The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Mail (postage prepaid), in Advance—

Daily, with Sunday, per month	$ 85
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year	7 50
Daily, with Sunday, per year	9 00
Sunday, per year	2 00
The Weekly, per year	1 50
The Weekly, 3 months	50
To City Subscribers—	
Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted	15c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included	20c

POSTAGE RATES.

United States Canada and Mexico:

10 to 14-page paper	1c
14 to 28-page paper	2c

Foreign rates double.

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscription or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian."

The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscript sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be inclosed for this purpose.

Eastern Business Office, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49 Tribune building, New York City; 469 "The Rookery," Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special agency, Eastern representative.

For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Bros., 236 Sutter street; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street; J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry news stand.

For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner, 259 So. Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 106 So. Spring street.

For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street.

For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnam street.

For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News Co., 77 W. Second South street.

For sale in Ogden by W. C. Kind, 204 Twenty-fifth street, and by C. H. Myers.

On file in the Oregon exhibit at the exposition, Charleston, S. C.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett House news stand.

For sale in Denver, Colo. by Hamilton & Kendrick, 906-912 Seventh street.

TODAY'S WEATHER—Fair, followed by showers by evening; westerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 53; minimum temperature, 46; precipitation, 0.52 inch.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, NOV. 21.

THE MISSIONARY SPIRIT.

It is a pleasure to see the conservative Episcopal church joining in with the missionary zeal toward the Philippines that has already characterized other denominations. Foremost among those who accepted the Philippine obligation and proposed to make the most of it were the two extremes of faith and practice—the formal Catholics and the informal Methodists. Archbishop Ireland's patriotic support of expansion was just like the enthusiasm that overflowed from Methodist conferences everywhere, and carried the thoughtful observer back to the exploits of Brebeuf and the Wesleys. To Ireland and the Methodists alike the occupation of the Philippines meant the chance to carry the cross abroad under the eagle's protection, just as the patient Jesuits hurried to New France to baptize Huron and Algonquin, just as John Wesley came to convert Georgia and Whitfield sought the godless poor of England in the open air.

One would not look for missionary zeal in the genteel and self-contained circles of the Episcopal church, though to say this is to tempt long exhibits from churchmen in the records of that denomination, for every denomination has its missionaries—Methodist Lee and Catholic Blanchet were matched by Bishop Scott, Episcopalian, and Dr. Atkinson, Congregationalist. The activity of Bishop Potter, himself an original "anti-imperialist," in hurrying off to the Philippines and laying the foundation for Episcopalian work there, was hardly to have been expected. But his labors there were fruitful and full of promise, and it is gratifying to see that the newly chosen bishop for the archipelago has caught the evangelical zeal. No finer expression of the true missionary spirit has been framed than this utterance of Bishop Brent:

> The bishop who goes to the Philippine Islands goes to stand for righteousness in civil life, to make civil service what it should be there, to promote Christian education, to further the interests of American civilization in that country, which is now our responsibility, and foster the true elements of our own civilization.
>
> It is no longer a question of imperialism or of anti-imperialism. We have our duty to perform. It is to give these people, for they are ours now, all that we are capable of giving them. It has been argued by some members of our church that because the Roman Catholic church is established in that country we have no business there. Do not think that the bishop goes to the Philippines as the enemy of the Roman Catholic church. He goes as the enemy of their enemies; of lust, extortion, dishonor and oppression.

The missionary activity of the Episcopal church is probably due largely to the influence of those two great Anglicans—Henry Drummond and Phillips Brooks. Nothing more truly evangelistic has been done in fifty years past than the work of these two men—in conversion of thousands from evil and in arousal of the church itself to missionary zeal. They were both enthusiastic missionaries in practice and in their studies. The Boston man has given missions perhaps their best raison d'etre in his numerous addresses on the subject, and "The Greatest Thing in the World" was first delivered to a band of young missionaries. The permanent worth of their counsels lies in the appreciation each had of the discoveries of modern scholarship, both in physical science and in literary criticism. They knew the Bible was a growth, they knew the fact of evolution, they knew there is good in all religions, and that he builds wisely who builds upon that foundation.

Finally, let us commend Bishop Brent for his truly catholic utterance concerning the common purposes of the church in all its denominations. The Episcopalian goes, he says, not as the enemy of the Catholic, but as the enemy of the Catholic's enemies—"lust, extortion, dishonor and oppression." It is a reflection that should sink home not only in the hearts of warring churchmen, but also in the hearts of those who through malice or ignorance forget the devout purpose of the missionary in contemplation of his human frailties and the adverse conditions under which he is compelled to labor.

OUR DUTY AS A FRIEND.

