option. Vermont, with less than 350,000

people, has had prohibition since 1853.

Allowing for the fact that Massachu-

setts includes the great seaport of Bos-

ton, with nearly 600,000 people, while

Vermont is a small inland, agricultural

state, whose largest town has not 20,

000 inhabitants, the people of Massachu-

setts compare favorably with those of

Vermont in sobriety, respect for law

Massachusetts is one of the few states

where no lynchings have taken place

courts are famous for their speedy and

raged if Benjamin Franklin were meta-

phorically dug in the ribs by some irrev-

when he should have been possessed

sight and sound, and going in opposite

other. Wonder is dumb before this

achievement. The liveliest imagination

developments of which this newest com-

bination of intelligence and nature is

Benton County has been rendered

great service by the Benton County

Citizens' League, which has had pub-

lished a neat booklet setting forth the

resources of that district. It is de

Oregon, and facts and figures are sub-

mitted to substantiate this statement.

Many handsome city and farm scenes

are presented, and, as might be expect-

ed, Corvallis, the principal city, come

in for the most attention. Many good

words are also said for the Oregon Ag-

room for many more people, and the

Benton County Citizens' League has hit

upon a most effective way to secure

Senator Hoar, in his speech before

the Republican State Convention in

Massachusetts last week, made this

in full accord. Moreover, it is an ex-

pression entirely in accord with state-

ments heretofore made by The Orego

nian. "We cannot give up," said Sen-

and of the free press, disagreeable as

are their excesses, must come in the

main from the individual's sense of

The heavy, lumbering pace with

which the British have pursued the

agile Boers over the kopjes of South

Africa is explained in the late order of

Lord Kitchener to the officers in com

mand of his "mobile" columns to leave

pedimenta to their progress as planos,

kitchen ranges and other heavy arti-

cles of furniture. General Miles' bath-

tub sinks into insignificance when con-

templated in connection with these

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer agrees

with the Astorian that money spent on

the Columbia River is wasted. The Se

attle paper means also that money

River is wasted; but the Astorian ig-

nores this view entirely. A common

clent bond, for the present.

enmity to Portland is to them a suffi-

The proposal of the makers of the

British troops under Kitchener.

behind them hereafter such slight im-

duty, and not by law."

scribed as one of the favored spots of

humorous things of the bean.

overtaken him.

the forerunger.

them.

and order and freedom from crime,

during the last twenty-five years.

shire or Maine.

The Oregoman.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, TEVISED SUBSCRIPTION BATES,

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with Sunday, per month \$85
Sunday excepted, per year, 7 50
with Sunday, per year, 9 00

ted States, Canada and Mexico:

agency, Eastern representative.
For male in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Pal-ace Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Bros., 236 Burter street; P. W. Pitts, 1908 Market street; J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry news

stand.

For saic in Les Angeles by B. F. Gardner,
For saic in Les Angeles by B. F. Gardner, 250 So. Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 106 For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612

For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News Co., 17 W. Second South street.
For sale in Ogden by W. C. Kind, 204 Twenty-fifth street, and by C. H. Myers.
For sale in Kansas City, Mo., by Fred Butchinson, 904 Wyandotte street On file at Buffalo, N. Y., in the Oregon ex For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett

Mouse news stand. For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 900-912 Seventh street.

TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair; northwesterly YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 65; minimum temperature, 54; precipitation, 0.01 inch.

PORTLAND, PRIDAY, OCTOBER 11.

UNITED STATES TO CONTROL.

Apparently it is settled now that the old obstacle to the Nicaragua Canal is to be removed. The Clayton-Bulwer trenty is to be abrogated. No official statement has yet appeared, but the substance of the new agreement is known, and the fact is confirmed by the utterances of the British press. It is understood that these points have been reached, through the new negotia-

1. For abrogation of the old Clayton-Bul-

1. For abrogation of the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty in toto.

2. For a noutral isthmian canal, in case one be constructed by the United States, open in time of peace to the ships of all nations upon squal terms.

3. This noutrality is guaranteed by the United States alone, and other maritime powers are not invited to participate in such guarantee. Great Britain is inferentially one of the guarantors, because she is a party to this treaty.

At any rate, opposition to the treaty is general enough to excite suspicion that there must be some real danger in the must be some real danger in the must be some real danger.

