waiting for the courts, "jump" my claim and run off my stock, as a band of ruffians once did in Kansas, where a man bought and occupied a farm that some thrifty Populist had lost on a mortgage. Lynch law is not recklessly resorted to, and does not go unpunished except in communities that are too cowardly or too stupid to resent or rebuke it, and such communities, whether cities or states, will surely repent their ignorant and dense stupidity in the sackcloth and ashes of a backward or bankrupt civilization.

No valuable peace-loving, property-holding and wealth-winning immigration will stay long in a community where the machinery of justice is so corrupt or inefficient that it is displaced by mob law, or where the machinery of justice is subordinate to an irresponsible mob, and courts and officers of the law crouch the knee to Judge Lynch. A frightful feature of this mania for lynching negroes is that the great majority of lynchings have been for other crimes and that more have been lynched on suspicion than on proof. This kind of brutal lawlessness and cruelty grows fat upon what it feeds, even as the guillotine, which began under the "Terrorists" its work upon murderers, ended with the wholesale execution of "suspects," who were denounced and lost their heads, not because they had committed any crime, but because they were odious to the anarchists who had set up the ax.

THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

Germany is likely before the century is half completed to absorb Austria. This is the present dread of France, that Austria will be absorbed into the German federation. The powerful German section of the people of Austria is in all probability will ultimately cast their lot with the great German Empire. The pan-Germanic movement in Austria naturally grows in strength through the stimulus of the increasing racial aggressiveness of the Czechs; the hopelessness of national fusion of the various peoples under the feeble Hapsburgs, and the constant threat of the collapse of the present constitutional government. We see the impending break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire takes place, probably Austria will be added to the empire of William II. It would give Germany a seaport and make her a naval power in the Mediterranean, and it would add to the German Army 1,368,000 infantry, 72,000 cavalry and 2080 guns. Should this forecast ever become realized, France would be completely overmatched in population and military strength. The population of Germany is increasing so rapidly that it is in danger of being overcrowded. In her devotion to manufactures, Germany has ceased to produce all her own food, and her soil is not naturally as fertile as that of France. The pressure at home sends thousands of Germans to the United States, who cease at once to be German subjects, and what Germany seeks is new fields for the emigrant where he may show some part of his fatherland. That is Germany needs colonies. Neither in South Africa nor the East is there an ideal home for the emigrant, but Germany is now annually exporting to South America goods to the value of \$50,000,000, and a steadily increasing stream of German settlers is going to Brazil. When Germany is ready, she will surely colonize a portion of South America, and if Brazil should take an appeal to the United States we should be obliged to modify President Cleveland's extreme construction of the Monroe Doctrine in the Venezuela case. This South American question will not come up for decision for some years yet, but when it does come up in shape of an appeal from Brazil, such as Venezuela made to Cleveland, we shall be obliged to be content with the American doctrine of National self-interest, self-protection and self-preser-

vation, which was advocated by Webster and Calhoun, and abandon President Cleveland's extreme construction of "the Monroe Doctrine." The United States will some day find out that President Cleveland did not more than we can chew in the future if we attempt to hold up Germany in her future attempts to found a great colonial system in South America. The German holds that when we took the Philippines we made the Monroe Doctrine untenable, and this pretext would be as good as any other on which to base a justification for establishing a great system of colonies in South America. We could not afford to fight all Europe on this point, and we should be obliged to recede from the extreme position occupied by President Cleveland. Germany may never want to establish colonies in South America, but if she ever does decide to establish them, she will not be deterred from her determination by a refusal of Brazil to sell territory accompanied by a threat of appeal to the United States as the arbiter of the continent.