Based on alleged climatic advantages, the San Francisco Call makes a bid for the National capital in the following paragraph:

> It is probable the climate of Washington has much to do with the habits of the Government officials. In Summer, it is too hot for out-of-door exercise, and in Winter the damp, cold weather almost forces the officials to keep their offices overheated. If they lived in San Francisco they would live differently and be healthier. In our climate not only is almost every day in the year suitable for out-of-door exercise, but most days are so fine and the air so bracing with brisk breezes that they fairly tempt men to get out from their offices and recreate themselves by some kind of exercise. Should the time ever come when we feel it necessary to assure the health of our high officials, it will be worth while to move the capital from the Atlantic Coast to that of the Pacific and set it up in this city.

Before Congress consents to change the location of the seat of Government it may be assumed that a committee will be sent out to make a report on meteorological conditions of San Francisco. If the committee is impartial and fearless, it will report:

That San Francisco is practically without "climate." True, according to the calendar it has nominally four seasons, but in reality no season whatever.

That San Francisco has more fog than any other city in the country.

That sudden changes of temperature are the rule, not the exception.

That no resident would be so careless, Winter or Summer, as to go out of doors without taking a warm wrap, if he expected to be gone until dark.

That the number of overcoats and sealskin sacks worn to the theater on the Fourth of July is as great as those worn on Christmas.

That families who can afford it leave the city in Summer in order to get warm, and in Winter go to Southern California, Arizona and Mexico to avoid annoying variableness and constant discomfort.

That Summer afternoon winds are so fierce that women do all their shopping in the morning and then stay at home.

That no delicate flower can be grown in the open air in the entire district north of Market street; and finally—

That San Francisco is the one city in the world where people have no use for verandas because there is never a day from one year's end to the other when a person can sit in comfort out of doors after 6 o'clock in the evening.

San Francisco at rare intervals has tolerable weather, but it is always unseasonable.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

We trust our American wire men will utter a tremendous howl about the loss of the contract for the trans-Pacific cable. The American firm that is to lay the cable has let the contract for the rope itself to an English concern. Whenever such a contract in Europe is let to American bidders, the welkin rings with European protests. Let us not be behind in these evidences of patriotism and cold feet.

We take it that our American spirit of fair play will assert itself at this trying juncture as at others. We tax German sugar 2 cents a pound at our ports, but any tax Germany lays on our meat is unjustifiable. We sock it to French wines and gloves, but tariffs on our flour going into France can only be execrated. Russia may levy indirect sugar bounties at her peril, but as for her selling anything here, there is the Dingley bill. We have Manila and fleets to preserve our export trade into Asia, but if Japan would sell us any tea or silk or matting, there are high duties. A Chinaman may not enter here on peril of imprisonment or massacre, but the Pei Ho shall run blood before the hair of an American interloper in China shall be harmed.

The same wire that tells that the English are to build an American cable also gives news of a million-dollar bridge contract in British Africa going to an American firm. It is well. Each transaction is for our good as well as for Britain's good. We shall get the cable sooner than the American builders could have made it, and the American bridges will be ready earlier, and perhaps be better into the bargain, than the British could have delivered them. There are those, alas, who still fancy that we are out and injured by the cable award, and that the Africans who buy our bridges are the hapless victims of our superior prowess, to be pitied, perhaps, but certainly contemned. So also there are minds of equal acumen that still see in the earth a flat surface and in the moon a hunk of green cheese.

CAVALRY BECOME OBSOLETE.

The British cavalry, in the judgment of Lord Roberts, should henceforth be armed with the rifle, or rather carbine, of increased range and superior accuracy. The bulk of the infantry, too, must henceforth be mounted. The difference between the English cavalry and ordinary mounted infantry probably will be that the cavalry will be more lightly equipped, will be drilled to shoot on horseback at long or close distances, even as General Forrest's men did in our Civil War, who charged and always fought with revolvers at close distance, while our men not seldom used the saber. Forrest saved his life in battle before Selma in April, 1864, by shooting dead a gallant Captain of Union cavalry who attacked him with the saber. The mounted infantry will doubtless fight as our cavalry, or rather mounted infantry, did in the Civil War, when they went into action dismounted. The cavalry will continue to be the eyes of the army, and the mounted infantry, while moving slower than the cavalry, will be able rapidly to come up when the enemy are found by the light horsemen.

This conclusion of Lord Roberts means a complete revolution in the battle tactics of modern warfare, for it means the practical extinction of cavalry in the old sense, when its use either decided a battle or turned a retreat into a terrible rout. The victories of Gustavus Adolphus were won by cavalry. The decisive battles of Marston Moor and Naseby were won by Cromwell's troopers. The greatest victories of Marlborough, Blenheim and Ramillies were won by the charge of a vast force of cavalry led by Marlborough in person. The battles of Frederick the Great were won largely by his cavalry under Seydlitz; the battle of Marengo was saved when lost by a charge of cavalry that destroyed a column of Austrian infantry; the battle of Eckmuhl was decided by a great charge of cavalry, and the use of cavalry at Jena converted the Prussian retreat into a rout. The failure of Napoleon's Moscow campaign was due chiefly to the disablement of his splendid cavalry by disease, due to climate. At Borodino, when the Russians retreated there was no powerful body of cavalry to launch upon them, such as followed Murat at Austerlitz, Eckmuhl and Jena. The failure of Napoleon to use his cavalry against the defeated Prussians saved Blucher's army, and the wasteful use of cavalry by Ney at Waterloo made it impossible to make an orderly retreat.