4. In case of war the United States reserves

the right to take such steps for its own pro-tection as it may doesn proper. This will place the canal wholly within the control of the United States. European nations are not to have, on any pretext, the right of interference, or intromission. The former negotiation on this subject was open to the objection that the nations of Europe were to join the United States in guaranteeing the neutrality, and that this would have tied our hands or involved us in entanglements We were engaged alother nations into the agreement would only complicate matters the more.

r desire to m with the United States. It is every way to be desired that between the two great parts of the English-speaking world terms of amity shall subsist. Nothing has been said in this new negotiation about the Alaskan boundary. But there is really no room for disagreement on that subject. The boundary is already defined in terms unmistakable. Nevertheless, it would be a of the United States to concede to subjects of Great Britain passage at all times from the ocean into their own northern territory through ours, with fruit and winegrowers is well known. lightest restrictions consistent with the interests of our revenue system.

1901 ASSESSMENTS INOPERATIVE.

It is a comfort to know that the increased valuations reported by Asses sors in prosperous counties of the state will not augment the burden carried by them in the shape of state taxes for the ensuing three years. The new assessment and taxation law, approved February 27, 1901, fixes the proportion in which the different countles are to pay state taxes, as follows:

Counties.	Per c	J.Tense	Countle	665.	Per	cent.
Blaker		0195	Linn			.0526
Benton	****	0202	Malheur	*****	****	20094
Cinckamas						
Clatsop		(0212)	Morrow			.0005
Columbia		0106	Multnom	nh		.3123
Coos		0203	Polk		144	.0307
Crook verse			Sherman			
Curry		0040	Tillamoo	At		.0087
Douglas		0045	Umatilla			_0490
Gilliam		0087	Union .			.6262
Grant	**** *	0002	Wallows		-	.0073
Harney		0160	Waston .			.0234
Jackson	****	0314	Washing	ton		.0301
Josephine		0006	Wheeler			.0007
Klamath		0115	Yambill			.0391
Lake		9107	Lincoln			.0055
Lone	****	0162				1000
Those Dro	morett	lowe	nes to	annti	neto.	3379.0

til January, 1905, when the rule of bas ing proportion of taxes upon county expenditures is to go into effect. Now, it appears from the statute that in January of each year the state tax board must compute the expenses requisite for the ensuing year, and divide this total of expenses, that is to say, the total of taxes needed, in the proportion already given in the table, among the counties. Consequently, neither the assessed valuation nor the expenditures of countles exert any effect whatever upon the state tax levy for 1902, 1903 or 1904. Each county's share is fixed in advance, computed, the statute explains, upon the assessments of the several counties for the five years 1896-1900, inclusive.

No matter how large a proportion of the state's taxes Multnomah County pays in 1900, next year and two years thereafter it will pay but 3123 of them.

CONSISTENT INCONSISTENCY.

Great and marvelous are the works

Government mail system. He would also go to courts of justice to defend measure on this country, American prohis noxious practices against the indignation of fellow-citizens. Perhaps in in which the French taxpayer now his old age he will become a ward of finds himself. A few shipowners will the bounty of that Government he so absorb all of the subsidy, business will despises. He is, however, entirely con- show no increase, and freights will be sistent, for does he not follow the no lower. Why should the American anomaly of that prince of anarchists, farmer be taxed for the support of a Rousseau?

and would return to a pure state of nature and savagery, yet would spend | the aid of a subsidy? for himself a life of ease in the seclusion provided for him by a noble patron; would indulge in the luxury of a concubine without the responsibilities of marriage, and in disposing of his offspring would avail himself of foundling asylums, institutions of the very Government which he professed to disapprove, indeed Isaak is consistent Eastern Business Office, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49 with inconsistent precedents. If other-ribune building, New York City: 469 "The Rookery," Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special for real anarchists are anarchists with inconsistent precedents. If otheragainst nothing so much as against their own vagaries.

RECIPROCITY CONTRADICTIONS.

Advocates of reciprocity as a synonym for tariff reform are pretty certain to fall into queer absurdities. Two able Republican papers, which are clamoring for ratification of the French treaty because it lowers duties, indulge these antagonistic reflections:

St. Paul Pioneer Press-If the interests which ould gain by reciprocity, such as the packers, se shoe men and the steel workers and the sachine makers, would show as much energy n promoting their foreign markets as the fev in pronoung their foreign markets as the low interests which are opposed to the present treaties show in protocting the domestic field against an imaginary danger, there would be a practical disappearance of opposition to such moderate concessions as have been made. Philadelphia Press—The Los Angeles Cham-

ber of Commerce, quoting from President Mc-Kinley, aptly declares that it is "in favor of a policy of reciprocity that will injure no American interest, by 'opening our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce, in return for free foreign markets." That is the kind of reciprocity President McKinley declared himself in favor of, and it is the only kind President Roseelt supports.

