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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-TODAY'S WEATHER-Increasing clos probably followed by snow or rain; warmer; northerly winds, becoming southerly.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, DEC. 13, 1901.

#### A DIVISION OF LABOR.

We have a respectful letter from a correspondent who cannot understand why The Oregonian "supports Supreme Court decisions denying that the Constitution follows the flag," and then "demands of Congress legislation diametrically opposed to the effect of the decisions." It is a fair question and deserves a fair reply.

Fortunately and unfortunately, we live in a world of law. That is, we imitate Nature as far as we can in establishing certain rigid rules of procedure, which fall with cruel and beneficent impartiality on the just and the unjust. The August rain, that revives one man's dying garden truck, spoils short the career of a red-handed villain sends an innocent man to the gallows upon circumstantial evidence.

In the long run there is no other way but to make a law and enforce it according to its text. On the whole, we get justice, but occasionally we get outrage. The question in each case has do in Rome and Alsace-Lorraine, cheerto be, not what is right, but what is law; and while verdicts and decisions often make our blood boll, yet our judgment is compelled to approve.

It is so with our new islands. The Supreme Court is not the Iswmaking power. Our courts are disposed, in general, to claim jurisdiction whenever adequate ground for it appears, but in the knsular cases the Supreme Court has not found warrant in the Constitution for annulment of the acts of Congress. It has interpreted the treaty Islands in the territory islands.

The American Nation is under the heaviest sort of obligation to deal justly and even kindly with the people with Spain and the treaty of peace concluding it. But the proper medium through which that obligation is to be discharged is not the Supreme Court, upon them through their representa- rule the world.

There is a far-reaching good in this development of American history, for ously rest as with the Congress? The Supreme Court is beyond the reach of public desires-Congress is within easy reach. We can petition Congress—some constituencies make so bold upon occasion as to instruct-and if the popular will is defied we can turn the whole aggregation out to grass. The entire flag may never be seen with the eye of House of Representatives goes before the people every two years, and Senators resign upon slight provocation. It triotic blood, immortalized by orator is doubtful if there is a single man in either house of Congress who would dare defy the demand of his party state convention and his state Legisla-

ture for his peremptory retirement. Mantia was captured May 1, 1898, and we have just found out from the Supreme Court that it is domestic territory. Yet within that time two sucbeen elected and the terms of twothirds of the Senators have expired. Perhaps it is a sign of the times that | tion. Neither need be spared. We have the Supreme Court turns the islands over to Congress. Perhaps it is a step in that evolution of representative gov ernment which is steadily bringing power more directly down into the hands of the people.

# PENALTIES OF CHANGE.

While it is doubtless true, as the Washington dispatches point out, that fared more sumptuously in the matter of House committee places, yet the is the reward accruing to long-continued service. New members go to the foot of the class, old members take the prizes. This is not true in the Senate. but is uniformly true in the House, is of pre-eminent importance just now in view of possible tariff revision, is or give security for the good behavior composed wholly of old members, of the culprits. though Metcalf of California, who secured his place by a trade, was first elected in 1898. Payne, the chairman, seil and Robertson date from 1887; Hopking Grosvenor and Richardson from and Babcock from 1832, whereas Tongue of Oregon took his seat in 1897 and

gation committee and probably some also of our advantageous positions on rivers and harbors, public lands and mines and mining

The states that send new men to Congress every term get no important places or weighty recognition in the committee-rooms, where the real work of legislation is done, and must be done in a legislative body as large as the House of Representatives. The states that send the same men year after year secure lodgment in vantage-points where they wield a whip hand over rival aspirants for recognition. Newlands of Nevada holds a powerful position in the House, though his constituency is almost nothing, because he it belongs-upon parents, not upon the is now serving his fifth consecutive term.

There is only one mistake a state can make that is worse than retiring a fairly good man for a new man no better, and that is to elect an incompetent man in the first place. He has to be turned out eventually, and all the time he has been in is wasted. The offense is the more inexcusable because of the difficulty of finding a man who is unfit for the position. Really great statesmen do not court seats in the House of Representatives. Oregon's present Congressmen are 'way above the average.

BEAUTIFUL DREAMS OF HOPE. When the fair land of Poland was plowed by

of the ruthless invader, when might With steel to the bosom and fiame to the roof Completed his triumph o'er right. In that moment of danger, when Freedom in

All the fetterless sons of her pride In a phalanx as dauntless as Freedom e'e

I fought and I bled by her side. So sings Thaddeus of Warsaw in Balfe's immortal "Bohemian Girl," and such is the legend that still animates unhappy Poland, whose protest in the German Parliament on Tuesday disconcerted Von Bulow and set all Berlin agog with excitement. It is fitting that Ireland should have sung fair Poland's wrongs, for nowhere else could they receive such intelligent sympathy. More third partition of Poland completed its overthrow; yet the fire of independence burns brightly from age to age. It .s impervious to reason, time and necesworld, not only of progress, but of fidelity.