The shrinkage of Nevada's population by over 1700 in ten years, as shown by the census, has attracted little attention. In the excitement of the political campaign it was perhaps overlooked, or possibly the country has become so accustomed to Nevada's dwindling population that these things are taken as matters of course, and excite little if any interest. In point of fact, Nevada was never, in anything but Senatorial pretensions and aspirations, entitled to the rank of a state. Its population has dwindled like that of an ordinary mining town after the mines were worked out, until now it is far below that of the Congressional ratio of a single district. Yet, along with its empty statehood goes the right to send two Senators and one Representative to Congress, and unless some preventive measure can be devised it will continue to hold and exercise this right, despite the continued shrinkage of its population. The worst of it is, there is no clear way out of the difficulty. Annexation to another state offers the only practical way of cancelling conditions so manifestly absurd, and propositions to this end, though repeatedly made, have never been pushed to a conclusion. California, it is said, would be willing to take the state and make it over into counties under its own jurisdiction. So also would Utah. But Nevada has an area larger than that of Utah, and approaching in magnitude that of California. For any one state to annex so large a territory bodily would be looked upon with distrust. The prospect, if there is a prospect, of absorbing Nevada, is therefore slight, and the condition of the state should be a warning not again to make a state politically, the natural resources of which are insufficient to make a state industrially, financially and numerically.

King Edward has given public assurance to the deputation that have waited upon him for that purpose that it would be his constant care to maintain religious liberty in his realm. Such an assurance is not needed from a sovereign of England of today. The King can do no less than maintain religious liberty, and he is bound by the state is past, so far as the English-speaking peoples are concerned. Catholics may discriminate against Protestants, and vice versa, and both may discriminate against Jews, but it must be as individuals and in churches and business merely. The state will none of it. Mary and Elizabeth had their innings, and the pages of history are stained indelibly with the blood that flowed in the name of the cross, and Edward's promise cannot make more certain the fact that religious liberty will be maintained throughout his realm, so far as any interference of the government is concerned. The world moves, but always in one direction.

No man overcomes an attack of acute pneumonia "by reason of strength." On the contrary, a man's strength seems to prove his weakness when called to combat this disease. Not by the citizen of life, does this enemy triumph, winning quick and easy victory. After Rudyard Kipling was rescued from what seemed certain death, a few years ago, by what is called the oxygen treatment, it was said that at last medical science had found a remedy for this disease. Kipling was, however, relatively a young man, and thus far the experiment that saved his life has not been successful with men grown old, or who are growing old, and pneumonia continues to baffles medical science.

In justice to Oregon coyote-hunters, there might properly be a law protecting them from like craftsmen of Washington, Idaho, Nevada and California. Then our own deer people might get the emoluments. Now these craftsmen may shoot animals that should be allowed to cross into Oregon un molested, and may even come into this state to catch with their traps. It is evident the law is woefully deficient.

In the announcement of a lecture given last Sunday in New York City, Mr. Carol Norton, C. S. D., speaks of "The Divine Mind, Alias God." And in another place he refers to the "Divine Principle Alias God." These efforts to get away from the plain old Anglo-Saxon term always fail to gain any general following, and probably it is just as well.

If the Senate is disposed to, it can pay a large amount of money into circulation in Washington by questioning the legality of Senator Clark's election. Admiral Sampson is writing a book. He should be warned that his special field has already been pretty well covered by the late Ward McAllister.

Hon. Charles A. Towne has disappeared almost as completely as if he had stayed on the Democratic National ticket.

The Filipino General who offered to purchase the heads of American soldiers is not doing a very lively business.

The steel trust has a capital of \$1,100,000,000. Wonder what the extra \$100,000,000 is for?

SHIP SUBSIDY THE MOTIVE.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Like most of the Senators who were interested in the passage of the river and harbor bill, Senator Simon greatly regrets the action of Senator Carter in talking the bill to death. In the closing hours of the session, but he was forced to admit that the Senator made his attack on the bill in a perfectly legitimate way, and in a way which at least must warrant general approval for having expiated the many unjustified appropriations carried by that measure. Senator Simon thinks the failure of the bill will prove somewhat disastrous to the improvement at the mouth of the Columbia, for the small appropriation made for preparatory work at the first session, having been largely expended in the expectation that a large appropriation would be made at the session just closed, there must soon come the question of whether the bill ever does decide to establish them, she will not be deterred from her determination by a refusal of Brazil to sell territory accompanied by a threat of appeal to the United States as the arbiter of the continent.

