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TODAY'S' WEATHER - Cloudy to partly cloudy, with showers; variable winds, mostly

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 55; minimum temperature, 45; pre-cipitation, 0.06 inch.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, DEC. 24, 1901.

PRIMARY LAW DEFECTS.

The City of Duluth has just tested a primary law something like the one to any one else explain to us what moral In his personal opinions Mr. Swinton be put into use in Portland next Spring, and two complaints are made that may be expected to apply here. One is an objection to the requirement that the voter publicly disclose his political affiliation, and the other relates to the dependence. Is there no "importance of length of the campaign.

The Oregonian has never ardently sympathized with the precipitation shown by Mr. Bingham and others in their retreat under the fire of California decisions. The antipathy to primary laws reflected in the California Supreme Court is not shared in other states, and is not, we believe, shared in Oregon. It is altogether possible, therefore, that provisions abandoned in our existing primary legislation may yet be adopted and sustained, by the Supreme Court. One of these provisions is security of secrecy to the voter.

It is perfectly plain that if at a ceneral election the voter were obliged to announce to the election board which party ticket he proposed to vote, the chief merit of the Australian ballot would be vitiated. Our elections have an export duty at Manila. been reformed largely through the fact that voters might be bought but bosses been a powerful discourager of bribery. Under the Duluth system, as under the Oregon system, the voter at the general primary election must call for the party ballot he intends to vote. This has crescared away from the Minneapolis plan by the California decisions. Maybe they will get more courage another Legis-

lative session. isfaction at Duluth over the long time intervening between primaries and elections. The time allowed at Duluth is seven weeks, which is pronounced too long. Three weeks is the length of the campaign in New York, and it seems to be enough. The longer time inflicts upon candidates annoyance and expense that seem to be unnecessary, especially as the ante-primary campaign has already threshed over pretty thoroughly the merits of the opposing aspirants. Our Oregon law fixes primary election. This is longer even than the Duluth campaign of seven weeks, though in Oregon we elect delegates only, and some time must elapse for holding the nominating conventions.

The Oregon law, we have no doubt, will be approved in practice for its fairness. But it is only a beginning in the direction of true primary nominations, and when the next act of the sort is passed the experiences of Duluth and other cities should be useful for guld-

In a late Massachusetts Bulletin of Labor a carefully tabulated statement shows the great place occupied by women in the industrial or wage-earning life of that state. The total number of branches classified in the occupation returns of the latest census of workers are included in 2127 of these, or 56 per cent of the whole number. Lookto be surprised at the wide scope that is given to women as wage-earners in this most conservative of states. They enter into the official life of the state. being found in all branches of the public service except the Army and Navy. They are found in medicine, literature art, music, amusements, education and science; in its domestic service they are active competition with men; in transportation business they appear with a fair per cent; in agriculture, care of animals, etc., they make notable showing; in manufactures they are numerous; as educators they are in great ma- his relations with military superiors. jority. The state, in brief, appears to be a great hive of feminine industry. The ideal condition of society, in which both sides during the controversy bethe men of the commonwealth support munity where an army of women struggle manfully in gainful occupations. Perhaps, as some would have it, women have outgrown the condition that made them homekeepers, and this showing is one of progress. But is it not more likely that men have shirked their duty as wage-earners, forcing women into

in making their way into wage-earning vocations, or that men are remiss in supporters of them in homes? The figures to which reference is above made potism. tell a story; its preface is a long one and obscure in details; its sequel can only be surmised.

AN INEXPLICABLE SILENCE.

of high position that we are under obligation to treat Cuba with generosity. against that Island.

ical opinion in Cuba" toward annexa- feeling. tion by withholding tariff concessions except on that basis. He also points the fundamental conception of the Govcan, and we can do so only upon the American Congress. Every thoughtful, from us and for the increasing imports content with military justice for prowhich a prosperous people should con- fessional wrongs; that it would be conmoral regard between the two peoples | Ical tribunal would rehear his cause; and of the stable government which this that is, that professional judgment island, but in the interest of a develop- pathy or spite. ing and mutually beneficial commerce between both, General Wood urges "a reasonable reduction" of present duties on Cuban products.