The student knows well enough that Poland, no more than Ireland, could govern itself or maintain its independence. That acquiescence in the ordained will of the majority which underlies true liberty as the Teutonic mind apprehends it, was as impossible in the one case as the other. Each fell under the necessity of incorporation into an irresistible empire-in the one case Russia, in the other case Great Britain. Government in Poland was simply anarchy. Government in Ireanother man's hay. The law that cuts | land was severity subduing the irreconcilable.

The integration of nations has been encompassed in various ways, in fact in no two cases in the same way. The parts successively joined to the central nucleus may be happy as Scotland is, or Burgundy; merely repining, as they fully expectant as Palestine and some Canadians are, or they may be implacable, defiant, like Poland and Ireland. In the long run, of course, it does not greatly signify. Nobody expects Ireland to be independent, any more than Scotland. Nobody expects Great Britain to relax her hold on South Africa. Poland's national history is a closed

book that will never be opened. Yet for all that we love to see and onor the spirit that sustains these bootless protests against the wheel of last August without reaching any final of Paris as an incorporation of the progress, roughly riding over the deep- action on this anti-gambling bill, but nents of the heart. United States; but it has sustained the sees most clearly the futile folly of the acts of Congress in relation to those Boers can nevertheless glory in their hand. Since licensed gambling was spunk; unhappy Ireland has its friends everywhere, even among those who Baden-Baden and Carlsbad, the populascout its fruitless plans for independence, and Poland never rises in the that have come to us under the war Reichstag to bewail her fate and upbraid her conquerors but she makes sure of a sympathetic sigh whenever her tragic story is recalled. Among the dreams of unfading hope, none is but Congress. The Supreme Court will more fascinating than the restoration sustain the Constitution and the laws, of Palestine, none more beautiful than but the Supreme Court cannot pass the the vision cherished by the Athenian laws. This is the people's task, resting of the day when Greece again shall

Who shall reconcile the march of progress with the devotion of faithful hearts to a lost cause? None, for the events is not necessarily to close our eyes to the splendor of vain fortitude and hopeless fidelity. There is no common denominator for the world of force and the world of emotion. One exists independently of the other. The Irish sense, but in countless human hearts it floats unchallenged, endeared by paand poet, sanctified by the song of Balfe and Wallace. Heroism would be something less than it is but for the proud story of Poland and to American annals the memory of the Lost Cause imparts an increment of beautiful fidelity that neither Appomattox nor act of Congress could destroy. Which could be better spared-the achievement cessive Houses of Representatives have of good government or the uplifting legacy of brave hearts that bled in vain? Fortunately, it is a useless ques them both.

# THE ENGLISH PLAN.

The youthful offenders' act, passed by the British Parliament last year, pushes earlier measures in regard to juvenile offenders a step farther and makes the parent liable for the misdeeds of his child. Children under 12 and young persons under 16, if convict-Oregon and Washington might have ed of trivial offenses, may be sentenced to be whipped, but are not to be sent to industrial schools. If charged with more obvious lesson of the assignments any offense for which a fine and costs may be imposed by a Justice of the Peace, and if there is reason to believe | the needs of the country. that their parents or guardians are responsible by their neglect for the com mission of the offense, the latter may be summoned and tried with the offenders, and may be ordered to pay the fine

Public opinion in the United States would not support a law of this kind, The sentiment with us is in favor of began his service in 1883. Dalzell, Rus- putting this class of reprobates in reform schools, maintained at the expense of taxpayers, including parents who do 1855; Steele from 1851; Tawney, McCall | their duty by their own children. This is the progressive-at least it is the accepted-method of dealing with ob-Moody his in 1893. Had Oregon sent streperous and neglected children, but a new man in place of Representative it is doubtful if its efficacy will equal Tongue this session, it would have lost | that of the sterner and-with us-out- ergy, and he thinks that people should

deprecating in theory the whipping of juvenile or even adult offenders as barbarous, it is not easy to escape the feeling that this theory, if reduced to practice hereabouts, would break up effectually the predatory bands of boys and youth who have been wont as night prowlers to terrorize certain sections of our city, hurl stones through windows, stuff chimneys with rags, deface vacant buildings, board trains as tramps for a stolen ride a few miles out, and throw stones at car windows when pulled out of hiding by trainmen etc. Boys committing such offenses, it is said, are irresponsible. This being true, let responsibility be fixed where

state The wisdom of making those in authority in official life responsible and then holding them responsible is con-Why pot go to the fountainhead of all community order and make parents responsible for the misdeeds of their children, in accordance with the English plan, instead of relieving those who are derelict in their duty of all care of and responsibility for their un-ruly offspring? Drastic as are its measures, is there not something in the English plan of dealing with youthful offenders through and with their parents that commends itself to a longsuffering American public?