These two sayings discover at a glance the difficulties of defending reciprocity without knowledge as to just what specific brand of reciprocity is under discussion. The Pioneer Press is talking about the "imaginary danger" that is alarming protected interests affected by the French treaty. Elsewhere in its article it specifically names the "knit-goods men, imitation jewelry men and glovemakers." It contends that the danger to them is imaginary; but as the men mentioned are

in the much that is feared. Makers of finer cotton goods protest that the proposed concessions to French mills "will practically stop all efforts at manufacturing the better lines of. these goods." Knit-goods people, making \$150,000,000 a year, protest that proposed 20 per cent reduction in duties will cripple them seriously in their struggle with French competition. The Braid Manufacturers' Association say be made up and the War Department's that their industry would be undermined; they can compete with France now, but they couldn't then. Brush ready with Great Britain, through the men say that present conditions render Clayton-Bulwer compact, and to invite it difficult and sometimes impossible to compete with France, and it would be worse under the pending treaty. In making this concession Great Electric and gas fixture men say that cases, pending and contemplated. Distain conditions of cordial friendship are making serious inroads on the home mills, and with lower rates they fear clear light the essentially political grave results. Jewelry men say that their industry has always failed under low tariffs and prospered under high: they expect only disaster if the treaty | escaped by the members of the Supreme is ratified. Makers of tissue, copying. blank book and writing paper say they have built up a fine business under the Dingley bill, but can't compete with France under the treaty. Similar repgraceful and courteous act on the part | resentations are made by manufacturers of perfumery, toilet preparations, tiles, firebrick, and other affected interests. The opposition of California

What becomes, then, of the McKinley quotation, indorsed by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and approved by the Philadelphia Press? Where is this reciprocity that consists on our part of concessions "on what we do not ourselves produce"? It is not in this French treaty, obviously, unless we take such items as silks, abundantly able to pay duty and thus afford revenue. The things we do not ourselves produce are not French products, but tropical products. It is from the tropics that we get the great staples. like coffee, bananas, dyewoods, hardwoods, etc., that we must buy because we

can't raise them. It is a simple absurdity to speak of the things we do not produce as now protected by the tariff. Who in this country has ever asked for a duty on goods that can be raised only in the tropics; in order to protect a home industry? Nobody, of course. Nobody ever will. What we protect is what home manufacturers or growers have asked us to protect; that is, domestic industries. We levy duties against France upon objects that come into competition with home producers. This is the sort of duties France wishes us to reduce or abolish. Europe does not object to our revenue duties, laid for revenue upon things we do not produce. She objects and seeks abatement of duties that are laid to protect our home

producers There are duties that "are no longer needed for revenue or protection," to use another phrase in the Buffalo speech. They are duties on products of domestic trusts and corporations which already monopolize the home market and undersell Europe on its own ground. These duties should be abolished, but they are not mentioned in reciprocity treaties.

Eighteen French sailing ships are now en route for Portland to load grain, four others are in port, and three have already sailed this season. This fleet of twenty-five vessels carries no cargoes either to or from French ports, of anarchists. One of the most rabid, and yet the French taxpayers subsi-Isaak by name, who publishes a fire- dize them to the extent of over \$200,000 brand paper at Chicago, has been shut In order that the merchant marine of out from the privileges of the United that country may have a more promi-States mails. Insanely bent on sub- nent part on the high seas than it verting social order and setting up a could otherwise secure. If any benefits reign of free riot, he fulminates against are gained by this shipping subsidy, the safeguards which society has con- they certainly do not go to the taxpaystructed against just such agitators as ers who are responsible for the exist he. Yet, like all anarchists, he belies ence of the fleet. Theoretically, the himself. He would have no organized Oregon wheatgrower might be expectsociety, and yet he would take advan- ed to profit by the French subsidy,

society, one of them in particular, the the American subsidy grafters are ever successful in saddling this iniquitous ducers will be in the same predicament fleet with which to carry his products Rousseau, who would throw down all to market, when the Frenchmen are the artificial barriers which civilized providing the fleet at their own expense man has devised against disruption, and the Americans, British and Germans are meeting their rates without

TWO PENDING DECISIONS.

Another thing this new Philippine tariff will do is to draw renewed attention to the whole tariff problem in the dependencies, and especially to the cases before the United States Supreme Court, argued at the same time with the so-called Porto Rico cases, but not decided. There are two of these cases and in each there is a possibility of judicial interference with operation of the Dingley tariff upon imports from the Philippines, and also with operation of the tariff just promulgated by the War Department applying at Philippine ports on goods from the United

These two undecided cases are known as the second Dooley case and the Pepke or fourteen diamond rings case. The second Dooley case involves the right of the United States to levy duties on American goods imported into Porto Rico, and is interesting because it raises the question whether such a tariff does not constitute a tax upon exports. The case is also of great practical importance because if Congress cannot impose a tax on American goods in Philippine ports Spain will have the right under the treaty until 1908 to enter its goods free in Philippine ports. The same right may, moreover, belong to other nations under the "most-favored nation" clause, and the tariff as a source of island revenue will have to be dropped from consideration to the embarrassment of the fiscal system of the islands.

