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TODAT'S WEATHER-Rain; brisk and pos-

PORTLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 25

In Chicago there has been perfected

an association of newspaper publishers fact that Arnold has spent his whole to which all disputes arising between life in the United States Army from newspaper-owners and their employes 1859 to date, while Wheeler resigned are referred. This sort of thing is be- after less than two years' service in San Francisco, for example, however in the Confederate Army. Arnold beflercely the various editorial pages may came Colonel in the Eighth Cavalry in rave at one another, in the counting- February, 1891, and was still a Colonel rooms all is harmony. They present a when Wheeler became a Brigadierone of the theaters. The paper "roasted" the theater's attractions, and the without a break, and that his classtheater sent never an advertisement or | mate, Wheeler, had served his country a free ticket to the paper. So the thea- about four years, with a very bad newspapers, and suggested that the offending paper should be reprimanded the Army, came to the conclusion that by its rivals; but the publishers' asso- in the United States Army, as in many the newspapers of San Francisco stand | merit, and virtue is obliged to be its together. Every San Francisco paper is carrying a heavy load of libel suits, but no mention of them is made in the columns of friends or supposed enemies. In Chicago this arrangement is probably the most perfect of its kind Tribune have a difficulty with its management, their cause is taken up by answer would be made to a Tribune stereotyper who should decline to recknow that the Pennsylvania mineowners refuse to recognize President Mitchell, of the miners' association, and insist on their readiness to treat with the Can employers have walking delegates, and employes not?

It is probable that most persons who complain that they frequently read about Seattle in Eastern papers, and seldom see any reference to Portland, never pause to reflect upon the nature of the reading matter they are disposed to set such store by. Did it ever occur to these complainants that advertising is not the sole ingredient of merit or progress? The fact is that the number of people with a good will worth anything, who are deceived by boom literature, cannot at any time be formidable. No man of business sense or prudence forms connections or invests money upon a single newspaper report, We have statesmen here who avow that investors are governed entirely by rate of tax levy, never inquiring as to valuations, and we have those who regard valuations as the one universally accepted index of profit. Both classes are wrong. The man who puts money into Portland or Seattle is going to find out the exact conditions under which his investment will lie. There is very little of the brass-band or street-faker style about Portland's methods of doing business, and the substantial gested. results so far achieved do not indicate any crying need of a change. You can take Portland's foreign trade, or its financial operations, or its manufacturing enterprises, or its public works, or its rate of taxation, or its jobbing business, or its retail trade, and you will find methods and results that invariably make a profound impression upon the discerning visitor; and he says Portland is not given to tooting its own horn or sensational advertising, but it is solid, SOLID! There is nothing better for a town's present and future than the reputation for trustworthiness and solidity. The reason is that storms come some time, and then the structure is tested. "And the rain descended and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat upon that house, and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock."

Conditions in Alabama are depicted as very gratifying by the state's Commissioner of Agriculture in his testimony before the Industrial Commission. Within the past five or six years, he says, much money has gone into mines and cotton, lands have reached the old ante-bellum prices, mortgages have been lifted, mills established, labor-saving machinery has been introduced, and, notwithstanding higher prices for cotton, the farmers have derived benefit from diversifying their crops. Commissioner Poole, doubtless. is a Democrat, and would hesitate to give a political explanation of any of these favorable phenomena, but it is nevertheless a fact that the country's named to gather subscriptions from has had a great deal to do with Alabama's prosperity. Men with money which The Oregonian itself expects to laughing-stock of the commercial world prepared.

take out 100 cents, and not merely 47 cents in silver, when they came to seil. liminary, we can go before the Oregon The basis of investment is confidence, Legislature with a request for \$250,000 and in default of confidence in maintenance of the gold standard Alabama appropriate probably another \$250,000 investments, as those in other states, would have gone begging, notwithstanding that Alabama has done all tion of Congress. The hope that Presishe could in a political way to prevent prosperity and invite calamity. Mr. Poole's testimony is of further interest in its bearing on the Bryanite doctrine that land is passing from the hands of the many into the hands of the few. In Alabama the farmers that were in off their mortgages, 50 per cent of the whites and many of the negroes now own land of their own, and "many colored men who have heretofore been tenants only are becoming owners of bespeak the Government's hearty co-their own homesteads." All this under operation in the undertaking. When the crime of '73 and the rise of the trusts.