### LICENSED GAMBLING IN EUROPE.

As late as 1840 gambling-houses wer licensed in London, and Crockford, the produce the ple. proprietor of the principal gamblingestablishment, retired with a fortune of several millions of dollars. The Duke of Wellington was a nightly visitor at Crockford's. Today great gambling establishments flourish vigorously under the laws of Belgium, which is the only important country in Europe authority of the general government, and where gaming clubs are conducted under the direct surveillance of the governments of the cities where these clubs exist.

The great gambling establishment at than a century has passed since the great rebellion in Ireland, and since the of Monaco, who is the sole arbiter of Monte Carlo is authorized by the Prince the affairs of his little dominion, but while gambling is carried on in nearly all the great capitals of Europe and at all the Continental watering-places, sity. It shows us that we live in a nevertheless outside of Belgium and Monaco gambling exists in defiance of law, and only where the local authori- mare of American labor agitators-is ties choose to wink at its presence. At Ostend, the great cosmopolitan watering-place of the Belgian coast, distant less than six hours' journey from Paris. London and Brussels, is a great gambling establishment which pays to the municipality of Ostend 2,500,000 francs annually. The minimum stake is five francs; the maximum 12,000 francs, and it is no uncommon thing to see a single player win or lose 250,000 francs at a single sitting.

An anti-gambling bill is now before the Belgian Parliament, the object of which is to suppress this great gambling establishment at Ostend, whose operations have become a Continental scandal. As originally introduced in the lower branch of the Legislature, this bill commanded an overwhelming majority of the Deputies. It was subsequently amended in the upper house so that its provisions should not take effeet for two years, and the localities affected by it should be indemnified for the losses which they would sustain by its enactment. Ostend and Spa, for example, are granted 5,000,000 and 3,000,-000 of francs, respectively, to compensate them for their pecuniary loss consequent upon the closing of their magnificent gambling halls. These amendments were rejected by the lower house, and the Parliamentary session closed that the end of liconsed gambling in Belgium is near at abolished at Homburg, Wiesbaden, tion of these spas has more than doubled, and they are more popular and prosperous resorts for a better class of Summer visitors than they were in the days of their notorious gambling

United, States land officials at Oregon City seem to take cognizance of a palpable fact that does not appear in the record testimony of the Tillamook timber contests now pending, namely, that it is a fight between dealers and speculators rather than between entrymen in good faith. Register Moores, noting where could this power so advantage- things are not to be compared. To ap- this very evident condition of affairs, prehend clearly the inexorable logic of gives notice to the parties in interest that dilatory tactics will not longer be tolerated, and that the cases must be heard and determined or dismissed. This position of the Register will find approval with everybody who does not have in view illegitimate gains from timber land manipulation. It is deserving of special commendation because perfectly obvious though carefully excluded from the record. More rugged common sense in the land offices would result in less tricking of the land laws. Rejection of both contest and entry would often come nearer compliance with the law than does the toleration of the land laws.

George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, touches a popular note in his recommendation to Congress in his anqual report that the coinage of silver dollars shall cease. The same is true of his plea for power to convert a larger amount of silver bullion into subsidiary coins than is now possible under the law. The cartwheel dollar burdens our commercial transactions; subsidiary silver coins facilitate them. For this good and sufficient reason Mr. Roberts asks that the coinage of the former (a tremendous bulk of which is already afloat) cease and that the limit of the subsidiary coins, now fixed at \$190,000,-000, be advanced at least \$20,000,000, the former quantity being insufficient for

Flying machines have found a champion in Henry Maxim, the inventor of guns. He thinks that, so far as balloons are concerned, it is impossible to improve upon that of M. Santos-Dunt, but says that the developed flying machine is only a question of time and money, and in the manner of actual flight. His views were set forth in detail in a paper recently read before the Aeronautical Solcety of London, and were received with the attention that the name of Henry Maxim commands everywhere in the world of invention. All kinds of flying machines heavier than the air depend, he says, entirely upon the development of dynamic enthe chairmanship of the important irri- dated British method. While, however, be able to fly whenever the manner in so much of a bugbear.

which this power may be advantage ously employed is ascertained. bounded faith in the possibilities of the human mind to bend to its will and purpose the laws and energies of Nature is needed to reach, even at the present advanced stage of development of dynamic energy, the heights of expectawhich this inventor has attained.

