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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

For the title of the Portland Exposition of 1905 The Oregonian has sug-AMERICAN PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

The Lewis and Clark Centennial. Acquisition of the Great Oregon Country.

Expansion of the American Empire to the Pacific Ocean.

Highway of the World to the Orient.

Centenary of Oregon, Western Mother of States.

It is impossible in the main title to convey all the meanings that cluster about the celebration; yet the achieve ments, developments and ambitions involved in the cis-Rocky region are to an extent summed up in the words "American Pacific." Nothing is so fit for commemoration in the history of the Pacific Coast as the Lewis and Clark expedition, for it was the first National undertaking looking to permanent occupation of the country beyoud the Rockies. Claims based on discovery lay dormant, and in California the first beginnings of American assertion were in the seizure of Monterey by Jones in 1842, an act afterward disowned and apologized for, and in the deliberate operations undertaken by Fremont in 1846, under instructions Lewis and Ciark expedition had distinctly in mind the ultimate acquisition of this country for the United States, There is, therefore, a logical and important significance in the suggested sequence of sub-titles-"The Lewis and Clark Centennial." "Acquisition of the Great Oregon Country" and "Expansion of the American Empire to the Pacific Ocean." Next to this recognition of the centennial of Pacific Coast expansion is the desirability of emphasizing the connection here afforded between the New World and the Old, Western civilization has long reached Cathay by way of the Cape of Good Hope, by Constantinople and by Suez. Now it is beginning to recognize the more direct connection from the Pacific Coast of North America across the ocean to the shores of Asia. Growth of the United States and opening of China mark an epoch in world history should include mention of Oregon as the mother of states, for out of the Oregon territory has been carved Washington and parts of Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. The Oregon territory originally included all United States territory between the Pacific Ocean and the Rocky Mountains.

are requisite, if it is to serve any useful purpose of the transcontinental railroads and their British stockholders in defeat of the Nicaragua project. One is that it must be rendered feasible enough, and the other it that it mustn't be too feasible. That is, arguments enough in its favor must be devised tion excuse for hesitation between it and Nicaragua, but something must be held in reserve, waiting the supreme exigency, which will render its acquisition and completion impossible. Almost any amount of evidence and argument can be safely indulged favorable to the Panama route, so it is understood that when the time comes we can demenstrate its physical impossibility. All this, it is scarcely necessary to observe, has been prudently arranged. Panama has two good harbors, as against none at Brito and a bad one at Greytown. Panama has only five locks to Nicaragua's nine; 38 miles of canal navigation to Nicaragua's 120. Panama can in time be made into a sea-level canal without locks, traversed from ocean to ocean in five or six hours, and even with the locks under present plans in twelve hours, while the Nicaragua route will take thirty-three hours. No doubt appears to exist as to the feasibility of the Panama Canal, provided the ordinary engineering problems be met with solutions already approved and fully relied upon, whereas in two important particulars the Nicaragua scheme is of doubtful workability. The first of these uncertainties is whether the enormous masonry dam across the San Juan River, the key to the whole Nicaragua enterprise, is really an engineering possibility, or would be at any time liable to complete annihilation,

of the harbor at Greytown, where continual movement of great masses of black volcanic sand, small in specific gravity and inexhaustible in supply. has already closed up a once deep and breakwaters and dredges alike. This is the argument for Panama, and we may expect to be regaled with it from the Isthmian Canal Commission, from the public-spirited and disinterested Mr. Nimmo, and possibly from the Administration itself. Do not imagine, however, that this means we should actually build the Panama Canal, Dear, no! The Colombian Government has granted an exclusive concession for the canal which has many years to run, the best terms we can get in it are purchases of minority stock, and Colombia has no end of treaties with foreign nations promising them equal privileges in enjoyment of the canal when built. Imagine Congress agreeing to an arrangement of this sort!

Among the sources of information ignored by the recent Oregon Legislature in failure to widen our scheme of taxation was the thoughtful and comprehensive report of the Secretary of State. Mr. Dunbar has made an exhaustive inquiry into the sources of revenue approved by recent experience in other states, and the one place he particularly points out where we should get revenue and don't is in taxation of corporations. In Oregon we are still trying to raise all our money by a general property tax, which is burdensome both on real estate and business, whereas in other states they raise as much as 50 per cent of their whole revenues from indirect taxes, principally on corporations. Mr. Dunbar has gathered a great deal of testimony on this head, which will be found in extenso in his report. His recommendations are thus summarized: 1. That all corporations pay a reasonable fee, graduated according to the amount of capital 2. That express, telegraph, telephone and surety companies pay a tax the same as insur-

ance companies now pay.