All of which is very plausible. But we should like to have President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, General Wood or applies to our relations with Cuba that does not also apply to the Philippines. Nay, more, the Philippines are a part of us, and to Cuba we have pledged inperpetuating moral confidence" between the Philippines and the home land? Is there no need of "business confidence." or "moral regard," in this case, as well as in Cuba's? And if there is, why this studied neglect of the Pacific islands Islands?

The welfare, happiness and good orthe welfare of Cuba. Yet while strenuous effort is readily enlisted on behalf of Cuba, sebody in all the departments against the inhuman policy of treating the Philippines as foreign territory. Dingley rates are uniformly levied against Philippine products, and if they happen to be on the free list, we levy

Is there a conspiracy at Washington having for its object the allenation of could not tell whether the contract was the Philippine Islands? And, if so, has kept or violated. This uncertainty has the Pacific Coast no man big and brave enough to expose it to the world?

DISCIPLINE MUST BE MAINTAINED.

Duluth, and may here. The remedy is most timely. Under the Administration | fellow-men." Mr. Swinton was a very to have a blanket ballot, such as we of President McKinley General Miles remarkable man, and belonged justly use at the general election. This was was so conspicuous an offender against by his great literary talents and edithe Minneapolis plan, and the demand military discipline by the freedom of his torial administrative powers to the first at Duluth is for a return to that plan. speech as to make his judicious friends | rank of men who have risen from the Our local primary reformers were grieve and cause his enemies to impute printer's case to high public distincsiderably resembles that famous hero Scott. General Scott was an admirable soldier in the field, but through his per-General Scott was in trouble with Secretary of War Marcy and President day as not less than sixty days before Polk, and his last official act before lam D. Howeils, another gifted graduhis retirement as Lieutenant-General in November, 1861, was to write a bitcaused President Lincoln great embarrassment. General Scott, like General Miles, had a political bee buzzing in his bonnet, but it ceased to buzz audibly

> dent in 1852. During this campaign General Scott's was an awkward hand throwing bousound of the rich Irish brogue." Since the day of Winfield Scott, no eminent accepted meant overwhelming defeat; fice when he exchanged a military position which he enjoyed for the Presidency, with its political responsibilities, for the best discharge of which he did not deem himself fitted by personal taste or experience. General Sherman presented before the Republican National Convention of 1880; and General Hancock certainly did not court the Democratic nomination he obtained. General Miles seems to be a kind of of soldier, able and judicious always in The discipline of the Army was severely shaken by the license permitted

tween General Miles and General

is clearly determined that, if he can

business that in its last analysis means use of ardent spirits was never

Beyond this no officer can go or encour-It has occurred to several Americans age his friends in carrying his case, Cuba can live." President Roosevelt's ever he happens to have political parsubstantial reduction" in the duties tary justice. Of course, military courts faith" of any attempt "to force polit- or representatives of bitter sectional

If it be true that it is overturning out that Cuba can only prosper and erament of this country for a legislative thus become a blessing instead of a body to interfere with the judgment of condition that we buy liberally of them. patriotic officer of the Army or Navy great products, cane sugar and tobacco. dier to feel that, no matter what the

A GIFTED CHAMPION OF LABOR. John Swinton, who died in New York City on the 15th inst., at the age of 72 was one of the ablest newspaper men of New York in the last half-century. or economic obligation of generosity was an advanced socialist of the intelligent type of William D. Howells. He was a writer of great vigor and eloquence of expression, and was unrivaled in his accurate knowledge of the economic and social history of the world. He was born near Edinburg. Scotland, in December, 1829, came to this country when a boy, and followed for several years the calling of his father, who was a compositor. He worked as a printer in Charleston, S. and fond solicitude for the Atlantic C., for a time, but his abolition opinions forced him to leave the South. He was managing editor of the New York der of the Philippines are as vitally Times under Henry J. Raymond from bound up with tariff concessions as is 1855 to 1869, and from 1875 to 1897 he was editorial writer on the Sun, and for a long period chief of staff of that paper. Mr. Dana thought Swinton's judgment of the Government has a word to say as to what should and what should not go into the Sun worth \$10,000 a year to him when he was in full charge