The city magnates of London gave a uncheon to the Prince and Princess of Wales a few days ago, one course of which was "lark pie." The story of "four and twenty blackbirds baked in a ple," as sung for the wonder and delight of generations of children, becomes insignificant even as imagery when compared with an actual ple containing 1000 larks. It is not recorded, however, in the latter case, that the "birds began to sing" when the ple was opened. On the contrary, the poor, little songsters were so dead that a solemn protest has gone forth against the ple as representing the wanton destruction of myriads of sweet songsters that the royal palate might be tickled and vulgar ostentation given a chance to air itself. The Prince of Wales is president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Birds, and it is fair to suppose did not appreciate the type of loyalty expressed, as the Saturday Review has it, "in terms of lark pie," though he did not join in the indignant protest of bird-lovers against the slaughter of a thousand songsters to

The Scranton convention, in dealing with the exclusion question, discriminated sharply between Chinese and Japanese laborers. Labor organizations do not draw a fine line of distinction between these little yellow men of the Orient, but are generally outspoken in where gambling is permitted by the the demand that stringent restriction measures be made to apply to both. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is, however, more astute than the rank and file of his following, and warned the convention that it would make a mistake if it attempted to secure anti-Japanese legislation at this time, His statement that the "Chinaman is the cheapest of all laborers" may not be borne out by facts, but it was forceful enough to table the proposition to exclude Japanese laborers, and for the present the "yellow peril"-that nightrepresented by the Chinese alone.

> There is nothing remarkable in the statement that 2000 Jews have fought in the English ranks during the Boer War. The Jews have been treated with great liberality under English law since the removal of their obsolete legal disabilities more than sixty years ago, and many of them have risen to great distinction in law, finance and politics. Beaconsfield in politics, Rothschild in finance and Sir George Jessel in law are some of the great names among English Jews, Lord Rosebery married a Jewess. There is every reason for patriotic attachment to England on part of the Jews, for Great Britain was the first great nation in Europe to give them their rights. The Jews in America were equally patriotic, during our Civil War.

The suggestion that Portland be made "rose city" in time for the Lewis and Clark Centennial promises to be made effective by the formation of a Rose Mission Club, the mission of which it will be to see that there are roses in all the lawns of the city before 1905. The truth of the saying that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business" is generally accepted, and the formation of this Rose Club is timely.

America, the land of the free a home of the brave, must tax the poor, little Philippines. So much for the Nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. How just, how subtle and how mighty is America! This is the way the United States has entered the theater of the world. If it is a sample of this country's acting. Uncle Sam should "go 'way back and set down."

There is a movement to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown, Va., by a colossal world's fair. The Virginia Legislature is to be asked for a charter and a small appro priation, and then "the Government may be asked for \$10,000,000." Jamestown long ago ceased to exist, but the rules of the old settlement are still visible about fifty miles up the James River from Norfolk.

In the case of Livingston, editor of the Bennington (Vt.) Reformer, against ex-Governor Carroll S. Page, on a con tract for the influence of the Reformer to support Page for the Republican Congressional nomination in 1900, the land officials so seldom trouble them- Bennington County Court on the 6th selves to act upon information that is inst, decided the contract illegal on the grounds of public policy. Exceptions were taken to the Supreme Court,

The Democrats in Congress are in dignant over the prospect of reduced committee places. The remedy is easy -get more Democrats elected. Out of of pro forms proceedings that lead to 257 members of Congress, there are only legal title in defiance of the real spirit 42 Democrats from Northern States. No wonder there are not places enough to go around among the Republicans.

> Mr. John Barrett has made himself prominent at the Pan-American Congress in Mexico. Mr. Barrett is a great admirer of Roosevelt, and would seem to have a few strenuous qualities of his own. This double reference is meant as a compliment both to the President and

shows that any man can steal money from the state and escape punishment, together with his official chiefs, if he is rogue enough to neutralize the law with technicalities. The golden opportunity to give to the

but it should be grasped at once. Portland has shaken off the old spirit, se don't let the other fellows give all the money. Miss Stone is said to be trying to convert her captors to Christianity. She evidently prizes her opportunity as

Lewis and Clark fund has not flown

a missionary to spread the gospel. Wade is willing to give his life return for that which he helped to take. Evidently he has a good opinion of himself in splte of his crime.