3. An inheritance tax. 4. All such taxes and fees to go into the genral fund.

We now get \$30,000 a year from the insurance companies. Why shouldn't we get \$100,000 from other corporations? That would take care of nearly onesixth of our annual expenses. We recommend Mr. Dunbar's report to the careful consideration of citizens generally. It is full of information painstakingly gleaned from many sources, and recommendations upon many of was a live man to the last; not a thing our troublesome problems. It is the of political tradition and fading historimost important contribution that has cal memory. issued from the state printer's office since the fine report of Mr. Kincald, issued in 1897. Its historical value is not as great as Mr. Kincaid's report, but in study of our economic needs it is greatly superior.

It is a pleasure to learn that the able and incorruptible voting machine continues to find favor with Legislatures and election boards. Its use has been widely extended in the cities of New York State, and the complaints we used to hear seem gradually giving way to thorizing the use of automatic machines, we learn from Mr. Whittier's review of legislation in 1900, was passed by New York in 1892, allowing towns inet at elections of officers. In 1893 Michigan and Massachusetts permitted the use of voting machines at local elections, and in 1894 New York authorized their use at all elections. Michipers make it clear that his plan of the sachusetts in 1896, Minnesota in 1897, in 1899. Within the past year Rhode Island has created a voting machine commission, to examine machines and make regulations for their use by cities and towns. In Iowa the use of voting machines has been authorized at all elections, and a commission created to examine the various makes. In 1895 Connecticut authorized the use of Mc-Tammany and Myers machines at local elections. The first permanent voting machine commission was established in New York in 1897. Massachusetts and Ohio followed in 1898. Owing to pressure of other business, and possibly to the financial unresponsiveness of the manufacturers, the cause of the voting machine has been neglected in Oregon since 1895, when a sample cabinet was set up at Salem and industriously shown to members during the session by the noted ballot reformer, Mr. Grawell worthy prominent place in such ham Glass, whose efforts for purificaa celebration as this. In addition, we tion of our elections have, however, been pursued in other and perhaps more noteworthy channels

WHICH WAS THE BETTER PART! pled his time with less laborious work As to the Panama Canal, two things has relieved him of worrying about to afford Congress and the Administra- things, past, present and to come, and United States. All powers will submit

mind and length of days." Adams, who led a life of incessant ness at 80 years of age. It was Harriprofessional labor since his retirement Like Mr. Cleveland, General Harrison was very fond of hunting ducks, and was a much better shot than his Demo- | the Government to keep a large surplus cratic successor. He did not omit a stock of the most modern arms and proper amount of recreation from his ammunition always on hand, it would was fond of walking and outdoor exercise. Other things being equal, Mr. large bodies of mounted riflemen, who Harrison's mode of life was better cal- should be able, with the support of culated to promote length of days than the highly trained horse batteries of that of Mr. Cleveland, who is four years | the regular Army, to destroy any Army

attack Mr. Cleveland he would stand much chance of life with his full habit? land's life of comparative ease and perficial speculation out of considera-John Quincy Adams and Benjamin Harrison were inferior to Mr. Cleveland in railroad attorneys in Congress, from wisdom when they persisted in keeping in conspicuous touch with the people after leaving the Presidency. Mr. Harrison said three weeks before his death; I feel that I have some part in the world; hat I have some duties to my country unper-formed. I have convictions—naturally—and one must stand by his bonvictions and spread them is widely as he can. So I am not going to go

> he won in his profession, the very great service he did the cause of honest money in the campaign of 1896 by his speeches, were better than many ducks and much leisure, Mr. Harrison did ted with drinking of old sack." He knew that those who are afraid of wearing out prematurely not seldom rust out. He was a lawyer of the very first rank, which Mr. Cleveland never pretended to be. He possessed remarkable gifts of public speech, which were not part of the endowment of Mr. Cleveland. He was of a far different mental temperament and physique from Mr. Cleveland. He was not phiegmatic; he was not a man of unusual alimentiveness; he had a keen, nervous intellect, and had not become conspicuous for adiposity. With his remarks ble public gifts and professional ability, he could not easily have withdrawn himself into private life, and he was wise to have kept in close touch with the people in his life so long as he felt that he had any message to deliver that would command an audience. He was professional activity and labors, and doubtless he was more useful than if he had shot many more ducks and caught many more fish than has Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland doubtless decided wisely for himself, but we cannot say that General Harrison did not his days, which is exceedingly doubtvegetation of John Adams, Madison, Monroe, Tyler, Fillmore and Pierce. He

A NATIONAL MILITIA.