Colonel A. K. Arnold, First United States Cavairy, has been placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank of Brigadier-General. On the same re tired list is Brigadier-General Joseph Wheeler, who was graduated from West Point in the same class with Colonel Arnold, in 1859. Arnold came out of the Civil War only Captain in the Fifth Cavalry. He had been brevetted twice for gallantry-at Gaines' Mill. June 27. 1862, and at Todd's Tavern, May 6, 1864and he had been awarded a medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry in a charge at Davenport Bridge, North Anna River, Virginia, May 18, 1864. His classmate, Wheeler, came out of the Civil War a Lieutenant-General in the Confederate Army. When the war with TW. Second South street. Confederate Army. When the war with sale in New Orleans by Ernest & Co., Spain broke out, Wheeler was serving his eighth term in Congress from the Eighth Alabama district. He was appointed Major-General of Volunteers by President McKinley, May 4, 1898, and last year, on his return from a campaign in the Philippines, was placed on the retired list of the regular Army with the rank of Brigadier-General. That is, Wheeler became a Brigadier-General in the regular Army a year before his classmate, Arnold, despite the coming general in the large cities. In the regular Army and served four years united front to every enemy, A while General, Probably Colonel Arnold, ago one of the papers had a row with when he remembered that he had served his country over forty-two years ter protested to its friends, the rival "break," and that both have reached the same rank upon the retired list of ciation met and the theater managers other places, promotion, like kissing, were informed that on a business issue often comes by favor rather than by own reward.

EXPOSITION TALK.

The favor with which the Lewis and Clark centennial of 1905 has been reanywhere. If the stereotypers of the ceived all over the country puts an un- the lower end of Baranoff Island in expected but unavoidable obligation upon the people of Oregon, and espetheir union, and by their union taken | cially upon the people of Portland. We to the proper committee of the publish- cannot now permit the enterprise to ers' association. We do not know what fall without grave discredit. We are industry of Alaska, and are this year thoroughly in this thing now, and we must get out with success and reputaognize the publishers' committee and tion. It is important, therefore, that in the face of almost certain failure. insist upon seeing Mr. Cowles of the no mistakes should be made, and the The great trouble with the Govern-Tribune counting-room; but we do matter of procedure becomes of first ment is that it governs, or rather rules, importance. Governor Rogers, of Washington, in a private note to The well for you not to put on a full head men themselves. How about this? of steam before you had agreed upon of varying degree at other points are ters of similar import have been reletter to the editor of The Oregonian St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who was cance as "Pacific Northwest Centenmore expansive designation," for the celebration "should concern California Utah, Nevada and the rest of territory gained from Mexico." He there fore suggests "Pacific American Centennial," though he thinks even that is perhaps too contracted, and he adds that the centennial "unquestionably merits National recognition." The chief point to be kept in view concerning the name, therefore, is that it must not convey merely a local or provincial significance, unless it is to be a purely local or provincial celebration. This of the names that have been sug-

> Unfortunately, there is no word that represents the Pacific Coast as the plies primarily to the ocean, and the sources of this cis-Rocky region's acquisition have been so varied as to have denied us a distinctive and inclusive historical name, such as New England, for example, has, or the South. Yet "Pacific" may be the nearest possible approach to the ideal word non-existent; and if it is desired to include the idea of the Asiatic exhibits. "Oriental" might be added. The original occasion of our exposition is the Lewis and Clark expedition; but the main thing now is not its original occasion, but the end we hope to accomplish by it. That end is more commercial than either commemorative or educational. The chief merit of the name is not its ideal fitness or its picturesqueness, but its serviceability toward making the fair a success That is, we want the name that will bring the biggest exhibits and the largest attendance, and the one quality this demands is scope. In a word or two we want to bring to all minds a suggestion of the remarkable development of the Pacific Coast in the hundred years since Lewis and Clark wintered on Clatsop Plains, and the still more wonderful development in store Whoever can do that will name the

As to other procedure, there is but A committee must be one course.

fair.

less than \$250,000. With this as premore. Other Pacific Coast States will all told, and here is the necessary basis for asking the customary appropriadent McKinley may be interested in the enterprise upon the occasion of his visit here about May 20 to 25 is well advised, though it is doubtless impracticable to have him "break ground" for the buildings, as no location has been chosen, and the time for that has be induced to say a pleasant word for the exposition, and to recognize its National significance and importance, There is no reason why he should not the time comes for its inauguration, he will not be President,