If somebody will invent a substitute for the name "free trade," perhaps free trade with the Philippines will not be

#### PACIFIC CODFISHERIES. San Francisco Call.

One of the large industries of the Pa-cific Coast which at this time needs from the Government an assistance it can readily give, but which no other power can adequately provide, is that engaged in codfishing. In the industry there have been invested many thousands of dollars, and it employs many hundreds of men. It is capable, under proper supervision, of continuing indefinitely as a source of wealth, and consequently merits such protection as the Government can bestow. At the present time the industry has a right to expect from the Government two services. The first is diplomatic, and involves the settlement of the right of American fishers to catch cod in certain portions of Okhotsk Sea, over which Russia claims control. The second is that of providing for the propagation of codfish at certain stations along the Alaskan coast, where the conditions for the propagation are most formula of the propagation.

gation are most favorable. The Manufacturers' and Producers' Asciation have taken the subject up and have prepared an instructive memorial upon it. It appears from the statements of the memorial that within the last few years our codfishing industry has so expanded as to place our product in Chicago in competition with the Atlantic cod, to compete on the west coast of South America with goods from Norway, in Australia and New Zealand with the ling

however, by the interference of Russia-with American fishers in Okhotsk Sea and by the diminishing number of fish

and by the diminishing along the Alaskan coast.
Concerning those difficulties of the inyears the greater portion of our supply of codfish came from Okhotsk Sea, where the fishing banks are much more extensive than are those of Behring Sea, but a ruling of the Russian Government imposes a license on all vessels fishing within 30 miles of the shore, and in 1832 poses one of our vessels narrowly escaped seinure for gatting within the prescribed zone at a time when the existence of the regulations was not known here. Being driven from the Okhotak, all the fishing vessels are compelled to rendezvous in the re-stricted fishing grounds in Bering Sea, where the supply is notably growing less."
Upon that showing two things are asked: First, that the Department of State make an early determination of our rights on the fishing banks of Okhotsk thereby, if possible, enabling our eraft to renew operations in those waters. nd, to procure the establishment and

only fair that the Government pay as much attention to Pacific fisheries as to those of the Atlantic. It is gratifying to have so energetic a body as the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association at work in promoting the interests of this as well as other Pacific Coast industries. and our delegation in Congress should co-operate in the work and urge the matter upon the immediate attention of the

#### Tariff Reform Will Not Down. Chicago Tribune.

Investigations by German officials show that the reports as to the industrial de-pression in Germany have not been exaggerated. The aggregate of unemployed nen is 500,000, being 4 per cent of the total number of artisans in the country. In the larger towns from 7 to 19 per cent of the working population is idle. In the metal trades 20,500 men are at work now, while 73,100 were at work a year ago. Yet at this distressful time the Reichstag

is asked by the government to pass a tar-iff act which will increase greatly the duties on, and hence the cost of, bread-stuffs and meats. The present rate on pays now \$17.40 a ton, is to pay \$32.10. Proportionately the same rate of increase is proposed as regards pork, beef, butter, cheese and other provisions. Bread and meat are dear enough in Germany now, and the conditions of life almost unendurable, for a large percentage of the working classes. Food will be dearer yet, and existence a greater burden if the tariff is raised. An increase in German emigration to the United States may be looked for

It is, however, the plan of the German Government to mitigate these higher du-ties, if voted, by commercial treaties. It will use them for trading purposes, as some of the higher duties in the Dingley law were meant to be used but have not been. Austria-Hungary, whose trade with Germany will be seriously affected by the new tariff, the United States, and some other countries will be notified that if they will make concessions, the duties on certain of their products will be lowered. The United States will be told that the duties on its meats and cereals will be lowered if it will reciprocate as regards certain other articles.

Then the reciprocity question will be come one that cannot be put idly by. In-difference to it will mean that other countries will supply Germany with the foreign foodstuffs it consumes. It will mean that the consumption of many American manufacturers by Germany will be cut down greatly. Congress may put the reciprocity policy on one side now. It will have to face it later on.