In 1792 Congress passed a National militia act which embodied the principle of universal military service. This act of 1792 has never been enforced. In war time the Federal Government has had recourse to the volunteer system, for while it had a National militia law it had never attempted to support and maintain a militia. The states have organized their own militia under state laws, and while the President has the power under a statute of commendation. The first state law au- Congress to call out these state troops for certain purposes, it is pretended that he cannot send them out of the country. The Government by its action has assented to this idea, for in 1898 to use the Myers automatic ballot cab- the state guards were in several states mustered into the United States service as volunteer regiments under a Federal law. The majority of our states do not maintain a home guard that is worthy of support. When the war with Spain from Washington. Jefferson's state pa- gan passed a similar law in 1895, Mas- broke out, not more than three states had militia ready to go to the front. Ohlo in 1898 and Indiana and Nebraska | Most of the states sent a rabble of raw recruits into the camps of instruction, and in many cases they were not even provided by their state governments with uniforms or guns. However desirable it might be to have a reformed militia system, whose entire body would be instantly available at the outbreak of foreign war in the service of the General Government, so that it could be sent beyond the borders of the country without the disorganization incident to our Spanish War, it is not likely to be realized. Reorganization, adequate equipment and the training necessary to create an efficient body of citizen soldiery would cost more money than Congress would consent to appro priate, for, including pensions, United States now expends annually about \$387,000,000 for milftary and naval purposes. .

Our regular Army of 100,000 men nov costs \$152,000,000 as compared with an expense of \$156,000,000 for the German Army, five times larger. therefore, no reasonable hope that Congress will reform our militia system and create a National militia worthy of The Northampton (Mass.) Gazette the name, We shall go on in the old thinks that . "ex-President Harrison way. A few states will take pains to would have lived longer if he had occu- provide a respectable body of National Guards, but the vast majority of the since leaving the White House. In- states will have nothing better than stead of taking life easy, as Mr. Cleve- a nominal militia utterly worthless to land has, he has been hard at work on the General Government in time of war, important and difficult law cases. This and only a source of amusement to has taxed his physical forces to the their fellow-countrymen in time of straining point. Mr. Cleveland has been peace. Fortunately, the United States wiser. He has refrained from active from its situation and its enormous remental labor and devoted himself sources is, as Sir Charles Dilke says, largely to fishing and hunting. This "able to wait for war before making war preparations. No power will attack the no doubt contributed to his peace of to many things and yield many strong points rather than fight the United General Harrison died of a disease States." We are not likely to be at that not seldom kills strong men in tacked, and we are not likely to need a their prime, a disease that does not stronger standing Army than we have spare men of leisure and easy life more | at present. The popular intelligence of than it does men of severe intellectual our people perceives this, and for this industry. Washington was leading a reason it will always be difficult to life of leisure as a planter when he place our military system upon a retook a severe cold and died of some formed basis. We are likely to go on form of pneumonia in a few days at the | without reformation until at some fusame age of Harrison. John Quincy ture day, near or remote, we find ourselves face to face with a great war public activity and excitement after he against a great war power. What left the White House, died in the har- should we do? We should do just what we have always done from the War son's unlucky fate to contract pneu- of 1812-14 to the War with Spain; we monia, a disease that the strongest should flounder about and blunder day and most robust men not seldom die of, and night for a few months, and at but it is altogether improbable that his length regain our self-possession and our Yankee common sense and energy from the Presidency shortened his days. and beat our enemy to a pulp before we were through with him.