BURDEN ON ALASKA FISHERIES. Natural conditions clearly make it possible for Alaska salmon-canners to comply with the regulation of the Treasury Department requiring them to maintain artificial propagating plants and place in the spawning waters annually red salmon fry equal to four times the catch of mature fish. Manifestly, the petition of the packers to Secretary Gage for suspension of the regulation and action looking to the building of hatcheries by the Government is founded upon justice and equity. An industry of the scope and importance of the Alaska fisheries should not be burdened with a function with belongs to the Government. Enforcement of the regulation would compel the canners to produce about 30,000,000 fry a year, the catch being 7,500,000 red fish. In the majority of enterprises this would call for an increase of between 20 and 25 per cent in the capital. A cannery packing 1000 cases a day and costing \$20,000 would have to put \$2000 in a propagating plant and spend \$2000 or \$3000 a year for its operation. In view of the rigor of the climate and the lack of proper food and other essentials, it is doubtful whether the canners could make a success of artificial propagation without going to enormous expense. Propagation is a science which should be entrusted to skilled labor only. This Alaska has not. Meat foods are best for the young fry, and the territory. does not produce them. Indeed, the inhabitants themselves draw their supplies of meat from the ranges of Oregon and Washington. Absolute purity of the water is important to the life of the young fry. Alaskan waters are seldom free from glacial matter or fungus, both of which are destructive to the salmon egg in the hatching process and the fry in its first stages of development. Low temperature in the Winter season, when salmon spawn and the fry requires the greatest amount of protection, is another circumstance which makes artificial propagation in Alaska uncertain under existing conditions. Captain Moser, in his report on "The Salmon Fisheries of Alaska," tells of salmon eggs that were frozen solid and destroyed in a hatchery on

1896. It is unreasonable to ask the Portland, Puget Sound and California capitalists, who have built up the salmon investing more money in it, to shoulder the cost of expensive propagating plants Alaska from Washington. This method has falled in the past. It never will Oregonian, suggests that "it would be succeed. Claim-jumping and judicial corruption at Nome and lawlessness a name for the exposition." Many let- natural outgrowths of this policy. Now it is proposed to weigh down the fishceived here by others interested in the eries with what is nothing less than a enterprise. The name should early be heavy tax. It would be an act of fairdecided on. A valuable suggestion on ness for Secretary Gage to suspend the this head is contributed in a personal regulation and appoint a commission of scientists to study the subject of fish from Mr. Charles M. Harvey, of the propagation and select sites for hatcheries to be built by the Government himself the originator of the Louisiana | This is all the packers ask in return Purchase Exposition, Mr. Harvey is for their heavy investments in cancertain the Portland exposition should ning plants in Alaska. They are willhave no name so local in its signifi- ing to pay the Government for fry sup plied to them. They are willing to be nial." It ought, he thinks, to have "a fair with the Government, and the Government should be fair with them.

ILLUSTRATIONS IN POINT.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer takes the marvelous growth of the German merchant marine as the text for an editorial discourse on the necessity for upbuilding the American merchant marine. The remarks of the Seattle paper are intended, of course, to further the interests of the Hanna subsidy steal, taking \$180,000,000 from the producers qualification eliminates, evidently, most of the country and presenting it to men who are already enormously rich. The Seattle paper truthfully says: States could have distanced Germany conditions which have brought Germany to the front as a commercial mamerchant marine of that country is not bolstered up with government subsidies, but is resting on sound business prin-

For the past five years no class of investment has proven so remunerative as merchant sailing and steam craft, The Germans were quick to see the opportunity for money-making, and their buyers were active bidders at every shipping sale in the country. All flags looked alike to them when they were buying, but as soon as a vessel fell into their hands she was placed under the German flag, and, unaided by a bonus, subsidy or any other form of artificial support, these naturalized ships went up and down the waters of Russia, the earth, gaining profits for the owners and glory for the German flag. "Given legislation," says the Seattle paper, "which will put the American shipowners on an equal footing with their foreign competitors, and Germany and Great Britain will cease to divide between them the carrying trade of the through the rise of trans-Pacific trade. United States, and thus to monopolize keeper. an overlarge portion of the profits of