# A Physiological Difference

New York Times. "Commerce is the life blood of nations," said Hon. John Barrett at a banquet given at the Chapultepec restaurant, in the City of Mexico, by the United States delegates to the Pan-American Conference in honor of their fellow-delegates from Mexico and the South American States. That was the opinion of President Mc-Kinley. "The period of exclusion is past," said he in that memorable address at Buffalo. But at Washington the responsible Republican chiefs are going in for anemia. They talk as if they were friendly to commerce, but there is no evidence that they are preparing to remove

or modify the Dingley ban, Reciprocity is one of the subjects set down for consideration by the Pan-American Conference. If the American dele-gates have observed the neat way in which the Republican protectionists turned a recent deliberative conference at Washington into an anti-reciprocity convention, and in particular if they have studied the message of the President and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the American delegates must have reached the conclusion that further discussion of that topic will be futile.

# Vaccination by Law.

Philadelphia Press.

London, like Philadelphia, has a small-pox scare. The number of cases appearing in connection with the schopls is so large that the school board has ordered an examination of all children for the vaccination mark, and provided for free vaccination on a large scale. The lesson is simple. London, like Philadelphia and other American cities, has this smallpox scare because compulsory vaccination is not required in childhood. England had a compulsory vaccination law, but there was a foolish opposition to it, and its enforcement was dropped, after a frank statement by Lord Salisbury that it was impossible to enforce the law in the facof public opinion. France, Germany and other European countries where vaccination is required, and it is a penal offense not to vaccinate a child before its first year, have practically ceased to have smallpox.

#### WHOSE IS THE BETTER PART?

San Francisco Bulletin. A newspaper reporter on the "hotel detail" encounters daily rich, self-made men who are either national celebrities or the magnates of their several localities. These wealthy personages the most expensive suites in the hoteis spend in a day more than the reporte earns in a week, and are incline patronize the newspaper man. The re-porter, on the contrary, has a modest salary, is not even a little great man, and could travel from here to Moscov without receiving the compaiment of being interviewed or written about in the

neswpapers. Yet if the two men were compare by an eye not dazzled by the magnate's money, the reporter would seem, in mos cases, the superior man. He, generally is better dressed and has a better man ner than the magnate, and his conversation is the more likely to be interesting. The reporter, as a class, has a higher grade of mind and a better education than the millionaire. Among a hundred reporters there would be more real gentlemen than there would be among a hundred dred welf-made millionaires. dred self-made millionaires.

Yet with this apparent advantage of mind and education the reporter se.dom acquires enough money to attract the notice of the commercial agencies. He sees dull men all about him making America with goods from Norwsy, in Australia and New Zealand with the ling cod from Scotland, and to replace in a great measure with our codfish the dried fish from Japan, in Hong Kong, the distribution of fortune. He interviews a Philippines and the East generally, as millionaire and often puts into the rich far as the Straits Settlements. Statistics man's head those ideas which the rich compiled by one of the fishing companies man repeats for publication. He may show that since 1870 there have been brought into this port Pacific coefish to the wholesale value of \$1,10,000.

It will be conceded that an industry of such magnitude and with such possibilities is worth preserving. It is threatened, with passes unremarked. This picture however by the interference of Pausia. may present the ideal newspaperman and only the real millionaire, but that is the advantage of wielding the pencil. In fact, however, the contrast is not too

sharply drawn.

It is clear, then, that brains—that is, a general high quality of brains—are not necessary for financial success Financial success demands moral rather than mental qualities. The newspaper-man spends all, or nearly all, his income.

When the present millionaire had the same income as the reporter has he lived on a quarter of it. If the reporter had a hundred dollars he would attempt to double it in a day and, perhaps, would lose it, or its increment, at the races or in some foolish oil or mini which he knew nothing. When the mil-honaire had his first hundred dollars he put it where it brought him from six to ten per cent, and where he could watch

Having accumulated his first thousand by two years of saving, the present mil-lionaire had a second thousand at the end of the third year. He was well advanted in life before his fortune was large enough to cause talk. At 50 he was rich. At 50 the reporter will be poor, because he will not make the sacrifices required maintenance on the coast of Alaska or one or more hatcheries for the propagation of cod, similar to those maintained by the Government on the coast of Mashard to gather the first thousand. A man that once gets three thousand dollars together need never be poor again unless he is facilish or his luck is very bad.

very foolish or his luck is very bad.

No doubt it is a pleasant thing to have brains, refined, if expensive tastes, and the hable of living genteely, but if a man sets out to make a million his vivacious brains and his nice habits will be a hand! cap. Better he were endowed with a dull mind, industry, perseverance, commercial caution, extreme respect for a dollar, not much sensitiveness or consthe whole spicel with greed.