Of more direct bearing on the Philippine problem is the Pepke or fourteen diamond rings case, which involves dutles levied on Philippine goods at our own ports and also involves the status of the Philippines during the period between ratification of the treaty of peace and the passage of the Spooner bill. The fact that the Supreme Court failed to hand down its decision in this case with its decision in the apparently parallel De Lima case has been supposed by some to indicate that it will hold the tariff valid. A plausible conjecture, based on the court's own definitions in the Porto Rican cases, has been made to the effect that the court will find in the existence of the insurrection sufficient ground for upholding the tariff against Philippine goods as a war measure, or because our possession was

not complete. It is possible, of course, that the decisions in these cases may be so rendered as to leave the actual Philippine tariff problem unadjudicated. While we must know the tariff status of the islands before the Spooner bill was enacted, the court may say nothing as to the status since it became law. In that event, no doubt, other cases will new tariff, as well as the operation of the Dingley law in the period between the Spooner bill's enactment and this new promulgation, passed upon. It is to be expected that a majority of the Supreme Court will be found on the side of the Government in all these sussion of the problem since the insular decisions of May 27 has brought out in rather than judicial character of the questions involved. The trend of popular conviction is one not likely to be Court themselves.

GENERAL DAGGETT AND THE CAN-TEEN.

The letter of General Daggett, U. S. A., condemning the canteen system recently abolished in our Army, and giving his reasons for opposing its restoration, is answered by a writer in the Army and Navy Journal, who says that though the General was a Captain for more than twenty years he was on detached service during the four years of that time that the canteen was in operation, so that he had no opportunity for comparison of matters before and after the canteen. Captain Edward C. Munson, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., before the American Public Health Association in Buffalo, recently presented statistics to show that the canteen system is guiltless of the evils ascribed to it by General Daggett: Dr. Munson, in preparing an important work on military hygiene, gathered these statistics before the abolition of the canteen. In the six years following the introduction of the capteen the admissions to the hospitals for alcoholism fell off 23.6 per cent; delirium tremens diminished 31 per cent; insanity, 31.7 per cent. The annual average of convictions by court-martial for drunkenness fell from 372 to 160; the rate of desertion decreased from 9 to 4.5 per cent, and the number of soldiers depositing money with the Paymasters increased

13 per cent. These statistics of Dr. Munson are based on Army records. It is a Mohammedan proverb that "one good deed is worth a thousand years of prayer,' and so we may say that a few official vital statistics like those of Dr. Munson entirely outweigh with fair-minded folk the prohibitionist homiletics of General Daggett. Lleutenant-General Miles, before he ever examined personally into the workings of the canteen system, had the same theoretical aversion to it that now possesses General Daggett, but when he became familiar with the almost unanimous testimony of the officers of the Army as to its excellent results in shape of improved sobrlety, good conduct and discipline, he opposed its abolishment, An attempt will be made to obtain permission from Congress at its next session to restore the banished system. The weight of reason and experience are

all in favor of its restoration. Human nature is the same socially within as without the Army. It has been found impossible to make men total abstainers outside the Army by prohibition; and it will be found equally impossible within the Army. Prohibition without the Army always multiplies the number of low dives and increases public and private indulgence in the use of alcohol. Either the law sleeps the sleep of death or it drives the sale of liquor into the hands of men utterly without conscience in the tage of the conveniences of organized though to what extent is uncertain. If loons always sell vile, cheap spirits, contended for.

and, being without legal protection, sell EXCHANGE OF SCHOOLBOOKS. to anybody and everybody, whether drunk or sobe:, because the man who is

A Woodburn correspondent of the Aurora Borealis gives pen to this comrefused is dangerously likely to turn informer. The great State of Massa plaint against the present school-book chusetts, with nearly 3,000,000 people, arrangement in Oregon: maintains the license system with local

There is complaint here about one weakness in the text-book law. Pupils are allowed an exchange price, but can secure this only by delivering books on the same grade in which they procure books. A scholar is generally promoted and his old books are of the grade lower than the one for which he wants new books. Hence he must either pay full price for the new ones or zee if he can trade with others, and even this is a difficult undertaking, as the one who could use his old set would have some of a still lower grade that would have some of a still lower grade that would be of ne particle of use to him, who goes two grades higher than the grade for which they are intended. It is strange that the text-book commissioners did not notice this flaw. Suppose no change had been made in