American trade. The legislation that will place the American shipowner on the same footing as his foreign competitors is not have long been accumulating against adoption of the gold standard in 1896 the people of Oregon, chiefly in the the kind which is modeled after that this day. If hostilities come, no one City of Portland. This subscription (in which is making poor, old France the shall hear Japan complain she is un-

felt that if they put a dollar into Ala- take substantial part) must be raised Give the American investor the right bama mines, mills or farms they could this year and next, and must not be to buy ships where he can buy them for the least money, and he will soon accumulate a fleet under the Stars and Stripes. This method will place the Nation on an even basis with the two great nations which have built up their merchant marine by the liberal policy of commercial freedom which gives a man the world for a market.

The annual report of the Rhederei

von J. Tideman & Co., of Hamburg, owners of the four German ships Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, is just at hand. It shows that the net profits earned by these four ships in 1900 were debt to the money power have paid not come. The President can doubtless \$59,936, an average of about \$15,000 per ship. After setting aside \$21,000 for depreciation and carrying nearly \$5000 over into new account, the company declared a dividend of 15 per cent on the year's business. This case is of peculiar interest on this Coast for the reason that the Chile and Ecuador loaded at Portland, the Peru on Puget Sound, and the Colombia at San Francisco, and these profits, of course, came out of Pacific Coast producers. The Colombia and Ecuador are both British-built ships, purchased a few years ago by the Germans, and neither the two naturalized ships or the two German-built ships receive one dollar in subsidies from Germany. At the time these ships were purchased by the Germans, Pacific Coast lumber and coal dealers were experiencing the greatest difficulty in securing American ships to handle their business, and had not the antiquated hampering laws of this country prevented them, America, and not Germany, would be enjoying that 15 per cent profit.

side in San Francisco. For the sake of patriotism as well as profit, the owners of these ships would like to sail them under the American flag and register them at an American port. They ask no subsidy from the Government, and do not need a subsidy, but their profits would be increased if they were permitted to make the home port a disbursing point for these ships, on American soil. Our obsolete navigaremoved no subsidies will be needed cultural to an industrial Nation. to place the American flag again on every sea. We know what has built up the merchant marine of Germany and Great Britain. Why not apply some of the same kind of legislation to our own marine interests?

A wide field for American enterprise

transferred to foreign soil is indicated by William A. Heydecker, Consul-General at St. Petersburg, in a report of the boot and shoe industry in Russia world. This industry is scheduled as one of the most flourishing branches of trade in that vast empire, a fact due to enormous demand, high protective tariff and lack of competition. Within the past six months import duties on boots and shoes seeking entrance into the Russian market having to pay from 30 to 50 per cent more than formerly. American, and, indeed, any foreign-made goods of this class, are thus shut out of Russia. There are a few small concerns at Warsaw, but sia, this being located in St. Petersburg. This company does an enormous business, and is a close corporation. None of its shoes are on the market. and none can be purchased. With all of its efforts, it is impossible for this uct so necessary as shoes in Russia's enterprise possess itself of this field. In his opinion, should American shoe manufacturers establish factories in Russia, they would, with their improved methods and better class of ods." work, meet with practically no comto those which they can obtain elsewhere. Americans at the present time been brought up to the shoe business.

The annual convention of vegetarians devoid of special features. The members of that body, it is true, solemnly congratulated themselves and each other upon their escape from frightful dangers which, according to their cherished belief, lie in wait for and frewhich is exploited for the purpose of quently overtake flesh-eaters, and one orator went so far as to assure his hearers that he was prepared to prove that the Civil War was caused directly mittee of the Grand Army would have by the unwholesome dletary of the "With equal conditions, the United people of the North; but these statements are along familiar lines and Louisiana Purchase represents the as a shipowning nation, precisely as it excite little comment. While it is true nual expenses of the United States for Great West. The word "Pacific" aphas reached and passed Great Britain also, as farther asserted, that "the jails all purposes. Fortunately for the people in manufactures." The knowledge of are full of criminals and the asylums the Post-Intelligencer regarding the of the insane," the belief is not generally prevalent that this is due to the for their contention here, declaring that National Treasury looted. strong drink is responsible for the criminal and insane population. It will not do for one class of reformers to trench thus boldly upon the preserves of another.