## Get a Good Personality.

The master of the Great Northern Railway, James J. Hill, has recently told young men and woman "how to get and keep a position."
"Always remember that, next to honor the most is per-

the quality that counts the most is per-sonality," says Mr. Hill. "While many will tell you that personality is a gift just as surely as is the art of composing music, let me assure you that nothing else can be acquired as easily as personality if one has the mind and the inclination to acquire it. A bad temper, a sour disposition-becoming cross and petulant when denied your way, speaking with sharpness when a kind word can just as easily be uttered, and letting anger have its sway wheat is \$8.20 a ton. It is proposed to are faults that may be overcome if one make the rate \$15.40 a ton. Flour, which earnestly and persistently tries to do so. They hinder the acquirement of a desir-able personality, and so lessen one's advancement, and more than all besides they shorten life. Personality is nothing if it is not the companion of politeness. harsh or impolite personality be the weak link in the chain of your qualities. If it is, you can rest assured that it is the easiest link to strengthen. I do not mean to infer that one should be maudlin and putty-like in order to produce personality, or that he should assume polite. ness. Such a condition or attempt never exaits a man; it simply makes him appear false in the eyes of his employer. Nature made all of us to act naturally. A bad temper can be expurgated the same as any other vice. Don't confound anger and We admire a man who can assert his rights and stand by them, and we more than respect a man who can say 'No,' with vigor and purpose, when 'No' should be said; but we rightly despise a person who scolds and vociferates,"

New York Journal of Commerce. Argentine imports from Great Britain in the first half of this year were \$18.452 -332, and from the United States, \$6,854,849, It is true that as compared with the first half of last year this shows an increase for the United States and a decrease for Great Britain, but the fact remains that British exports to Argentina were more than three times as great as ours last year and nearly three times as great this year. The chief reason for this is probably that the British goods are cheaper than ours; we insist that they are when-ever a modification of the tariff is proposed, and if they are cheaper they would naturally be bought more freely by South Americans. Another reason is that England buys Argentine grain, and we have no occasion to do so. Possibly a third reason might be found in the fact that we take considerable pains to bar out Argen. tine wool, of which we imported 15,136 bales in the first half of this year, while France took more than 10 times as many. Germany more than five times as many, Belgium more than four times as many, and England nearly three times as many Great Britain and Germany exported goods to Argentina than we did, but France and Belgium did not.

#### The Rhyme of the Country Road. mma Endleott Marean, in The Churchman

Oh, the life one leads a-tramping, Tramping a country road:
A-faring in gypsy fashion
With never a gypsy's load;
Set free as the winds in Springtime,
Heart-glad as the day is long. Rejoicing in rain or st In tune with the robin's song,

Oh, the things one sees a tramping.
The green, wild things that grow,
The gleam of the tail red illy,
The tangle of ferns below:
The gay, glad life of the treetops,
The shadows that glowly fall, The long, still slope of the

Oh, the things one hears a-trams The whiter of woodland trees,
The call of a hidden brocklet,
The murnur of sleepy bees;
The drin of the thunder,
The drip of the silver rain, The startled rush of a Then robin's note again!

Oh, the things one feels a-tramping The joy of the country road,

A-faring in gypsy fashion

With never a gypsy's load;

Delight in the world of beauty,

A rapture of love and praise, And a will to make the true

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Looks like snow.

Resemblance is merely fancled, however, Even Congress will soon be making esolutions

Portland offers no laducements to the

highway robbery industry. Czolgosz didn't get any better article of

justice than Wade and Dalton. The weather-well, so long as it doesn't

snow we have no complaint to make, President Roosevelt wants wild animals

rotected. Tillman ought to be grateful, The only way for Muclay to get back into public notice is to claim the author-

ship of "Beautiful Snow."

People who have holly trees should now build barbwire fences around them and lay in a stock of bull dogs.

If the Schley matter ever gets into Congress we will have to bid a long fare-

well to all hopes of needful legislation Now is when the turkeys that outlastd Thanksgiving are beginning to wear

the furrowed brow of care. Miss Stone's captors object to being onverted. As Christians they could not

conscientiously accept any ransom money. The salemn proceedings of the court of claims to arranging the details of the coronation ought to be dramatized. They would make a roaring comedy.

Paris is now enveloped in a fog, and Santos-Dumont is thinking of borrowing the Holland submarine boat for his next flight around the Elffel Tower

Personal-Mr. S. Claus possed through the city yesterday on his way to Alaska. to lay in a supply of reinderr. He has let the contract for furni hing the animais this year to Nev. Sheldon Jackson.