pupil passing from third to fourth reader, thorough justice. Murderers get short for example, be obliged to purchase a shrift, and pardons or commutations new fourth reader? Does he suffer inare seldom granted. Measured by their justice by being compelled to do precisely respect for law, by the efficiency of their the same thing under the new adoption? courts of justice, by the absence of mobs and acts of lynch law, the record The Woodburn correspondent fails to grasp the purpose of the exchange arof the people of Massachusetts is that rangement. It is not to enable school of a sober, law-abiding, orderly state children to exchange old books for new These results are obtained far more ones. There would be no more equity in completely in Massachusetts, allowing this than in exchanging old clothes for for the very great numerical difference new ones. The purpose of arranging for of population, than they are in the proexchange of school books is to save the hibition states of Vermont, New Hampschool children from loss or to reduce the loss to the minimum, when they shall have provided themselves with books of It is hard to see the point of a joke the proper grade and those books are usewhen one is at the butt of it, and conless because of the adoption of a new sequently the good people of the Hub series. For example, the child who are not holding their sides with laughhas a Barnes fourth reader ought ter at the jibes the New York Sun levels not to be subjected to the expense of at them because of the rise in the price of beans and the threatened extinction buying a Cyr fourth reader, thus paying double price for his fourth reader course, of codfish. Beans, to the Boston mind In order that this hardsnip may be avoidare not a subject to be treated of lighted the exchange price is arranged and ly, and a man who would sneer at the child may surrender his Barnes book, them would parody Ralph Waldo Emfor which he now has no use, and get erson or chalk conundrums on Bunker a Cyr book, which is required, for 25 Hill monument. Hallowed by its assocents, whereas he would be compelled to ciation with men of learning, culture pay 50 cents if he had no old book to and refinement, the bean has come to be a thing too sacred to be mentioned exchange. If the child lifas finished his in a mere newspaper, and a newspaper fourth reader and needs the fifth, why shall he not pay full retall price for his published in New York at that. Bosfifth reader under the new adoption just ton is indignant, and justly so. Philaas he would have had to do under the delphia would-in time-become en-

Superintendent of Public Instruction to erent scribbler, Chicago would resent any familiarity with her fame as a issue a circular of instructions to schoolseaport, Louisville could not bear the book publishers when bids are asked for a new contract, Last Winter, Superintendthought of speaking jestingly of whisky, and it is an unwarranted and ent Ackerman framed such a circular and then submitted it to the State Textunmitigated insult to Boston to say Book Commission, which made a few changes in it. Superintendent Ackerman Admiral Sampson, broken in health, provided for exchange of the old book of the same grade "or one grade lower:" beset with anxiety, suffering chagrin This was deemed so sweeping that it and disappointment at the time of life would militate against low bids for new books. The child passing from one book of the quiet, peace and happiness to another would, under ordinary circumearned in long and honorable service stances, be obliged to buy the new ad for his country, is entitled to the symanced book, even if no change were made pathy of his patriotic fellow-citizens, in the legal series. Therefore it was not deemed an injustice that he should still even as for years he possessed their unbounded confidence and admiration. purchase the advanced book required, the price for which would not be greater un-There is not the slightest doubt that der the new adoption than under the old the unfortunate controversy into which At the suggestion of members of the he was drawn about the honors of the Text-Book Commission, a clause wa added saying that "a family having chil battle of Santiago, together with the dren attending a public school shall have the right to exchange old books in their disappointment due to his absence from the greatest naval battle in the world's history, has embittered the closing possession" for new books. The entire paragraph relating to the exchange was years of his active service in the United in this form finally: The exchange price is the price the pupil must pay for a new book when he surrenders an old book upon the same subject and of the same grade, heretofore legally adopted by the States Navy, while it may justly be feared that his life will be shortened thereby. One can ardently hope for the

The law makes it the duty of the State

old?

complete vindication of Admiral Schley State Board of Education, and in actual or contemplated use in the public schools of Ore-gon. This price remains in force to December 31, 1901. It is hereby intended that a family having children attending a public school shall and still feel a profound sympathy for Admiral Sampson in the physical and mental breakdown that appears to have have the right to exchange old books in their possession for books as above stated. When the steamships Campania and This makes it clear that the family, Lucania, of the Cunard Company, were rather than the child, is to be regarded as in mid-Atlantic on their first trip in the unit; that is, a family having chil-October their commanders were able to dren, for example, that had just finished communicate by wireless telegraphy, the first, second and third readers, could although the great ships were not in exchange the old second and third for new sight of each other. Communication readers of the same grades and pay the began when they were thirty-three exchange price. This would make neces-sary the purchase of a new fourth reader miles apart, and was kept up until the distance between them was doubled. at full retail price, there being no old book This is to say that for two hours the of that grade to offer in exchange. The people on board these vessels, out of first reader would be left on hand as out-

grown, as it would have been if there had been no change in the legal series. The Text-Book Commissioners did no directions, were talking with each overlook this matter; it was a subject of serious consideration. But it is difficult to see where the present arrangement could may well refuse to speculate upon the have been improved upon under the cir cumstances. The aim was to make the extra burden to the children as light as possible. If exchange conditions had been too liberal for the children, the publishers would have been compelled to name higher prices for they will not do business solely for the pleasure of the dear people.