The attempted assassination of Privy Councillor Pobnedonostzeff is a timely Philippines pale their ineffectual fires before the proper names of official

The Atchison bartender who got up on his bar and pleaded with his noisy patrons to keep still and give Mrs. Nation a chance reflects credit upon the thoroughly democratic institution of which he is a graduate. All creeds and platforms look alike to the ideal saloon-

Japan has been preparing for war with Russia, lo, these many years. Coal and foodstuffs, warships and arms

A REMARKABLE EXHIBIT.

Wall Street Journal The question is frequently asked whether the present era of prosperity can be considered as any more permanent in its character than have been prosperous

imes in the past. Everything has to be considered relatively. Good times resting on a substantial basis can be overdone as surely as good times resting on a weaker basis. There is sure to be overproduction and that is always what brings commercial reaction. Nevertheless, the country may be a good deal longer in reaching the be a good deal longer in reaching the point of overproduction at one time than at another. The real question is whether the forces which have been lifting this country into prosperity at home and prominence abroad are strong enough to justify expectation that they will continue over more than the ordinary length of time

The following article from the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, throws light on this question. It says in substance: "The United States came out of the Civil War with one of the heaviest na-tional debts recorded in history. It was reduced rapidly and largely by the ex-ports of agricultural products. When industries began to revive, they suffered seriously for want of domestic capital. The great American railways were built largely with English and German money. The payment of interest on these securities caused a scarcity of money, especially of gold, and the United States became financially dependent upon Europe, with its rate of interest dictated from London. "During the past 10 years, a series of factors have caused a decided change in this situation. Good harvests succeeded each other, and brought a flow of money to America. Industries found an im-proved market for their products. These industries were promoted not only by pro-tective legislation, but by improved processes, and gradually emancipated them-selves from foreign competition. The The British ship Drumburton, which Americans then undertook the task of Drumcraig, which arrived on Puget Sound Thursday, are both owned by native-born American cities. sailed from Puget Sound for Australia freeing themselves from foreign capital; foreign competition, they began to dominate foreign markets. First, those of Central and South America, Asia and

Africa, and finally those of Europe. 'The figures are enormous. During the fiscal year ended January 30, 1909, the United States exported goods valued at \$1,394,483,682, of which nearly all were of domestic origin. The Item of manufac tured goods amounted to 31.54 per cent, or nearly a full third of the whole exports In 1890, they were only 17 per cent of the total exports, showing the United tion laws are a bar to investment in States to be marching with gigantic marine property, and when this bar is strides toward conversion from an agri-

"The value of exports of Industrial products increased during the year 1900 27 per cent over that of 1899, showing a progress in productive and selling capacity which istitutes an imminent danger to competing nations.

"The United States mined in 1839 gold valued at \$71,663,400 and silver of a coinage value of \$70,806,626. This raised the specie supply of the Union to \$1,034,439,264 in gold and \$647,371,630 in silver. The United States consequently has one-fifth of the entire gold and silver money of the civilized

"The steel manufacturers of the United States, which, two decades ago, were in their infancy, today control the markets of the world, dictate either directly or indirectly the prices of iron and steel in all countries, and are able profitably to export their products even to England. many articles have been increased, American tools, in spite of a higher price. stand above competition in nearly the

whole world, "A little more than 10 years ago, the United States imported shoes from Eu-rope. Today it floods Europe with ready-made shoes, competes with the products of cheap labor in England and establishes shoe depots in Paris and the principal only one large shoe factory in all Rus- cities of Germany. The United States controls the petroleum trade of the world. and within a not far distant period the coal of the United States will play the same role in the markets of the world. "Incidentally, it may be remarked that the typewriting machine with which this article is written was made in America. that it stands on an American table in an that it stands on an American table in an table in a office furnished with American desks, bitter climate. Hence it is suggested book-cases and chairs, which cannot be by Consul Heydecker that American made in Europe of equal quality for similar price. Every one who understands the existing conditions must agree that the danger from American competition is real and serious, and that Germany hold its own must adopt American meth-

The foregoing statement brings out petition and reap results far superior clearly the most important factor in the present period of prosperity. The United States has paid its debts abroad, and is do not feel that it is necessary to go now able to export its surplus agriculto other lands to engage in manufac- tural products and manufactured goods to turing pursuits, yet if the field above the National wealth. Exports of \$1,394,186,noted is as promising as it is said to 271 mean a vast business in connection be by a man who is in Russia for the with the production of raw material and benefit of his countrymen, it is well the manufacture, transportation and sale worth entering, and no doubt will soon of finished goods. More labor, more busibe entered, by men of means who have ness and more profits underly the increase in values in the last few years.