With providence enough on part of He was a keen sportsman, and be an easy matter to repel the invasion of any part of our country by creating younger than Mr. Harrison and has that would be able to invade our shores. never been as prudent in his personal Out of 75,000,000 of people it would not babits of diet and exercise. Does any- be difficult to raise rapidly an Army of and the second is the awful condition body suppose that if pneumonia should 500,000 men, who were good shots and wanted to be Senator.

good horsemen. In a civilized country in possession of plenty of men who Does anybody suppose that Mr. Cleve- could ride and shoot, it would be easy to make short work of an invading leisure protects him from contracting army, provided the mounted irregulars, spacious harbor, and may triumph over pneumonia? But leaving all this su- who practiced the Boer tactics, were brave men, masters of their weapons tion, it is by no means certain that and good horsemen. The comparative ease with which an army of invasion could be repulsed from our shores accounts for the popular indifference to land is used to hearing itself slandered the reform of the National militia system. With Great Britain the situation not identical, for her shores are within easy reach of a hostile fleet, and she has but 40,000,000 of busy people upon which to draw upon for her militia. And yet we believe that Great Britain, by adopting some modified form of the Swiss system of conscrip-Mr. Harrison was right; the fame tion, could defy invasion by all Europe, even if her whole regular army was dispersed in South Africa, India and

China.

The Swiss system dates from 1874, not suffer himself to "become fat-wit- and under what might be called "compulsory volunteering" Switzerland is able to turn nearly 300,000 peaceful citizens into a real army on a war footing as quietly as a railway company handles a sudden increase of traffic. If the Swiss system were adopted in the United Kingdom, three or four million of citizen soldiers could be quickly placed in the field. Sir Charles Dilke says that Switzerland has a cheap but highly efficient militia. "the most interesting point about which is that, while field artillery is supposed to be difficult of creation and only to be obtained upon a costly and regular system, Switzerland produces an excellent field artillery upon a militia footing." Swiss militiaman takes his kit and his arms home with him, and is bound to keep them always fit for inspection. Outside of about 300 professional soldiers, all the men in the Swiss Army Puget doubtiess happier for his public and are paid at certain daily rates for the actual time when called out, so that there is no such thing as a permanent military caste, as in France. The arrangements for mobilization, for commissariat and transportation are equal to that of any army in the world. By law every Swiss adult is bound to say that General Harrison did not choose the better part, even if a life of absolute leisure would have prolonged his days, which is exceedingly doubt- rejected. The recruits who are acceptful. It is not worth much to "live an oak a hundred year, to fall a log at last, dry, baid and sere." Better the short, active life of Harrison after he left the White House than the mere one-burdensome but efficient system of page 18 and 1 conscription Great Britain will come at last for home defense, and in event of threatened invasion by a great power such a system would be the best possible preparation of our people against impending war.

> The Hawalian Legislature has under consideration the plan to establish at some sultable point an experimental Seattle," station for the systematic study of leprosy. An appropriation of \$25,080 will be made for the purpose. So great is the dread of the disease that suspects Molokai Island, who would not, it is believed, upon proper examination, be found to have a trace of it. During a recent visit of the joint committee of eral of these unfortunates were found to be without the slightest trace of the disease. If such persons are able to cured. As indicating the difference bespair of physicis when once established, has not in the light of medical knowledge abated one the early history of mankind. The bacteriologist, however, has made himself acquainted with the cause and carrier of this disease, and now asks opporsense. Opportunity will be given him sooner or later, of course, and perhaps where else in the civilized world is there a better place for his demonstration than in Molokal, the enforced home of so many of the bloated, pallid, rotting dead-alive victims of this most

Rumors regarding the relations between the Union Pacific and Central Pacific are too numerous and explicit to be trustworthy. It is probable that Mr. Harriman himself would give something to be as sure as some of the the past seven years. papers seem to be that he had acquired control of the Southern Pacific. There appears to be no doubt that such a deal as has been written about has been attempted, and probably it will turn out successful; but there has been | 1900 no measuring of strength and no absolute assurance that the end sought has been accomplished. At the Southern Pacific annual meeting to be held in San Francisco April 3 the control of 189 the property will be determined, and before that time nothing can be known positively as to its exact status or its relations with the Union Pacific. It seems very probable that close relations will be established, but nothing more than this can be said now.