The usefulness of cavalry in modern war has rapidly declined with the increase in the range and accuracy of small arms and cannon. Up to the day of Napoleon the great masters of the art of war made cavalry their most effective arm of service. Napoleon relied upon his infantry and artillery to break the enemy, and upon his cavalry to turn retreat into hopeless rout. The only effective infantry defense against cavalry in the days of short-range muskets was to form squares, but as late as Waterloo the French cavalry were able to ride clean up to Wellington's squares in face of artillery and musketry fire. At that time there were no rifled cannon or small arms employed by either side, and as long as this situation remained unchanged the high place of the cavalry arm was secure. But in the forty years that elapsed between Waterloo and the Crimean War of 1854, the introduction of rifled muskets and cannon made successful attack of infantry by cavalry very difficult, for the English infantry in line easily repulsed the Russian cavalry. In our Civil War cavalry fighting as mounted infantry was extensively employed.

In the Franco-German war of 1870-71 cavalry was not employed against infantry, as Napoleon used it, save when it became necessary to sacrifice them in hopeless attack, as at Gravelotte, to gain time and divert attention from the vital point of the contested field. In modern warfare between civilized nations the old-time cavalry really became obsolete, save as the eyes of an army, since our Civil War proved that it could only be profitably put into battle as mounted infantry. The fact that the British Army authorities have only at this late date determined to convert their cavalry into mounted riflemen and the bulk of their infantry into mounted infantry proves how hard it is for military bureaucrats to reform gross errors of faith and practice.

Thirty years ago leading English military writers pointed out that the day of cavalry was over in the sense that it was employed by Napoleon against infantry and artillery. It has taken the bitter experience of the Boer War to convince the English War Office that cavalry, save as mounted riflemen, must go; that the bulk of infantry henceforth must be mounted infantry. To shoot straight and to ride well will henceforth be the essential things wanted in a soldier when war is waged between two nations armed with improved modern rifles and cannon. Lord Roberts knew all this long before he fought the Boers, but it took the object-lesson of the Boer War to convert to his opinion the red-tape bureaucrats of the English War Office.

TRADE IS RECIPROCAL.

Numbers of otherwise intelligent persons go on the theory that if one member in a community is prosperous some other member must be miserable. If our manufactures are increasing, somebody else's must be decreasing. In this line is running, possibly, the thought of the Government expert who made up the statement concerning our imports of manufacturing materials. The activity of American manufacturers shows no sign of abatement, he says, "whatever the conditions in other countries." The activity of American manufacturers is increasing, he says, in another place, "whatever may be the conditions with respect to manufacturers in other parts of the world."

The inference is that others are languishing, but are they? Great Britain has just recorded the heaviest trade volume in her history, and Germany's report is about the same. This very report from Washington is designed to show the tremendous gain in our imports of "articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry." We have increased those imports from $148,000,000 in 1898 to $221,000,000 in 1901. This shows, of course, increasing use of raw or partially manufactured materials. But does it not occur to our Government expert that we must have bought these materials somewhere, and that if we bought them somebody must have sold them and possibly even received pay for them? These materials are chiefly six—rubber, hides, silk, fiber, tin and chemicals. They are manufactures as truly as they are raw materials, and somebody has made money selling them to us—whether it is Welsh tin, or French silk, or Argentine hides, or Central American chemicals, or Manila hemp, or Brazilian rubber. They have made money selling, we have made money buying.

We are selling in greater volume abroad year by year, but we are also buying in greater volume. Because Europe takes more wheat and locomotives of us, does not interfere with our buying more tin, silk, gloves, toys, jewels, cloth and wines of Europe. This same exhibit from which the Bureau of Statistics generalizes so cheerfully on our production, shows an equally creditable record of increasing purchases. Here, for example, are our imports for two recent years from certain foreign countries:

IMPORTS INTO UNITED STATES.

	1899.	1901.
Austria-Hungary	$ 5,900,000	$ 7,800,000
Belgium	8,200,000	10,500,000
France	50,300,000	58,000,000
Germany	65,400,000	73,400,000
Great Britain	101,500,000	113,300,000
Italy	19,300,000	19,400,000
Netherlands	11,200,000	16,600,000

These comparisons include those countries of Europe from which loudest complaint is heard of American competition. We are selling more to them, it is true; but we are also buying more of them. The German looks at American imports and wails; but of exports to America he says nothing.