A suit for \$50,000 damages has been comnenced against the company operating the "loop-the-loop" at Comey Island. A girl of 17 took a ride on this course machine and became delirious soon after returning home. A day later her mind gave way and she is now in a New York State Hospital. In bringing the suit her ghardian declares that the machine is directly responsible for her condition, that It is dangerous to life and reason, and that these facts were known to the company pefore they permitted the girl to take the risk of a ride.

A news dispatch from Spokane recently stated that the project of the Washington Water-Power Company to transmit electric power 100 miles from Spokane to the Coeur d'Alenes was the greatest enterprise of the kind in the world, so far as distance was concerned. This statement is disputed by a correspondent, who says that the Bay Counties Fower Company, of San Francisco, furnishes power from its Colgate plants, on the Yuba River, 30 miles east of Marysville, through Onkland to San Jose, a distance of 180 miles. The current has a 40,000 voltage.

The days of whispered conferences in the White House are past, says a correspondent. The President sees most of his visitors in the big reception room. He goes from one to another and says what he has to say in a voice that reaches to every part of the room. A week or two ago, a Justice of the Supreme Court came in with his sun. Then he Tenned over and whispered a few words to the President's ear. "I am sorry," said the President-and fifty people heard him rasp it out-"I am sorry, but it cannot be done, All promotions must be on merit." A very much abashed Justice of the Stipreme Court, with his son in tow, left the White House horriedly.

"It is curious cathedral church in England that was "No man wants to keep a person in his built actually for the observance of the employ who is not polite. Never let a Anglican ritual, manages nevertheless to Anglican ritual, manages nevertheless to retain something of a foreign and a Catholic nature in the way it offers shelter to the tired passer-by. Apart from the restless groups of sightseers, there are always plenty of people there who have gone in solely for the sake of its wenderful peace and quiet. They have found neither, by the way, in old St. Faul's of the fifteenth century, for while mass was being said in one chapel, a funeral service in another, and so on, all sorts of commerce was carried on in the middle aisle, from the hiring of servants to the transaction of legal business. have altered all that nowadays, and St. Paul's is the quietest spot in the noisiest city in the world."

> The technical school near Kalspie, Scotland, in which the Duchess of Sutherland and Andrew Carnegie are Jointly interested, will devote special attention to handl-crafts likely to enable young men and women to earn their living. Its nims are thus explained by the Glasgow corres-pondent of the Montreal Star: "For bye fairmin' will be a principal subject, an' there will be lan' near the school for the purpose o' experiments. Then spinnin', weavin' an' dyein' will be developed, particularly among the lasses, wha' will get besides, needlework, cookery, laundry work, scientific dressmakin', poultry, an' dairy work, as weel as ordinary learning like mathematics an' the three R's. The Duchess is appealin' for bursaries an' money to start a fund to meet rinnin' expenses after the school has been started. She'll get it, for she has the knack o' workin' up enthusiasm on any subject she tuckles."

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

The general worthlessness of advice is exhibited in the fact that the average man would rather give it than take it.—Life.

Mistress—I am not quite entisfied with your references. Applicant—Nayther am I, munt, but they's the best I could get.—Puck.

But a Bod Couk.—'Il have a friend who has kept a cook for nearly a year." "Is it possible?" "Yes; he's a jailer."—Philadelphia Evening Builetin. Evening Bulletin.

Evening Bulletin.

All He Had.—Tom—What! a dress suit and russet shoes! That's wrotched had form. Dick—I know, but a dress suit and stocking-d feet are worse.—Philiadelphic Press.

Reid—No, he doesn't wear anything but an ordinary busifiess suit when he goes on the links. Greene—How in the world, then, do they have he's shaying writt—Yophers States. they know be's playing goiff-Yonkers States

Objection Not Sustained - "This ain't a freight elevator," said the grumpy elevator man. "Yes, it is," replied the boy with the bundle. "It carries a hig hog up and down all day long."—Chicago Tribune.

Point of View.—Duffer—The favorite in the third race yesterday fell in the stretch, and the jockey was instantly killed. Buffer—Horrible! Duffer—I should say it was harrible.

Why, I had \$15 on the horse to win!-Chinago Mrs. Jenkyns—I see Mrs. Hoetong is going to have "King Lear" at her next private theatricals. Mrs. Newrich (furious with en-vy)—Is she? The affected thing! Do you

know, I don't believe he's a real King at all.—Tit-Bits. And so Prince Charming and Princess Brighteyes got married and he bit her with a chair, and she would not give him any money to pay his debts and keep up his string of horses. And so they got a divorce, and lived happ'ly ever after.—Baltimore Ameri-