An educational trust to embrace all the universities would be a good thing in one respect if it abated the rivalry now so prominent. 'The suggestion might be passed over without harm to the religious denominations of Protestantism. Meanwhile, when we add to the union labor trust and the various farmers' trusts one of universities where will be the glassless house from which industrial combinations can be assailed?

So Kipling is coming back to Amerca to live. Restless as other geniuses, wherever he goes he wishes he were somewhere else. His neighbors seem to have somewhat of a reciprocal feeling.

The California prune trust has cut its prices for export. Will Mr. Babcock dare include the farmer in his bill to remove tariffs from trust-controlled products?

Mr. Jeffries and Mr. Ruhlin will meet at San Francisco. It is thought the city has enough telegraph facilities for the match if it should not come off.

ippines to study the military situation. The admission of the necessity is quite "Our Binger" may have to get out of the Land Office. Now we know why he

PORTLAND AND SEATTLE CLIMATE

The Seattle boom idea, which pervades the tentative grandeur of that fustian city, stops short of no trick to ruddy the glow of its Aurora. Nor do its citizens blush to goad the rosy-fingered goddess on to blowny haste. One of the ways they have of booming their town is that of misrepresenting their neighbors. Portand does not mind it any more. But the statement has been advertised again that Seattle's climate is better than Portland's, and that its rainfall is less.

The newspapers of Seattle are in no wise superior to their environment. They are well impregnated with the swelling po of the Seattle embryo, ardened is the epidermis of their con science that they no longer feel the pricks of remorse when they distort the truth. The Post-Intelligencer the other day said that Portland's average rainfall in 10 years was 45.61 inches, and Seattle's 36.18 inches. The last figures are right, but the others are far off. If the authority came from the Weather Bureau at Se-attle, Uncle Sam would do well to have the office disinfected of the Seattle idea. But the occasion of the false statement is interesting for thereon hangs a tale. Last week members of the Chicago reial Club visited the Northwest Portland received them with conspicuous hospitality, showed them the nonparell sights which all visitors delight in, and, under the handicap of a curtailed stay, entertained them in the best manner it knew. Nature generously assisted the citizens, arrayed herself in her most captivating charms, and smiled happy beams of sunshine all the time. But the Chicagoans had pressing duties elsewhere, and, despite the bewitching Circe of Ore-

gon climate, left abruptly, leaving a trail of regrets behind. The Fallacy of Fame. These gentlemen had heard a great deal about Seattle. Seattle, the wondrous haralthough Tacoma has a better; Seattle the commercial port, although Ta-coma does more shipping; the beauties of Puget Sound waters, the raptures of Puget Sound air; the ecstacles of its mountains, more potential in imagination, fable and song than celebrated Parnassus or mighty Olympus; the entrancements of superb Rainier and the velvet undulations of its foothills; in fine, the inimitable grandeur with which the Almighty had painted that inland ses in preparation and for the sole purpose of a mighty city on the western shore, all this and sung, for of such is the deceptive fidelity of boom literature of boom literature. So, after a feast on Mount Hood's beau

ty, on went the Chicagoans, in the fond-ness of their hope, on to Puget Sound. Tacoma got slight attention, for the visitors were impatient to get to Puget Sound, and, of course, Tacoma is only a city of destiny, while Seattle is the whole thing over there. They arrived, they looked, they saw nothing. "This is not Seattle," they thought in courteous si-lence. Again they sought a single local habitation for the diverse shapes of their imagination Not a single one. All was as blank as a fog. They stepped down from the cars to the soggy, teredo-infected are often sent to the leper settlement at wharf which the city of ambition calls. Molokal Island who would not it is be. a depot, and valuiy looked for the marks which Nature had set to the grand a Western idea. But it was raining. Drip, drip, until the world seemed like one vast sponge, even more than when the Alaska the Legislature at the leper colony sev- rush was on. They looked to the harbor nothing but the dimpled serenity of the tide leaping to meet the rain. They looked to the city; nothing but the dingy. disease. If such persons are able to soggy shacks of a frontier town. They stand satisfactorily a bacteriological looked to heaven. But the Infinite hid examination, they will be dismissed as his smile behind a wet blanket. They looked to each other. A common mind tween intelligent consideration and the superstitious and ignorant abandon-they drove to the shanty hotel, wonderment of leper suspects to a horrible ing if even this climax of creation was fate, the proposition to study this disease from the standpoint of modern of a gentleman named Shakespeare, who medical science is striking. The defails in the promised largeness