In trying to explain the motive behind Senator Carter's speech, Senator Simon is inclined to believe that the subsidy bill was at the bottom of the whole affair. He says that Cuban and Philippine legislation having been attached to the Army bill, removed the necessity of carrying an extra session of that account. It will be generally recognized that the failure to pass the river and harbor bill at this time means that work on many of the larger improvements throughout the United States, projects that are thoroughly meritorious, must soon cease. This is sure to result in more or less injury to the economy of the country, and it is the opinion that within a few months the cry for river and harbor appropriations will be so great that the President will be forced to call an extra session for the purpose of passing a bill. In the event of such a development, he believes it is probable that the friends of the ship subsidy bill will manage to call their pet measure, the Senate will be in an extra session, it would go through the House with comparative ease. All things considered, he is inclined to the opinion that the subsidy bill was one of the prime objects considered by many of the Senators who have been so busy upon the retiring Senator from Montana to defeat the river and harbor bill.

THE SPLIT INFINITIVE.

Growth of Its Disfavor Among the Most Careful Writers. Philadelphia Press. Brander Matthews contributes an excellent article to Harper's (February) on "Questions of Usage in Words," in which he cogently proves that many of the so-called faults in writing English which are pointed out in current manuals of composition are not errors at all, but errors of all but. But, like all radicals—and as a stylist, Professor Matthews is a radical—he pushes his argument in some instances more quibbling than is warranted. "and which" where there has been no antecedent "which," quoting that notorious offender, Gibbon, and in bolstering up the much-condemned "split infinitive." He asks: "What is called the split infinitive is also a cause of pain to the purist, who is greatly grieved when he finds George Lewis in the 'Life of Goethe' saying so completely undeniably: 'This insuring of a verb between the 'to' and the rest of the verb strikes the verbal critic as pernicious, and he instantly protests against it, as if it were stamped out before it permanently contaminates our speech. Even Professor O. F. Emerson, who does not object to it, in his 'History of the English Language' says: 'It is a synthetic combination now establishing itself,' and Professor A. S. Hill, in his 'Foundations of Rhetoric,' while admitting its antiquity, says: 'It has been seen constantly from the days of Wickliffe to the days of Herbert Spencer, still declares it to be 'a common fault,' not sanctioned by good authority. The fact is, I think, that the split infinitive has a most respectable pedigree, and that it is rather the protest against it, which is the novel and objectionable thing." The split infinitive is to be found in the pages of Shakespeare, Maitland, Sir Thomas Browne, DeFoe, Burke, Coleridge, Milton, De Quincey, Macaulay, Matthew Arnold, Browning, Melville, Lowell and Holmes. But the fact is also, I think, that since the purist has been seen to sneer at a tendency among careful writers to eschew the split infinitive, or at least employ it only when there is a gain in lucidity from its use, there is, for example, in Professor Lounsbury's "to more counterbalance."

Professor Matthews is not frank in citing the names of eminent authors to justify the blunders of Lewis and Lounsbury. In writing of the English language of standard authority, can he find the split infinitive corresponding to the description of that solecism. "The insertion of an adverb between the 'to' and the rest of the verb," says the language of standard authority, "is a fault." The authors he has named that usage permits the inserting of an adverb between the first and second verb, as, for instance, "to be greatly deplored"; never such a bad locution, as the purist would be deplored." Lewis may have made a slip of the pen, but there is no such excuse for Professor Lounsbury, and Professor Matthews is not wholly ingenuously in trying to find one for his friend. The split infinitive is grammatically and historically wrong, and when examined on philological grounds is indefensible.

How Canteen "Reform" Works.