Mr. Hewitt's Reward of Merit.

New York Journal of Commerce. Mr. Hewitt has long been recognized as the foremost public man of this city. He has combined in a notable degree the qualities of a manufacturer and business man with those of a thinker and speaker of great effectiveness, and with large private interests to absorb his energies he has devoted very much of his time to the public welfare, and always to the public advantage, and though the posses-sor of a great fortune, his interests have ricultural College. Benton County has always been actively enlisted with the multitude who are very differently placed. To private business and politics he has added philanthropy, and it may be said of him as of few others that he has de-served well of his city and his country. At a time when it seemed that the city must forego rapid transit or resort to the unusual and unsafe expedient of statement, with which The Oregonian is lending its credit to a private corpora tion, Mr. Hewitt came forward with the means of constructing the underground road, it should own the structure, though it need not go into the railroad business; ator Hoar, "free speech or constitu-tional liberty for fear of a Guiteau or a should own it as it owns a street, through which it permits cars to be run. In just recognition of this service, the Czolgosz. The restraining of free speech Chamber of Commerce has conferred upon him the most unusual honor of a gold medal.

The Rule of Contraries.

Boston Heraid. It is recalled that when the Ephesian Herostratus set fire to the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus, for the purpose of immortalizing his name, the Ephesians put him to death and enacted a law pro-hibiting the mention of his name for-ever. The result was that the name of Herostratus was on everybody's tongue thereafter, whereas if the law prohibit-ing its use had not been enacted it would doubtless have been forgotten and lost through the ages. This ancient narrative is commended to the attention of the department commander of the Grand Army who has issued an order forbidding the handleaps upon the mobility of the comrades of his command to speak the name of Czolgosz.

Can Be No Longer Ignored. Omaha Bee,

The recent collapse in copper, following the reduction of the dividend paid by spent at the mouth of the Columbia the Amalgamated Copper Company, fur-nishes an object lesson which investors in industrial securities will do well to consider. Meanwhile the question grows con stantly more pressing as to what shall be done to regulate the combinations and to protect the public against such projects as that of the Amalgamated Copper Com-pany, with their vast overcapitalization and their secret way of doing business. new charter to place large powers in the hands of the Mayor, as executive of the city, is a sound one. It is a is of such overshadowing importance that conduct of their business. Covert sa- policy which The Oregonian has long the coming Congress will be compelled to give it consideration,

DISCRIMINATION PROVEN.

Baker City Republican. Ever and anon the fact is brought to public attention that the Government, in purchasing fodder and other supplies for the Philippine service, coldly slights Portland and Oregon. It has been repeatedly proven that when hay and grain were to be had in Portland and for \$2 per to: less than on the Sound, such supplies were purchased there to the exclusion of Portland. These facts have been severe ly commented on by The Oregonian and other Oregon journals. It is a strang state of affairs if there is no remedy. We are prone to believe absence of as

tivity is largely accountable for this fault. Washington has been served in Congress by men terribly energetic for her interests, while Oregon seems to have waned in Administration favor. When Senator Mitchell's name was mentioned for the place made vacant by the expira-tion of Senator McBride's term, one of the textbooks authorized-would not the the warmest indorsements of the veteran was that he always fought for Oregon Rather poor health has handleapped him since taking his seat, but when the influ ence of his personality is again felt in Washington we shall expect improvements over present conditions.

Oregon must have this recognition. It is merely the due of a state situated as she is. Gross slanders are uttered times in the excuses given by the War Department for the palpable slights, When vessels taken by the Governmen as transports, from private concerns, were bound for Portland to load with large cargoes, and diverted to the Sound after charter because of insufficient depth in the river, favoritism is at work, No greater depth of water is required floating a Government transport than a steamer employed by a private corporation to carry the same amount of

cargo.
Oregon has been grossly slighted in this respect. Her former Representatives were unable to accomplish much of anything. General Beebe was sent to Washington by Portland commercial interests and ceeded in securing larger recognition General Shafter's strong bias fo San Francisco and the pull developed Puget Sound soon overcame Oregon's

This is a matter interesting the entire state, and the people must insist that Oregon be granted such privileges as at least would fall to her in the natural distribution of business and pursuant

THE ARCTIC CASKS ADRIFT.