How Senttle Got Even. jot of the horrors that clung to it in bethought itself of getting even. It had bethought itself of getting even. Seattle pride was hurt. Immediately it foot" town and boasted of less rain than Portland, so here, obviously, was a case for explanation. Therefore, the very of this disease, and now asks oppor-tunity to demonstrate his power over it, not in a remedial but in a preventive sense. Opportunity will be given him no difference with the "Pee Eye." Prevarication is the food on which certain sorts of greatness feed. Out of the archives of its genius the paper evolved Port-land's average rainfall for 10 years to be 45.01 inches. The fact is that the climatic conditions of Western Oregon and West-ern Washington are almost identical. Both have a large rainfall, but neither less nor more than the other. At some places on Lower Puget Sound the pre-cipitation approaches or exceeds 100 inches. The further up the Sound the less the rain falls. Tacoma has slightly less rain than Seattle, and Portland slightly. but not appreciably, more than either. The following is the record in inches for

Portland-

.42.21 1899 .38.22 1900 Average 38.71 Average36.86 The record of rainy days of the two Portland-Seattle-144/1898 .165 1900 159 Average The record of mean temperature follows: Portland-51.8 1899 .52.8 Average53.5 Average52.0

Sheldon's Lates

New York Evening Sun.
The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon proposes another reform. He wants a Christian theater. "And by Christian theater," if would mean also a theater owned and controlled entirely by Christian nearly as much by as any church tian people, as much so as any church organization. In addition to all that, I would mean also by Christian theater an institution in which all the actors and actresses were decidedly and positively Christian men and women." Of course, the plays of Shakespeare and Mollere Goldsmith and Sheridan, Ibsen and Suder-mann would be excluded. But if the playwrights and actors had to be Christians, why should the same rule not hold in the case of everybody else, down to the speculators on the sidewalk and even the persons in the audience?

New York Evening Sun. The good people of Cincinnati dearly ove a Duke. They hoped that a chair broken by Mr. Zimmerman's son-in-law Manchester, would be offered for compe-General Corbin is going to the Philtition at the sale of the household effects of the father-in-law. It is a pity that some of His Grace's receipted bills were not sold as relics. They would have been delightful curlosities to add to the colleclightful tions of these admirers of an effete aris-

SANGER, PLATT AND DEPEW.

New York Evening Post. Colonel Sanger's appointment as Assist. ant Secretary of War undoubtedly gives us an official of greater technical fitness for his position than that of any man who has filled it for a generation, His personal qualifications are also admittedly of the highest. The only thing which will give his friends a single qualm is the fact, which Platt hastens to reveal, that Colonel Sanger, while his appointment was pending, went to the boss' office to explain away the crime of being an independent Republican and reformer. This was done, we presume, at the suggestion of those eminent "harmonixers," Secretary Root and President McKinley. Any one can see now, however, that it was entirely needless. It did not reconcile Platt to the appointment; that remains bitterly distasteful to him; it only gave him the chance to say in public with malicious joy that Colonel Sanger crawled before him like any other office-seeker. How much more soldierly and manly an attitude it would have been to refuse to crouch, and if there was any speaking the devil soft to be done, to have left it to experts in that art, like Root and McKinley! As for Platt, the Sanger appointment

is evidently one cup more of humilia tion for him. He professes to like it, but the wry faces he makes as he drains It off are more eloquent than words Never was an arrogant boss compelled so openly to stuitify himself. Up and down, in public and in private, he had declared that Colonel Sanger would not and could not be named for the Assistant Secretaryship; that if he was, he could not be confirmed by the Senate, With a rashness of which he would not have been guilty in his more astute days he committed himself in the most hard and fast way, and risked his entire prestige as autocratic dispenser of New York patronage on this single cast. He has lost, and the watchful politicians will see in it still another reason to shake their heads sorrowfully and write "Ichabod" after the name of the once all-powerful Senator Depew, of course, boss. boss. Senator Depew, or course, now laughs merrily at the whole affair. His furibund airs of Tuesday and Wednesday were all a joke, it appears. He must have been winking all the time when he explained to the reporters how it was his solemn duty, his sworn Constitutional propose the Sanger appoint. obligation, to oppose the Sanger appoint-ment. "My oath, my oath," he said, tragically, "do not ask me to violate tragically, "do not ask me to violate that!" Alack! it was only his excellent fooling. If we ever take him seriously again, may we be condemned to hear his

LOW PRICES FOR EXPORT. A False Position That Can't Expect to Last Ferever.