Chicago Inter Ocean. If the estimable ladies and gentlemen who induced Congress to abolish the Army canteen had visited the canteen at Fort Sheridan Thursday night their ideas on the subject of temperance reform would have been considerably altered. At High noon the canteen was not yet established and several new saloons filled with soldiers drinking and gambling in the company of vile characters of both sexes. In the night they were found in the Fort Sheridan barracks more drunk and more men absent without leave than have been recorded for years. At its termination, however, the canteen was abolished. For some years the difference between pay day and other days has not been visible to the ordinary visitor. Soldiers who liked beer were able to get it in reasonable quantities at the canteen at any time, and few celebrated pay day with a debauch. On Thursday, however, such men as the high-toned and the sober, and many of them spent their month's pay in a night. Disorder was general and fights were frequent.

The abolition of the canteen injures both the soldiers who drink and the soldiers who do not drink. It deprives the latter of the additions to their rations and the public amusements provided by the canteen's profits. By depriving the former of the chance to obtain a reasonable amount of pure beer in decent surroundings it leads them to squander their pay for vile whisky in the worst company. Only those who prey upon the vices of their fellow men profit by the abolition of the canteen. Yet thousands of well-meaning women and men really think they accomplished "a great reform" when they induced Congress to suppress the canteen. What they accomplished was to lower health and discipline in the Army and fill the pockets of a few hundred saloon-keepers. If they doubt this, they had only to visit the canteen on the night of pay day to be convinced. Then they will see how their "reform" works, and will learn how they have promoted intemperance.

NAMES FOR THE 1905 FAIR.

One contributor makes a specific distinction between the Lewis and Clark and the Oregon centennial, and would convince us that our purpose is to celebrate the latter instead of the other. Here is an innovation of which, perhaps, few have thought, but since there are all kinds of people in the world, it is well that all kinds of ideas should be reflected. If the suggestion has no other virtue it will act as a balance upon many who have shown preference in their own preference. The correspondent says: "We have heard much lately about the 'Lewis and Clark expedition.' There was no Lewis and Clark expedition. There was the Oregon expedition, conducted by two brave men named Lewis and Clark. The 'Oregon expedition' did not originate with Lewis or Clark; neither did they furnish the means with which to pay the expenses of the expedition. It is called the 'Lewis and Clark expedition' to distinguish it from other Oregon expeditions, and not because Lewis and Clark were the only men who have been called adventurers. Before the expedition started it was called the 'Oregon expedition.' In the press of the day it was called the 'Oregon expedition.' In all public records it was written 'Oregon expedition.' 'If any man deserves to have his name glorified in connection with the expedition it is Thomas Jefferson. This argument is to show that Lewis and Clark should not be mentioned in the name of the 1905 celebration."

"We are about to celebrate the anniversary of the successful termination of the 'Oregon expedition' of 1805. To do this properly, we must show the part that was taken by the 'Oregon expedition' what was gained by the 'Oregon expedition.' 'Three of the greatest states of the Union and an outlet to the trade and commerce of the Orient for the whole United States are the most important prizes. Next in importance to securing this vast territory is the advantage gained over other countries in the Oriental trade. A name that does not include in its scope this Oriental business would be too narrow to fit the case. 'Oregon expedition' would cover the historical and local feature. 'Portland' would show the importance of its position. 'Oregon and Exposition' would show the business side. My name, is, therefore, OREGON EXPOSITION CENTENNIAL AND ORIENTAL FAIR."

Other names proposed are: NORTHWESTERN COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. CENTENNARY EXPOSITION OF THE PACIFIC COAST. LEWIS AND CLARK CENTURY EXPOSITION. ORIENT FAIR AND PATHFINDER'S JUBILEE. By A. J. Langworthy—OREGON CONTINENTAL EXPOSITION. By W. H. Britts—PACIFIC STATES AND ORIENTAL EXPOSITION. By McKinley Mitchell, Gervais, Or.—LEWIS AND CLARK PACIFIC NORTHWEST CENTENNIAL. By Samuel Collyer, Tacoma—PATHFINDER'S CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. Tacoma News.

The Portland newspapers want to hit upon a suitable name for the proposed exposition of 1905. The Lewis and Clark exposition does not suit the Portland idea because it is admitted that there are some people who never heard of Lewis and Clark. Why it should be called the "Oriental Exposition" does not appear. The "Occidental Exposition" would be a more fitting title for an exposition held at the mouth of the Columbia. The Tacoma News suggests the "Occidental" or the "Occidental and Oriental" if the union of the Pacific Slope and the Orient is to be emphasized in the title to the Oregon exposition. "Occidental and Oriental Exposition of Oregon" would be a good triple O title. Take your choice of one, two or three Os, gentlemen.