The suggestion that separate sleeping coaches be provided for consumptives was placed before the Western Passenger Association in Chicago last week and by it referred to the Pullman company. The latter, as might reasonably have been expected, declined to undertake a discrimination of this kind among its patrons. That the proposition is in the interest of the public health may be conceded, but its practicability is more than doubtful. The projectors admit that its enforcement will require instruction of the public, co-operation by the boards of health, and the enactment of special legislation, State and National. Even then the difficulties in the matter would not be overcome. Will travelers have to be tagged, like oleomargarine? Must they appear at the ticket windows labeled "consumptive" or "non-consumptive"? And if so, taking into consideration the insidious nature of the disease, who shall decide whether the labels set forth the fact or not? It is commendable to attempt to stop, by all legitimate and reasonable means, the progress of this greatest scourge of the human family, but this proposition can scarcely come under either of these heads, and will most likely be abandoned.

The English press seems to be a unit in the opinion that the Nicaragua Canal should be built by the United States and that it is desirable that the neutrality of the canal should be placed in strong hands for enforcing it. The London Spectator says that "the notion that America should bind herself to preserve its neutrality in regard to a power with which she is at war is absurd. Such a stipulation would not be observed for ten minutes after war had been declared, whatever jurists may say. We should do the same in the case of the Suez Canal." The English are sensible folk. All they ask is to use the canal on equal terms with the rest of the world, and as there is no prospect of any war with the United States, John Bull has business brains enough to be glad that the United States is willing to build a great commercial waterway for his benefit as much as our own. Furthermore, Great Britain for the sake of Canada is interested in keeping on the right side of the United States, for a fair settlement of the Alaska question is of much consequence to the future of the Klondike country. It would be neither wise nor generous for the United States to play hog in the matter of a Canadian port of entry. Nevertheless, the United States is in a position to do well or ill by Canada, according to the temper in which we are treated by Great Britain.

A recent report from Henry W. Diedrich, United States Consul at Bremen, carries the figures of Herr Licht, expert beet-sugar statistician, which state the European beet-sugar crop as follows:

Country.	1900-1. Tons.	1899-0. Tons.	1898-9. Tons.	1897-8. Tons.
Germany	1,979,008	1,798,631	1,721,718	1,852,857
Austria	1,094,043	1,108,007	1,051,290	831,667
France	1,170,332	977,850	830,132	821,233
Russia	920,000	905,737	776,066	738,715
Belgium	340,000	302,865	244,017	265,397
Holland	178,081	171,029	149,763	125,658
Other lands	387,450	253,929	209,115	156,245

The total for last year in Europe is 6,062,004 tons; for the next preceding year, 5,518,956 tons; increase, 550,956 tons. Of beet sugar the United States produced last year 71,427 long tons, valued at $7,327,850. For the present year the output will be somewhat greater. The following estimate is offered of the sugar crop of 1901 in Europe:

	Tons.
Germany	2,125,000
France	1,190,000
Holland	200,000
Austria	1,225,000
Russia	1,000,000
Other lands	450,000
Total	6,190,000

But sugar-growing in Europe is really not profitable. Mr. Diedrich adds this commentary to his report:

> At present, the market in Europe for beet sugar is very weak; prices are extremely low, and have been for some time. There will probably be some legislation next Winter affecting several sugar-producing countries. The question of reducing sowings next season is receiving attention in various countries; and there is again considerable talk of a conference to meet this Winter, for the abolition of sugar bounties.

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Greenwood, the National Evangelistic Superintendent of the W. C. T. U., in a sermon at Fort Worth, Tex., last Sunday, presented a view of "God's justice" in the elevation of Theodore Roosevelt to the Presidency that may be flattering to Mr. Roosevelt as a special recipient of divine favor, but it must be allowed that the method of carrying out the alleged political intent of the Creator was hard on the "other man" and would scarcely bear the test of inquiry under the name of "justice." She said:

> Politicians strove to make Theodore Roosevelt Vice-President that they might remove him as Governor of New York, in the hope that they would no longer be hindered in their wicked schemes, and behold a most signal and disastrous reversal of their plans. Roosevelt, a man of destiny, becomes President, while his successor, Governor Odell, develops ability to rise above aims and standards of machine politicians. History emphasizes the exactness of God's justice.

The friends of the late President McKinley may perhaps be excused from entering into a full appreciation of the "exactness of God's justice," as exemplified in his assassination in order to give the Vice-President a chance to get even with politicians or rise superior to their schemes. If a statement of this kind proved anything, it would prove altogether too much to be put forth in the name of "God's justice."