New York Journal of Commerce. Selling abroad at lower than domestic prices is not a new thing, but until recently it has been merely an incident of trade. It is now looming up into a leading feature and arousing ill-will in unexpected political circles. The foreign know." market has been of relatively small account; no great effort was made to secure it; if orders came from abroad they were filled with the sort of goods that were so many of our Consular reports show. The manufacturer was glad to sell abroad a surplus that was pressing heavily on the home market, and there were substantial economic reasons why he should sell this surplus at anything above the actual cost of production.

But the Wire Nail Trust of four or five

years ago used the foreign market as a means of keeping its plants employed while it was raising domestic prices to three or four times what they had been. and by making an abnormal profit on the goods sold at home practically subsidized the exports. Since that time the exports of iron and steel have become a large factor in trade. Oftentimes the open price has been lower here than abroad, but ralls have been re-peatedly sold abroad for less than the prices maintained here by a close combinafactor in trade. Oftentimes the stantial duty on foreign rails. The same has been true of some other products, and it is believed to be a common prac-

nount of favorable consideration from ing iron and steel industries need no protection, but they object to a removal of the duties because it is their plan to exclude foreign competition from the meeting foreign competition abroad. The public sentiment which has cheerfully supported the protective system, in the elief that our industries could not meet foreign competition at home without protection, looks with small favor upon the protection of industries that can export PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS their goods to every quarter of the globe. The position of these industries is very much like that of the Russian sugar in-dustry; with the assistance of the Govso high that goods can be exported at own citizens. We laugh at the Germans Life. for taxing themselves on sugar in order to sell sugar cheap, perhaps at less than think the theater an educational institution?" cost, in this country and England; but "I know it is," said she. "Some of the lovecost, in this country and England; but many of our people, many of the influential men in the Republican party, believe we are doing exactly the arms in the results of the influential men in the Republican party, believe the stage."—indianapolis Press. we are doing exactly the same in regard to many articles, notably iron and steel. We are paying prices that cover exceptional rates of profit to enable the ceptional rates to sell their goods to force the country of the sell for the mighty quick.—Tit-Bits. at home, and perhaps in some cases for even less than cost. The comments upon Mr. Babcock's bill indicate that this policy is regarded with marked disfavor, and if the exports continue to be no mere incidental unloading of a surplus, but an Mr. Babcock's bill induces.

icy is regarded with marked disfavor, into the exports continue to be no mere incidental unloading of a surplus, but an inco that drug store."—Phuse-inco that drug store."—Phuse-inco that drug store. The inco that drug stor continue indefinitely to sustain a system What: Daughter—A sound it.—Philadeiphia of high prices at home in order to make me to speak to you about it.—Philadeiphia Press.

SILVER-TONGUED. An Expression as Old as Imaginative Literature

HAMMOND, Or., March M .- (To the Edtor.)-To settle a local argument, between men who have no access to books of reference, will you kindly answer the follow-ing? To whom was the expression, "the silver-tongued orator," first applied? T. FRANZEL CRAWFORD.

It would be imposeible to answer precisely such a question, for the epithet is as old as imaginative literature. "Goldenmouthed" was a common epithet applied to an orator in Greek literature, and from the days of Fisher Ames, in Washington's Presidency, down to date, we find "silver-tongued" applied to every man of notable eloquence by his admirers. Edward Everett, Henry Clay, Wendell Phil-lips and E. D. Baker have been called "sil-ver-tongued," and a good many orators of the whispers to the dreamers: lips and E. D. Baker have been called "silof far less note, including Tom Fitch, of Nevada. Of course, all eloquent men are not "silver-tongued," for such an epithet was never applied to Webster; the epithet properly refers to a peculiar melodious sweetness of tone in the orator, but it has been applied to a good many public.

A halt to the marching feetFor the bugle calms all the wrath of me with its benediction sweet.

And war no more may ravage. epeakers whose voice had a deal more brass than silver in it.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Wanted-A few thousand more names for the 1905 fair.