The Negro as a Laborer.

Atlanta Constitution. The negro has fallen under the displeasure of Dr. W. C. Stubbs, director of the experimental farm of Louisiana, who says that he is even more shiftless and unreliable than negroes in general. Stubbs occupies a place bringing him into close relationship with the soil, what he says must attract attention. He declares that in consequence of negro shiftlessness, the cotton work done by these men has led to a desire for more, and as they come in the negro will be shoved out. Among the causes leading to the demoralization of negro labor, Dr. Stubbs refers to the tendency of the colored people moving toward the cities, railroads, sawmills, etc., the same as is noticed in other parts of the South. These he attributes largely to two facts; one, the gradual reduction in the price of cotton, which has discouraged to a large extent the growing of crops upon the soil, and the fact that negro youth is exceedingly anxious to "see the world" and to mix and mingle with the strife and excitement of city life. In this respect, Dr. Stubbs views the future rather gloomily, and considers the question as exceedingly serious, and will require the wisdom and patience of our rulers that does not bring out of it a satisfactory solution.

It is inevitable that white men should appropriate more and more occupations hitherto given over to negroes. When a change is once made it becomes permanent. In many sections of the South white girls serve in hotels, and even the barber's trade, once considered a negro monopoly, has been taken up by white men, who find it to be profitable employment. Still it will be a long time, if ever, before the negro can be displaced from his position, and he will continue to improve his capacity or he will have to stand aside.

Twisting the Lion's Tail.

When Morgan grabe the lion's tail Spectators stand in awe. All fearing that the beast will turn, And its tormentor claw. Of course they've heard that human gaze Will make a lion quail. He's moran isn't at that end— He's busy with the tail. But no alarm the twister feels, He looks to the crowd and bold; He just makes sure of footing firm, And sets a tighter hold. Thus faced he sets down to his, And every one can see the strain On muscles in his wrist. The perspiration stands in drops Upon the twister's face, But still the lion doesn't roar, Nor show of pain a trace. Then Morgan gets a stronger grip, At least that's what he thinks, And waits the fall the other way 'Till it's full of winks.

Though Morgan does his very best To twist the blamed tail out, The lion doesn't even ask, And its tormentor claw. And when at last the twister sees That he has rolled in vain, He drops the tail, resumes his seat, He busy with the tail. The reason why the Morgan twist Is that he always fails to get The right hitch on the tail. The proper hitch is on the truck Is known to only one. If Morgan watches Uncle Sam He'll see just how 'tis done.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Thus far the vacancy in the office of Prince of Wales has failed to attract any applicants. It's a good job, too. King Edward's accession has had the effect of crowding the floor War out of the magazines, if only temporarily. J. Pierpont Morgan's going to take the rest he needs. There is some reason to believe that this is the rest of the earth. It looks as if the only thing to do was to suspend the rules and let Sampson and Schley settle it in the good old Kentucky fashion. Miss Portia Knight will confer a lasting favor on the members of her profession, who could see the name and address of her press agent.

When "Clitten" and "Po Bono Publicum" get to telling Bryan how to run his paper, perhaps he will be so liberal with directions for the conduct of the Government.

The respective marine reports of two Astoria papers have been going after each other, saying hard words and charging each other with incompetency. Neither owes the other any apologies.

Speaking of the failure of Congress to appropriate \$50,000 for the Charleston exposition, the Charleston News and Courier says: "We are disappointed at the action of Congress, but in no way cast town. Not one penny of the appropriation asked of the Government would have been available for the general expenses of the exposition, but could only have been used for the erection of the Government building and the installation and maintenance of the Government exhibits."