Philadelphia Press, Captain Tuttle and the officers of the revenue cutter Bear have made up for their dilatoriness in the matter of set-ting adrift the casks of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia in the Arctic Ocean north of Behring Strait. The highest northing that the Bear made last August amid the great ice floes, 75 degrees 5 minutes north intitude, would have been considered a very remarkable record a few years ago. It is, indeed, the highest north by boat in the longitude of 171 degrees 33 minutes west since it is considerably north of Wrangell Island, 71 degrees north latitude and 178 and 180 degrees west longitude, and also of Herald Island, 71 degrees 3 minutes north latitude and 175 degree west longitude, as well as north of the Jeannette's track in 1881, since that ill-fated vessel did not pass the parallel of 75 degrees north latitude until it was considerably west of the 189th parallel of longitude. In other words, Captain Tuttle has

and other words, Captain ruttle has started a few of the casks on their cir-cumpolar drift from a very superior vantage point. Even his lower latitudes of 72 degrees 10 minutes and 72 degrees 18 minutes should give 10 casks an excel lent start, while the four casks that were put on the Ice floe in 75 degrees 5 minutes north, if one could follow their drift in detail, stand a very good chance of cross-ing the pole, judging from the drift of the Fram and the Jeannette. Unfortunately, if these casks are heard from some time in 1906 in the seas east of Greenland they will be dumb as to their experiences, though quite eloqunet as to the time it takes a given object to drift across the polar sea. Considering the slight expense attached, however, any result at all will justify the Geographical

Society for its venture.

As to Captain Tuttle's pluck in carry ing out so hazardous an undertaking so successfully, Admiral Melville is quite right in praising him for his achievement, and the suggestion that he be given

Another Trust in Trouble.

Hartford (Conn.) Times. To the list of trusts that are accumu lating "trouble" the glucose trust is now to be added. This is a concern with nearly \$14,000,000 of preferred stock, on which 7 per cent dividends are paid, and some \$24,000,000 of common stock, which has been receiving 6 per cent dividends. Last year the ret centlers were over \$200,000. year the net earnings were over \$2,000,000, and this year they are \$22,460 less, leav-ing a deficit, after paying the dividends, of \$27,673. As glucose is made from corn. and as the high price of corn has caused a large curtailment of operations during the past two months, the prospects are that the payment of dividends after this year on the common stock must be sus-

Drenm Will Never Be Renlized.

New Orleans Picayune. If a government should ever become bankrupt and go out of business, its pub-lic property might be sold to pay its debts. But that can never come to pass. Should one form of government be over-thrown, another is set up in its place, and the new government takes possession of all the powers and property of the old. There will always be some sort of order and authority to control nations, and so the dream of the anarchists, a total abolition of all law and authority, will never be realized.

What It Costs to Crush Competition.

If the Sugar Trust can sell granulated sugar at Missouri River points, where beet sugar comes in competition, for 312, cents a pound, why should it not make a reduction in price for New England dealers and consumers? Unquestionably it could make such a reduction, but I does not make it because the tariff en-noles it to hold its monopoly and squeeze 2 cents a pound out of every sugar bow in the East, while bullyragging the beetsugar producers at the West.

Rule Not Observed Hitherto.

Philadelphia Record.

President Roosevelt assures the mem-bers of Congress that their wishes in regard to appointments will be favorably considered, provided they shall recom-mend fit persons for office. A strict observance of this rule would require a civil service investigation, which Senators and Representatives have not been much in the habit of making-at least not in this

A Hunting Morning. A. Conan Doyle. Put the saddle on the mare For the wet winds blow; There's Winter in the air,

And Autumn all below For the red leaves are flying And the red bracken dying, And the red for lying Where the calers grow.

Put the bridle on the mare, For my blood runs chill; And my heart, it is there, On the heather-tufted hill, With the gray skies o'er a Of running back before From the find to the kill.

For it's time that we began, And away with thought and care, Save to live and be a man. While the keen air is blowing. And the huntsman halloing, And the black mare going As the black mare can.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Cape Nome gold will soon be locked Perhaps Shamrock XIII will bring had

luck to the American defender, It was fitting that the wireless telegraph should report Lipton's cupless con-

test.

Pole.

The colleges are now training for the race to be first in conferring a degree on President Roosevelt.

At all events, the President does not write plays and insist that the common people go to see them.

If the court of inquiry continues to sit much longer it will be necessary to resume the sale of revenue stamps.

Is it going to be necessary for a clergyman to have a pull with J. Plerpont Morgan before he can be elevated to a bishoprie!

At any rate, none of the newspapers were obliged to correct their reports of the battle of Santiago the day following publication.