There is a fine article in the November Review of Reviews on Dr. D. K. Pearsons, the friend, patron and supporter of small colleges. It is the small college, as The Oregonian believes, not the Stanford or Rockefeller undertakings, that will educate the country. The immense foundation, the vast endowment, never will reach the people. It will always be exclusive, and unfit for the education of a democracy. But the small local college will diffuse a spirit all around it—the spirit that makes men and women. The necessary knowledge of the greater world can be supplied by study, travel, work and observation.

A revivalist has run up against a stubborn proposition in Roanoke, in Virginia. He is exhorting the farmers in that vicinity to burn their tobacco crop in order to avoid burning themselves in the next world. He made one convert by his fervid appeals, who emptied eight barns filled with fine tobacco, valued at $8000, into one heap, invited his neighbors to the sacrifice, and then set fire to it. His neighbors, however, though they raised their tobacco to burn, evince the stubborn desire of the carnal mind by expressing a decided preference that others shall burn it after they get the money for it.

The Crow Indians, once the terror of the plains, are now scheduled as among the most industrious and prosperous Indians in the country. There are about 2000 of them on the Crow reservation, in Montana, and they have been reported at Washington as "self-sustaining." There are gradations of worthlessness even among savages, and the Crows were more energetic in their wild life than were many of the other tribes, and especially those of the Coast. It is not surprising, therefore, that they are more energetic in semi-civilized life than the others, and are ready sooner to dispense with Government rations.

American friends of the Boers may well stifle their protest against the shipment of horses from this country to South Africa for the use of the British Army. While the British are the original consignees, the animals have come into the possession of the Boers in recent months in droves. It would seem, therefore, that objections to such shipments should come from British sympathizers, if either side feels called upon to interfere in a transaction distinctly commercial.

"The period of exclusiveness is passed," said Mr. McKinley, in his Buffalo speech. These were the last words of a man whose life had been devoted to the doctrine of "exclusiveness," through prohibitory tariffs. It was the bright vision of the seer, on the summit of Pisgah. He had been in the dark a long time, indeed all his life; but he saw what was to come. We must trade with the world.

NEW PACIFIC RAILWAY AGREEMENT

Definitive of the settlement in the relations of the transcontinental railroad lines just made in New York the Wall Street Journal prints the following:

The foundation of the agreement is that there shall be two great Pacific railroad corporations, one a combination of Northern Pacific and Great Northern, the other Union Pacific, controlling Southern Pacific. The fact of second importance is that these great interests have arranged what they hope will be a permanent peace. This has been done by dividing equally the ownership of Burlington & Quincy.

The lease of Burlington & Quincy by Northern Pacific and Great Northern was considered by Union Pacific an invasion of its territory and led to the purchase of control of Northern Pacific in the Union Pacific interest. The common sense basis of settlement was, therefore, apparent to everybody. It was that the Hill-Morgan party should give Union Pacific a suitable interest in Burlington and should receive back control of Northern Pacific. This is what has been done.

The steps by which it has been accomplished are essentially these: A company has been formed with 100 millions of capital, to be known as the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, as distinguished from the Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. This company will lease the Burlington & Quincy Railroad property from the present lessees. One-half of the stock will be held by interests identified with Union Pacific and one-half by people identified with Northern Pacific and Great Northern. The value of this stock will consist almost wholly in its voting power, whereby a board of directors will be chosen representing equal and joint control of Burlington by Union Pacific on one side, and by Northern Pacific and Great Northern on the other.

This arrangement for control is supplemented by a detailed agreement covering many points, particularly with reference to competitive building by either of the interests involved. An effort has been made to anticipate such difficulties as were thought liable to rise and to provide for their settlement in advance.

Collateral to this settlement is an important change in the position of Northern Pacific and Great Northern. The stocks of both companies are to be exchanged for the stock of the Northern Securities Company, which is to be, in effect, a consolidation of Northern Pacific and Great Northern. Great Northern is to go into the new company on the basis of 180 for the stock, while Northern Pacific common is to go in on the basis of 115.

Northern Pacific preferred is to be retired at par next January. The method employed will be for Northern Pacific preferred to be exchanged for bonds, which bonds will be convertible into Northern Pacific common stock. There is a reason why two conversions are deemed necessary. But for practical purposes it may be assumed that Northern Pacific preferred is to be converted into Northern Pacific common, and that Northern Pacific common will then be exchanged for Northern Securities stock.

As a result of the agreement, Union Pacific will tender its holdings of Northern Pacific preferred for conversion under the plan and will exchange its Northern Pacific common for Northern Securities. Union Pacific receives compensation for making this change, but this is a matter pertaining to that company rather than to the settlement as a whole. It is sufficient to say that Union Pacific received inducements which were satisfactory.