Chief Justice Webster Street, of Arizona, was the orator at the dedication of the territory's new Capitol in Phoenix February 25, the 28th anniversary of the establishment of a territorial government there. The Capitol is built entirely of Arizona products, and the people say that it is the best public building in the United States for the money. The first Legislature of Arizona held its sessions in a log cabin in Prescott. The territory now claims a population of 120,000.

Congressman Brick, of Indiana, has a constituent who thinks he should have a pension because he sent a substitute to the Civil War. "I am old and feeble," he wrote to Mr. Brick, "and I don't suppose I shall live a great while, but I need money while I do live. I think the Government owes me something. I paid a man \$200 to take my place in the war when I was drafted, and he was killed in action. Now, I think I am entitled to a pension or should get the \$200 back. Will you please see to it for me?"

The Walla Walla Statesman works itself into an inordinate frenzy over an innocent comment in The Oregonian about the moral value in that city. But, really, The Oregonian meant no offense. It may have reason to be sorry, as the esteemed paper intimates, because Jason won the golden fleece, or Hercules outwitted Atlas. However, The Oregonian will follow the successful example of the Statesman's able morning contemporary, which soon to enter the lists with such a critic. Just as the morning contemporary elects to print the news rather than to fill an aching void of pages with trash and senseless stuff, so does The Oregonian, and in this instance more than ever.

A young man and woman got on a Philadelphia street-car the other day, and as there were no vacant seats, the young man said in a loud tone of voice to a negro, "Will you have the civility to give this lady a seat?" The negro did so, saluting the young woman. The next seat to her becoming vacant, the young man hurriedly appropriated it without offering it to the negro. Just then the car stopped and a stout negro washerwoman entered the car. As no one offered her a seat, the negro, with a smile, said to the young man, "Will you have the civility to give this lady a seat?" For a moment he hesitated, but at last concluded to comply with the request, very much to the indignation of the young lady.

The Topka State Journal publishes this curious information: Something scandalous is always coming out about the State-house. The latest complaint is that the custodian some time ago removed two cartloads of fertilizer from a Kansas City packing-house and stored it in a vacant room in the basement of the Capitol. All the members of the Legislature and state officers have been suffering from the unappreciable odor. It is also made known that Topka thieves have been stripping the copper from the roof. The other day some boys were found tearing up the copper, and it was seen that sheets of that metal had been carried away. Is it impossible to take proper care of the main public building of the state?

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

A Difficulty Removed.—"Dick, when you divorced those five carloads with little sister, did you give her three?" "No, no. I guessed they wouldn't come out even—so I et one 'fore I begun to divide."—"Pack. What is the row's about, you noble of you, Willie, to plead that your brother be spared a whipping?" "I guess I know my business. Every time he gets licked he turns around and licks me."—"Oh, I suppose George sowed his wild oats before I married him, and made a fool of himself generally, like other men, but I always trust in him."—"That's a different sensation it must be to him"—"Lafe." The Point of View.—"Well—Ed you ever notice how quickly a woman breaks her piano practice after she's married?" "Tattle-tale's most."—"Boston Transcript."

Cause for Regret.—"Lad—don't like this picture as well as I did the last one you took of me. Photographer—Ah, madame, I have not the artistic taste that I had when I was young; and, besides, my camera is getting old."—New York Weekly.

A Difficulty.

Washington Star. There's one fault in human nature, it's the worst that I have found; It's what makes this old world wobble so as it keeps going round. When a man gets so mad and striven and ac-commodated what he could We look him over careless and we murmur, "Purty good." But when he kind of stumbles and we tell him what he lacks We reach out for a carvin' knife or maybe take an ax. Or all our curses, this is what upsets our fellow's mood, We're lukewarm when we "jolly," but we're clever when we "roast."

We love to grab our fellow-man and hold him in the air; I want him down promiscuous. That's what drives away dull care. The soothing touch of kindness is exceeding commonplace; It's the art of castigation that reveals athletic grace. We must enjoy to tackle one who's made of rugged stuff— Because he stands up longer ere he yields and says "Enough!" Excepting on his tombstone, when he's given up the ghost. We are lukewarm when we "jolly," but we're clever when we "roast."