The opening up of new markets has made a demand temporarily in excess of the supply. As long as this continues, held a while ago in New York was there will be prosperity. Under wise restriction of output and diligence in developing the markets, the period of prosperity may be prolonged,

A Billion for Pensions.

New York Herald, Senator Gallinger, chairman of the Senate committee on pensions, estimates that the new pension legislation strenuously brought the total pension expenditures of the Government up to the enormous sum of \$1,000,000,000 a year. This would be one and a third times the present anwho pay what Congress appropriates, this proposed legislation did not go through. There is, however, every rea-son to believe that it will be revived fact that a perverse and stiff-necked next Autumn and earnest efforts will be rine power is somewhat hazy. The generation refuses to restrict itself to made by pension attorneys and others merchant marine of that country is not vegetable food. The temperance people, indeed, have long claimed innings vigilance will be necessary to prevent for their contention here, declaring that

Chivalry Out of Repair.

Philadelphia Inquirer. The refusal of the Tennessee Legislature to admit women to the practice the law ought to have the effect of call-ing in that Southern chivalry theory for a few repairs. While technically a Western warning of the orthographical terrors her Southern prestige, and in the South in store for civilization in case of a we are told that women are always chivcrash between Japan and Russia, alrously treated. The action in question may be of a chivalrous nature, but it is a question whether or not the women so consider it. Supported as it is by further action of the same body refur to permit women even to become notaries lic, it at least leaves the question in

> A Plea for the Pretty Girl. Somerville (Mass.) Journal. The homeliest girl can't always cook the best, Sometimes a pretty girl can make a bang-up

A girl, in short, is not to be condemned

The best is always plenty, good enough, And beauty should by no means be despised Philosophers may praise the homely girls. But pretty girls should equally be prized.

It's true that "handsome is as handsome does,"

But one can handsome be and handsome do. So when a young man falls in love, he ought To choose a girl that's smart and pretty, too.

THE MINCHIN CASE.

If Minchin's style of preparing an oration is not to be criticised, and is the proper one, then Oregon would better give up its oratorical contests entirely-Albany

College professors should insist on all the originality possible in the productions of the students under them. It is what develops the mind for the future battles of life. Read broadly and carefully, but take no man's language nor his ideas that are individual, only those that are general. We read books to acquire knowledge, and there is a certain acquisition that must go into our own productions but there is a golden mean to be followed, and students should be careful to find it.—Albany Democrat.

Considerable has been said the past week among college students and some others about originality in the production of orations, the serious charge being made that one of the orations in the recent contest was not original, but almost en-tirely taken from a book. In order to make a showing too many young men and women make the greatest effort of their lives in these contests, presenting orations far beyond their development at the time, made possible through assistance, and the result is that they never afterwards reach the standard set, and, instead of going ahead, as they should, they apparently go backwards. Better take a low place with originality than a high place through the talent of some one else. Stand on your own feet. Be as honest in this as in our other life. Don't look over so eise's shoulder in order to go ahead .- Albany Democrat.

The discussion over young Minchin' oration at the recent oratorical contest at Corvallis continues to occupy consider able space in the state press. So far as fastening the charge of plagiarism upon Minchin, that is easier said than done. A comparison of his oration with Martyn's Wendell Phillips shows that he has to considerable extent paraphrased a brief clause or gentence. That Minchin's work was not legitimate goes without question, and the chief criticism to be heaped upon him is the method he employed, which has a strong tendency to lower the standard of oratory and literary effort among our state education institutions. If Minchin's style is to be followed hereafter there is no further use putting a premium on effort along this line. The critics should take high grounds in discussing this question, and in such discussion Minchin's methods should meet with hearty discouragement.-Eugene Register.