It looks as if the only way to supress Mrs. Nation is to elect her Vice-President,

announcement of the fallure of the Delaware peach crop is due in a few days.

The end of the Boer War seems to be subject to postponement without previous

The Chicago drainage canal flows merrily on, in spite of the damning of St. Louis people.

It is all very well to advise the sluggard to go to the ant, but he usually winds up at the uncle's.

Emperor William has said enough foolish things in public to be called the Bryan of Germany.

The libraries Mr. Carnegie has founded, being all in America, will not increase the demand for William Waldorf Astor's

> Now doth the foolish little bes Waste every shining hour By making stores of honey that He never will devour.

King Edward has applied for an increase of salary. He can go this without fear that his employers will tell him that they can find a hundred men who will fill his position better for half as much as they are paying him now,

A Russian military paper tells of a Lieutenant who overheard a Sergeant giving a recruit a short lecture upon his duties, "The military service," said the Sergeant, 'requires little prayer to God, and a strict attention to the orders of a superior." Somewhat astonished at this singular definition of military duty, the officer ventured to ask the Sergeant for his authority. Whereupon the Sergeant produced an ancient volume containing the following: "The military service requires little; prayer to God, and strict attention to the orders of a superior."

A Washington Mrs. Malaprop has broken out again. A learned gentleman was telling in her presence recently of some discoveries of excellently well-preserved human remains-mummies, in fact -somewhere out in A zona or in Texas, or in some other dry part of the United States.

"They were in a really wonderful state of preservation," said he.

"I'm not at all surprised to hear it," said Mrs. Malaprop, who never is surprised to hear anything. "I'm told things keep forever in those dry climates. The soil is so impregnated with alcohol, you

The late Queen Victoria was very anxious that the royal farms at Windsor should be carried on by her successor, manufactured for the home trade, often and she has left her famous herds of to the injury of the foreign importer, as Shorthorn, Devon and Hereford cattle to King Edward, The Shaw and Flemish farms were established by the Prince Consort, and they have been principally devoted to the breeding of pedigreed stock, and for many years past the Queen had been a large prize winner at the leading shows. The dispersion of her royal herds would have been a national loss, but they will be fully maintained in every respect by King Edward. The Queen also had farms at Osborne and at Abergeldle Mains, where there is a very fine herd of pure-bred Aberdeen Angus cattle,

The most successful scheme for ascertaining who are really the good clerks in any branch of the Government service was recently employed by Census Director Merriam, upon whom the duty of getssisted by a sub- ting rid of some of his help now lies rather heavily. The usual way for ascertaining the ones to be dismissed is to ask the plain question. But Merriam did it The bill of Mr. Babcock to put steel the other way. He asked which of the products on the free list has received an clerks each division chief wished to keep. Each chief, with an eye single to having Republicans that is surprising. The leadlist. No drones were included in it. The chiefs thought they would be allowed to the retain these clerks. Instead of that the home market and make abnormal profits director ordered the transfer of these here out of which they can make good good cierks to divisions in which there losses if they have to be incurred in are to be no dismissals at the present. Now the chiefs who were caught by the trick are wondering how they are to finish the work they have on hand with the inferior clerks that are left.

tend church in the evening," "And in the morning?" "In the morning! ernment, domestic prices are maintained golf in the morning."-Cleveland Plain Bealer. At the Opera.- "You see that woman up a loss if necessary to find markets for them, and are normally sold to foreigners Giltsoaker." "How can you tell? Her face is for much less than they are sold to our turned the other way." "I know her voice."—

Educational.-"Now," said he, "do you really

The Song of the Truce. Josh Wink in Baltimore American. (Lord Kitchener has arranged a seven-day truce to prepare for peace in South Africa.)

The drums of the war are slient, The guns of the war are still. The shouts of the war have died away On crimsoned plain and hill. The battle flags and banners And the smile of peace makes all things bright, When the bugles sound a truck

The bugies sing it gladly— They sing it with might and main-And the echoes wake from peak to peak To carry the refrain. From camp to camp the message Bids all the warfare cease. And the battle smoke drifts far away, With the bugles singing peace

And the song of peace sighs softly "Your country loves the best

A truce to the crashing cam

Nor Death again stalk loose For the song of peace enthralis us When the bugle sounds a truce,