The effect, however, of the conversions will be to make Union Pacific a large holder of the stock of the Securities Company and entitled to a voice in the management of Northern Pacific and Great Northern. It is possible, although that is not a matter of record, that the Hill-Morgan interest may acquire holdings of Union Pacific stock in order to have some voice in the management of that company.

The Northern Pacific stock now in the Oregon Short Line treasury will be replaced, after the various exchanges are made, by the proper amount of Northern Securities stock, which will become, in effect, if not actually, collateral forming part of the security for 60 millions of Union Pacific convertible bonds.

The broad effect of the settlement upon Northern Pacific and Great Northern is that Mr. Hill is able to carry out his plan of a combination of the two companies, releasing a very large amount of money, creating a stock in which the public can have a substantial interest and combining the two properties in a way calculated to secure maximum advantages and minimum disadvantages in growth, management and profits. Recovery of control of Northern Pacific was essential, and made all the rest possible. A settlement with Union Pacific without a fight was also of large importance.

The effect upon Union Pacific is that it has secured what it regarded as essential, namely, power enough in Burlington to prevent aggressive action by that property under Hill management. A very serious danger threatened. It has been wholly removed and removed in a way which has afforded Union Pacific a large profit in money and securities and given it no inconsiderable voice in the affairs of its great competitor. Union Pacific obtains more than it at first sought and gets it without a fight.

It has been an issue between giants. Probably few realized how great dangers have existed at times. In the settlement both parties gain in essentials, each in its sphere. Neither has lost prestige. It is well for both that vital questions, sure to have arisen later, have been included at the outset in a plan for the adjustment of difficulties. It is well for the country that there should be railway harmony between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Coast and well, also, that there should be financial peace in Wall street.

All Must Act Together.

Pendleton East Oregonian.

The East Oregonian believes that no plan for the improvement of the Columbia River will be permanent that does not recognize the claims of state. Just so long as Portland asks for Federal money to make it stronger from a navigation standpoint, and fails to see to it that the upper river has proper attention, so long will Portland fail to accomplish what she desires. She will find opposition from Astoria and Eastern Oregon, sufficient to prevent results. (But Portland is not doing this. Portland demands attention for the upper as well as for the lower river, and mouth of the river.) Also, it is true that just so long as Astoria and Eastern Oregon attempt to deprive Portland of her rights in the matter of river improvements, just so long will no results come to them in their desired ends.

It is imperative that some one competent so to do formulate a consistent plan for the handling of the entire river improvement, as relating to the Federal appropriations, such a plan to incorporate just recognition of Portland's rights, and also those of the other portions of the state that are interested.

We of Eastern Oregon appreciate that Portland's continued growth as a commercial center is essential to the prosperity of the state. In proportion as Portland develops her commercial possibilities will Oregon advance. Portland is joined closely with all of Oregon, in all matters pertaining to the bringing out of the latent resources. Portland is in a figurative sense the heart of Oregon, and only by the strong flow of commercial blood through that heart may Oregon have the strength warranted by her great natural wealth and commanding position.

We must have no internal quarrels. We must have accord and harmony. We must make a long pull and a strong pull and a pull all together for the good of the commonwealth. Let us stand as a solid wall of defense against the aggression of our rivals; or, better, let us be an aggressive army, fighting for our rights at the hands of the Federal Government.

IN DARKEST AMERICA.

Chicago Tribune.

"We know what the spoils system brings about," says Dr. Hirsch. "No baker can sell bread to a state institution unless he is a Republican. You can imagine what this Republican bread is when the superintendent would not buy any other bread, no matter how much better in quality." The men in charge of state institutions find in "Republican bread" hidden virtues which make amends for sourness and short weight. The men in charge of the county institutions perceive in "Republican coal" qualities hidden from the public which offset the shale and dust mixed with it.

The man out of office is not interested in the politics of his baker or his coal dealer. Nor is the public interested in the politics of the men who furnish bread and coal to charitable institutions. The party label on the loaf counts for nothing. All that is demanded is that the quality shall be good and the price not excessive. Whether the coal is "Republican" or "Democratic" matters nothing so long as it has the evaporating power called for by the contract and will keep warm the insane, the blind, or the paupers for whose benefit it is bought.

In state and county institutions questions of quantity and quality are not considered in purchasing supplies. Bread and meat are not bought to sustain the lives of the inmates so much as to encourage the Republican butcher and baker. It is no consolation at all if that butcher or baker cheats, that a Republican, not a Democrat, is the gainer thereby. Both alike are fit candidates for the penitentiary.

It is an article of faith in these institutions that drugs cannot safely be bought except from a Republican druggist, and cannot safely be administered to patients except by a Republican doctor. It is assumed that a physician who votes for Democratic candidates cannot have received a complete medical education. No clothing will pass muster unless it has a Republican label. The goods may be sleazy and have no wear in them, but that is overlooked so long as they are politically sound.