President Frank Strong of the State University, writes a really kind, considerate and gentlemanly letter, and says it is a serious matter to blest a young man's reputation for life by such a charge. Americans owe it to one another to be courteous. Those in high positions should, above all others, not strike at the character and reputation of a private citizen and a young private at that, just because he put into an oration a few extracts from some brilliant biography. The oration of another contestant could be torn all to pieces. But that would not be right. But what shall we expect of our young men after considering that they are compelled to look up to and pattern after persons who are both educated and religious, or pretend to be, and yet violate the first principles of good fellowship and Chris-tian manliness? The establishment of a school for training in the first principl of gentlemanly conduct would doubtless be attended by even some of our college presidents.-Salem Journal.

This event carries a useful lesson for students who are in school. Minchin is a bright young man, who excels in lecture-room and laboratory, and who possesses oratorical ability. But he was not willing to offer his own best mental and forensic product. He was foolish enough to pur-loin another's language and to take without credit the form of thought cast in the mental moid of a mature scholar, palming it off as his own. He gained nothing in mental development in so doing, and be certainly lost much in moral strength, when he consented to perform the act of

ature. But, if benefit is to be secured, these thoughts must be digested, assimilated; the ideas recast by earnest thought. -Pendleton East Oregonian.

McKinley's Lack of Force. New York Evening Post.

President has been taught his lesson in regard to the treaty-making power of the United States. He sends for them now, and humbly asks them in advance what kind of treaties he ought to try to negotiate. Thus do we mark one step more in the progressive encroachment of the Senate upon executive powers. If foreign facts, they would now send Ambassadors to deal directly with the Senate. Indeed, earth are without price, perhaps citizen-it is broadly hinted that the British reply, in the matter of the canal treaty, is that Lord Landsdowne hardly thinks it worth while to negotiate further unless assured beforehand of the Senate's preferences. Thus has the insult which the Senate deliberately offered the President struck home. Of course, there is such a thing as a natural and proper consultation of leading Senators by the Administration in respect to foreign affairs, Sumner, as chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, was constantly summoned to conference with Lincoln and Seward and Fish. That is one thing, but it is quite another for the Senate deliberately to undertake to deprive the President of initiative, and make him, in international questions, too, merely its recording clerk. It is also quite another spectacle, and a humiliating one, to see the President meekly submit to this usurpation of his Constitutional prerogative.

A Praiseworthy Measure.

New York Mail and Express To the California Legislature for pass-ing and to Governor Gage for signing the bill appropriating \$250,000 for purchasing and preserving the grove of glant red-wood trees in Santa Cruz County, are due the thanks of the entire country. The destruction of the great redwoods has been so rapid in recent years that nothing short of state or Federal interference can prevent their complete disappearance, The number of very large trees of this species still remaining is already extremely small, and the action of the California authorities in providing for a state park to include the lands on which they stand will be gratefully com-mended by scientists and the people at large.

The Old Books.

Frank L. Stanton They are gray with the gray of ages, Borrowed, and begged, and sold; Thumb-marked of saints and sages, In the scholarly days of old Rose leaves pressed for a lover Rest in their pages dim All that is left of him.

And I feel in the library's shadows, With this ghostly company The breath of forgotten meadows And the centuries over me! And when twilight bells are calling— When the day with its strifes is o'er-There are ghostly footsteps falling Faint on the library floor.

Singers and saints and sages In the fame of a name we trust, But time will cover our pages, As even our tombs, with dust. For here in the library's shadows, Where the famed and fameless be, I roam in forgotten meadows, With the centuries over me!

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Edward is having a stormy reign with Dewet.

Sampson never really understood how much mightier the pen is than the sword

until he attempted to use it. As a gentleman Aguinaldo if he is dead, certainly ought to let his dead

friend Bryan know about it.

Russian tariff retaliation may not be wrong, but it can not be right in the ethics of American protection.

There is said to be danger of complications in China. Not while the present disagreement of the powers lasts.

One of our infant lessons is that there is nothing new under the sun. Even the idea of plagtarism is a plagtarism

Oil is nothing new in Oregon. The state has always had boomers whose tongues were lubricated with unction

Minchin is not guilty of plagiarism. The verdict is supposed to exonerate also the English department of Pacific College.

Japan and Russia are in strained relations. This is the most premising sign of peace in the Orient for some time

Governor Pennoyer is going back East. It is not credited that he will call on Cleveland, for both are gentlemen who attend to their own business

Botha has rejected the British peace terms for the present. He will fight until he shall have to surrender and then accept British leniency instead.