Tammany having furnished the Shepherd, ought to have no difficulty in providing him with all the crooks he needs to rule his flock. Some of the writers of official records of

fitted for the composition of fiction than Edgar Stanton Maclay. Better put the Columbia in a nice soft dock for the Winter. It's not a sure thing that the next boat built to defend

the battle of Santlago are even better

the cup will be any improvement on her. Weather conditions will soon be such as to secure just as much discomfort for people who seek it in North Dakota as to those who are hunting it at the North

The fossil shell of the glyptodont has been found in Texas. It is understood that several jokes now current in the minstrel shows were found etched in the inside of it.

Nearly half a century ago the experiment of putting horse meat on the market was made for the first time in Austrin. A government decree of April 29, 1854, gave legal permission to cut up and sell horse meat as an article of food. During the rest of that year and in 1855, 943 horses were slaughtered for food in VIenna; the number rose in 1899-the hat year for which statistics are obtainableto 25,640 head.

The discovery has just been made that bees have constructed hives in the heautiful equestrian statue of General Lee at Richmond, Va. Both the horse and the figure of the Confederate chief are replete with honey in the hidden nooks of the monument. The statue of General Lee occupies a conspicuous place in Monumental square, which contains one of the most celebrated collections of bronze figures in the country. Its environs are luxurious, reveling in gardens of great floral wealth,

What the average Democratic leader in Greater New York thinks of himself and his powers makes interesting reading when he chooses to tell the newspapers about it. Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran leader of the Kings County Democracy, was talking about himself recently, and took time to declare that a few other bosses of the past and present are mere counterfeits. He said that he has no lieutenants, and continued: "Why am I called 'Boys' To you know the original of the word and what it means? I will tell you how it originated. I am the first boss, I was appointed a boss laborer in the navyyard by President Buchanan, When I estered politics the word 'boss' clung to me, 'Boss' Tweed, 'Boss' Platt and 'Boss' Croffer are all counterfeits. I am the

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Undisturbed.-Miss Bluestock-Oh! I'm so

Hope-Harker's books will live after him. Mr. Krittick-Pehaps; but it'll be a very quiet life.-Puck. A Certainty.-Briggs-There's no use tal

ing-a man can't drink and play golf at the same time. Griggs-So you've sween off golf, have you?-Detroit Free Press. A Hard Problem.—First Scientist—This is a puzzling case, indeed. Second Scientist—I should say so. Why, this would puzzle an amateur scientist—Bultimore American.

Between Friends.-Edith-Ferdy and I have been engaged for a month, and nobody sus-pected it. Ethel-No: everybody thought from his looks he'd been playing the races. Puck. Barber-Wouldn't you like a bottle of our hair-restorer? Customer-No, thank you. I pre-fer to remain bald-headed, Barber-Thon our hair-restorer is just the thing you want, sir.

Tit-Hits.

In a Nutshell.—"How did you like the finale to my first act?" inquired the playwright.
"I didn't see it," replied the firstnighter.
"Ab! Got there too late, eh?" "No; went away too soon."—Philiadelphia Press.

Plenty of That.—Askit—Do you think there was glory enough to go around at Santiago? Tellit—Yes, and there was loss of memory enough to go all the way around Cuba and back again.—Baltimore American.

A Real One.—"Whew! exclaimed the first

A Real One—"Whent exclaimed the first pigeon, "waxn't that sparrow mad when I swiped that grain of corn from him?" "I should say," replied the other. "Talk about your 'amail hot bird'!"—Philadelphia Press. An Advance in Art.—"Mrs. Dush, what is your club doing to help heautify the city?" "Oh, we are working hard to get the clothing houses to use the word 'trousers' instead of

ants' in their advertisements."-Detroit From

A Song of Time. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution. Little time for singing. Little time for sight: Hear the bells a-ringing

"Lifetime is Love-time, Love-time is May; Heed Love who need Love-Love's for a day!"

To the world and skies:

Little time for reaping

"Lifetime is Love-time, Love-time is May; Heed Love who need Love-Love's for a day!"

The Flying Bird.

The Academy.

Oh happy bird, low poised above the blue,
Secreting the tolleome earth,
Since downward first thy circling pinions flow
From the high crannied home which gave
thee birth.

Two kingdoms are the Thou wanderest ever free.

Oh happy bird, thou hast no thought nor I would not have thee know-Whether 'twas hate or love or wild despair

That forced that yearning cry so long ago; "Ah! could I with the haloyon take my flight, When the blue wave flowers white."

From Philostratus, by Percy Osborn lo set a barrier were unmeet; Fear not; thy steps, when thou dost pars, Shall lie as lightly as the grass. Oh music of thy footsteps dear! New blossoms strangely springing here! Flowers, on the earth erswhile unfound Close kines frading on the Close kisses trodden on the ground!