Seventy years ago, when the spirit of partisanship was bitter, no good Democrat would deal at a Whig store if he could help it. It was with fear and trembling that a Whig let a Democratic doctor give him medicine. All that has vanished, but the public instution still sets more store on the politics of the tradesman than upon the quality of his goods. Not only must he at this time be a Republican to get orders, but he must be a Republican who sympathizes with and will work for "the machine" which has the giving of contracts and orders.

Thus it is that the humanitarian provides shelter for the afflicted and sets aside funds for their comfortable care, and then the commercial politician with his spoils system takes charge of affairs. He feeds the inmates with "Republican bread," even if it be not nourishing, and will have none but "Republican coal," even though it does not keep them warm.

These things are going on in this county and state, and yet there are good people, who, unmindful of the heathen at home, are giving and working to convert foreign heathen, who may "bow down to stocks and stones," but who do not let politics govern and degrade their charities.

THE TRUST MAGNATES.

And Their Prodigious Solicitude for "the Poor Man."

Chicago Chronicle.

The solicitude of the trust magnates and other tariff beneficiaries, if any others still exist, for the welfare of the poor is very touching.

Whenever it is seriously proposed to reduce the revenues of the National Government these benevolent persons are instantly prompted to put in a word for the poor masses of the people.

They yearn to see the poor man enjoying his free beer, his free tobacco, his free whisky, his free teaspoonful of sugar for his coffee in the morning. They were good enough to see that he had his "free breakfast table"—tea and coffee—thirty years ago. Now they long to see him sipping his free gin and sugar—free everything, in fact, except free clothing and such other things as they are manufacturing and selling to him at tariff monopoly prices.

The pity of it is that the average voter seems to believe that these tariff beneficiaries are really his best friends.

He may get his eyes open some day. Then look out!

Duty to the Young.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

If there are stall saloons to which innocent boys and girls are lured and in which the foundation is laid for their downfall, as reported by the committee, the places should be closed. Open gambling-houses are better than secret resorts of like character; the saloon is better than the blind pig; the restricted, supervised confinement of the social evil within carefully prescribed limits well known to the public is better than the same evil scattered throughout the city under all forms of disguise. But the stall saloon as above described is absolutely bad and it should have no place in a modern orderly city.

In their efforts to move public sentiment to a point where the authorities will be forced to abolish resorts of this character, the evangelical ministers should have the earnest support of all reputable citizens. It is to be hoped, however, that they will direct their attention to such phases of evil as can be abolished and, without indulging in sensational statements, aid the police in their efforts to restrain the unfortunate and viciously disposed. If they demand the impossible, if they insist on accomplishing by legal enactment and enforcement reforms that can only come through education and a moral uplifting, they will do more harm than good.

Departments for Everybody.

New York Journal of Commerce.

The farmers felt—or were represented as feeling—that a proper regard for their importance to the Nation involved the creation of a Department of Agriculture, with representation in the Cabinet. Many of the commercial bodies are taking the same view and demanding that the importance of commerce and industry be recognized by the appointment of a Secretary thereof. But what is more important than labor? Labor organizations are demanding that there be a Department of Labor, and that a Secretary of Labor have a seat at the table of the President. A very large class in the community consists of the school teachers, and almost nothing is more essential to the well-being of the Nation than the work they are doing, and it cannot be long before they will be demanding that there be a Department of Education, and that a Secretary of Education be added to the Cabinet. At this rate the capacity of the Cabinet-room in the White House will soon be outgrown, and the President will have to meet his Cabinet in the East room.

Would Remove Taxes From Luxuries

Philadelphia Ledger.

Senator Hanna and his associates, the greatest beneficiaries of the Dingley tariff, which heavily taxed the necessaries of life, is the breeder of a host of oppressive trusts and monopolies and is a menace to commercial peace, favor the reduction of the Treasury surplus by diminishing the internal revenue taxes on luxuries. This is a sorry response to President McKinley's Buffalo address, which should have the force and sanctity of a dying appeal to the American people.

The Real Business Interests.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Any Congressional interference with a great monopoly will be considered by the monopoly "a disarrangement of the business and financial affairs of the country." But there are still a great many people in business who are not associated with monopolies.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Two weddings to one marriage is certainly pretty good measure.

Perhaps Mr. Croker will present the Tiger to the city of Wantage for a pet.

The same wedding dresses ought to do for the next occasion, but how about the cake?

Marriages are made in Heaven, but the recording angel must have been off watch last week.

It cost New York $700,000 to beat Croker and no one has been heard complaining at the price.

Governor Van Sant of Minnesota appears to be willing to pay his fare when he travels.

Gresham is going to have a band. Poor Gresham. It has hardly recovered from the fire.

It would be only fair for the ministers to perform the second batch of weddings at half price.

Are the young women who were led to the altar in Portland last week maids, wives or widows?