Since just as many Commissioners would be necessary even if we should have a larger exhibit at Buffalo, the conomy of the last Legislature is not

Admirers of Schley at Washington will give him a house. Inasmuch as he has been taught by example to write neither letters nor deeds, he ought to continue a great man.

In view of the great exercise of diplomacy in the Orient and the prospect of indefinite continuance, new chairs in our universities are necessary to teach craft perfidy and equivocation.

Carnegie might attain his ideal both as a poor man and a Christian by paying the Chinese indemnity. After all, if a man just knows the knack of spending money, there are lots of ways of getting poor.

Since almost the entire census population of the Philippines have surrendered, pretty soon we shall begin to believe either that the Islands are pacified or that some Filipinos have surrendered several times over.

Mrs. Nation has had a row with her ublisher because he suppressed one of her articles. She is just learning to be an editor. Since he is colored it is in order for her to anathematize his race now just as she extolled it before, Somebody complains that Oregon ap-

propriations are increasing faster than population and wealth. But everything has its compensation. Just think of how many citizens are being taken care of and educated in the ethics of dependence upon the State. Indian War veterans who are seeking

pensions for themeselves certainly have not forgotten their wives who underwent just as many hardships and dangers. Or, if they have not, are we going Students and writers must glean ideas from all available sources, must obtain thoughts from the storehouses of liter-

Young Minchin is defended by the argument that Shakespeare was a plagiarist, But if the young man shall live to be as own product is as bad as stealing horses. equal of Shakespeare takes a big risk in daring plagtarism.

We are informed that the Legislature can cause appointment of a public officer, Much chuckling comes from Senators in but may not displace him while his office Washington over the way in which the lasts. This dove-tailed logic goes to prove that if the Legislature should create a tenure for eternity, only death could remove the incumbent.

It seems very strange that in this modern age, when citizenship has such a high value, some worthy people would countries were frankly to recognize the rather pay their dog than their poll tax. But since the most priceless things on should be also,

A New York man much given to fishing, and, of course to the telling of fish stories, got religion, and among his many subjects of repentance were the enormous fish stories with which he had been in the habit of entertaining his friends. "From this day forth," he said, "I shall carry fish scales and I shall leave nothing to imagination, but will have a straight and accurate story to tell, backed up by positive evidence." And so in pursuance of this resolve, every fish was laid upon the scales, its weight carefully noted and the story was made to fit the fact. It so happened, as it frequently does in well regulated families, that an heir was born to the household, and there was no handy means of ascertaining its weight. Our friend bethought him of his fish scales, and these were accordingly brought into requisition. The baby weighed 47 pounds 6 ounces,

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Little Angel.-'Does Bobby cry much?'
'No; he doesn't cry at all unless he want his own way about something."-Chicago Record.

Sarcastic.-Mrs. Bubble-Oh, Mr. Cadleigh told me he thinks I sing beautifully! Digg-Isn't he too carcastic for anything?"Ohio State Journal.

A Merciful Dispensation.—Daughter—Oh, but men are so hideously lacking in self-control! Mother—Don't get feverish about it, dear. If they weren't, most girls would die old malds. Brooklyn Life. The Recall.-"Did you notice how many peo

ple gave me the encore—in addition to the ushers?" "Just two." "That's funny. My father and both my brothers promised to be in the audience."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. More Than She Meant, "Well, madam," said the doctor, bustling in, "how is our pa-tient this morning?" "His mind seems to be perfectly clear this morning, doctor," replied the tired watcher. "He refuses to touch any of the medicines."—Chicago Tribune.

A Difference.—Mrs. Cauler-Bridget O'Ryan, who has applied for the position of cook in my house, refers me to you. She says she used to work here." Mrs. Housekeep-Not exactly. She was employed by me on one occasion.—Philadelphia Pross.

The Winter Mood.—Mr. Subbulge.—I wish you.

His Winter Mood.-Mr. Subbubs-I wish you would list my villa at Baklots-by-the-Bay for sale. Real Estate Agent-Certainly, sir. Mr. Subbubs-And if you do not find a purchaser by next October, see if you can't give the alace away to some one.—Baltimore American.

A Distinction.—'That enemy of yours says you are owned by a certain corporation."
"Again my enemy wrongs me," said the practical politician. "I value my liberty too
highly to sacrifice it. I am not owned by the oration he refers to. I am simply leased to it for a term of years."-Washington Star.