Lord Hope has sold his celebrated blue diamond, but the name of the hotel clerk has not yet been made public.

The court of inquiry cost Admiral Schley $20,000, but he could get it all back in two weeks by going on the stage.

The correspondents have already begun putting the X rays on the White House and taking photographs of the President's message.

Queen Alexandra will probably about a week before the coronation begin asking every one she meets if her crown is on straight.

If the county commissioners have any regard for the feelings of the little blind god, they would have made that appointment long ago.

If any of the young couples who were married last week repent at their leisure, they have an elegant opportunity to save the costs in a divorce case.

Mr. and Mrs. Blank invite you to attend the second wedding of their daughter, Mollie Pitcher, to Mr. John James Jones. The date will be fixed when the happy couple returns from the present wedding tour.

A cup of hot coffee is an unfailing barometer, if you allow a lump of sugar to drop to the bottom of the cup, and watch the air bubbles arise without disturbing the coffee. If the bubbles collect in the middle the weather will be fine; if they adhere to the cup, forming a ring, it will either rain or snow; and if the bubbles separate without assuming any fixed position, changeable weather may be expected.

An even more simple barometer is made by inverting an empty oil-flask in a pickle-bottle full of water. The higher the water rises in the neck of the flask, the finer the weather will be. A rapid fall indicates rain.

Good Times All Around.

Still ol' Georgy's raisin'
The merriest kind of tune;
Roses in December
Whisperin' of June.
When you think it's Winter,
With its skies of gloom,
Suddenly a frostflake
Melts into bloom!
—Atlanta Constitution.

An' here in Luzeanner,
Why, everything's in bloom,
An' even when it's rainin'
It's pourin' down perfume.
The birds are always singin',
In sunshine an' in rain,
An' Luzeanner's raisin'—
Well, everything and cane.
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

An' up here in Chicago,
Where culture fairly hums,
Society is sportin'
Its big chrysanthemums.
The gayest lot of people
You ever come across—
We're puttin' in our evenin's
A-worshippin' the hoss.
—Chicago Tribune.

In Maryland we're happy—
The nor'west breezes pipe;
The canvasback is blooming
And the terrapin is ripe.
The hardshell crab is tempting
The jaded appetite;
The oyster makes us joyous—
The world is running right.
—Baltimore American.

'Way out here in Oregon
There's scads an' scads o' rain,
That means pastur's green nex' year
An' fields o' golden grain;
Wild geese honkin' overhead,
Flyin' south by night,
Comin' down to Winter here,
Fur Oregon's all right.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Nothing to Lose.—Cholly—I think I may change my mind. Miss Marbleheart (earnestly)—I would if I were you.—Judge.

Properly Described.—"What is [illegible]aramount issue?" "It's the particular [illegible] that a speaker finds it easiest to discuss."—Chicago Post.

When They Retire.—Binks—I hear that Mr. Greatman will never run for another office. Jinks—Goodness me! When did he die?—New York Weekly.

About All That's Necessary.—"Brown tells me he owns a farm out in Dakota." "Well, well! He has grounds for a divorce, hasn't he?"—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

No Hope for Him.—He—Will you marry me if I stop smoking cigarettes? She—No, Mr. Sappy. I can't bear the idea of marrying a man who does nothing.—Harlem Life.

Going Through the Rapids.—Cholly—Mr. Jones, I want your daughter—our mutual love is as strong and tumultuous as the rapids of Niagara. Mr. Jones—Well, have you got a "barrel" big enough for two?—Puck.

Works Both Ways.—Nell—I hear you are going to marry young Simkins. Allow me to congratulate you. Bess—But I'm not going to marry him. Nell—Ah! Then allow me to congratulate you again.—Chicago News.

A More Serious Affair.—Mr. Collegebred—Yes, Jack Stalwart got his neck broken in that game yesterday. Pretty tough luck, but not near so bad as what happened to Pickerupp. Gladys—Oh, dear! What happened to Pickerupp? Mr. Collegebred (in a ghastly whisper)—He fumbled the ball!—Judge.

Just His Smile.

S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

I meet him every morning as I hurry through
the street,
He looks as if his thoughts were far away;
The shoes are worn and rusty that he has
upon his feet,
And he loiters as the careless only may.
His clothes are frayed and old,
Nature cast him in a mold
That was poor and warped, and took but little
care,
When she set him up, to trim
Off the rough outside of him—
But I wish I had the smile I see him wear.

He may never win the envy of the crowds that
hurry by,
He may never charm with tongue or brush or
pen;
Perhaps the Lord intended him to merely live
and die
As one of those who wait on other men.
I see him move along,
All unconscious of the throng,
Clad in raiment that has long been out of
style;
He is jostled to and fro
As of small account, but oh,
I wish that I possessed his happy smile.