Mr. Swinton sacrificed much of his income as a journalist when for four years, from 1883 to 1887, he edited John Swinton's Paper, which was devoted to unionism and other labor movements in friendly of men, full of humor and wit sessi The rebuke of General Miles by the with his friends, but unsparing in his ated a good deal of dissatisfaction at President not only was just, but it was hostility to capitalists who exploit their to him a disposition to abuse his posi- tion. Nothing prevented John Swinton tion by playing to the galleries of the from becoming the peer of Greeley, political theater. General Miles is a Raymond and Dana in journalism exvery able soldier, but he does not ap- cept the fact that he deliberately chose pear to advantage in public speeches or all his life to sacrifice all worldly conletters. His personal vanity is very siderations to his passion for human great, and he seldom loses a chance to ity. He was like William Lloyd Garripose before the public. In his soldierly son, an excellent printer, an excellent virtues and personal infirmities he con- newspaper manager, an admirable writer, and, like Garrison, he never alof the Mexican War, General Winfield lowed himself to think of business interests or worldly welfare when there was any chance to help "the cause of sonal vanity he was all his days in humanity." He could not endure the trouble, either with the President or the slavery of black men at the South, and War Department. In the Mexican War he was just as hostile to what he considered the oppression of labor by tyrannical capital at the North. Willate of the printer's case, is a socialist of genius of the same sort as John ter letter to General McClellan, which Swinton, although gentler in the expression of his opinions.

Speakers at the various New England banquets held in memory of the "landafter his tremendous defeat for Presi- ing of the Pilgrims" of course never omit to mention that New England has been the birthplace of a great number | in Governmental functions. speeches in response to serenades were of famous Americans, but they never foolish enough to make a funeral pro- allude to the fact that New England cession smile. The poor, old veteran was also the birthplace of a goodly number of infamous Americans, or at quets to the crowd when he said that it least Americans of disagreeable notoridelighted him to recognize among the ety. Among these might be named voices of those that cheered him "the Benedict Amold, Stephen Burroughs, the famous criminal; Brigham Young, want, Heber Kimball, Joseph Smith, Orson American soldier has manifested any Pratt, and other famous leaders of the burning thirst for political honors. Mc- Mormons; John H. Noyes, the founder the state show a total of 3825. Women Ciclian knew that the nomination he of the Onelda Community and prophet is lamentable that in quitting the world of the gospel of human stirpiculture; Grant spoke the truth when he said Orson Murray, William Miller, founder log over these tables, one cannot fail that he made a severe personal sacri- of the Millerites; John Brown, the 'martyr of Harper's Ferry"; Colonel Ethan Allen, author of the "Oracles of Reason," the first "infidel" book printed in America; Orestes A. Brownson who began life as a Congregationalist then became a Unitarian, and finally flatly refused to allow his name to be landed in the Catholic Church. New England is the birthplace, too, of "Mother" Eddy, of "Christian Science fame, and of the famous "Eddy family," who for many years earned a comfortable income materializing the spirsurvival of the "Winfield Scott" type its of the departed and making them revisigt glimpses of the moon for the enthe field, but indiscreet and factious in tertainment or awe of their friends in

The tenacious life of the prohibitory liquor law in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire is a survival of Puritanism Eagan; the memory of that quarrel is as any one who is familiar with the fresh with President Roosevelt, and he history of colonial New England will testify. The ancient Puritan lawgivers prevent it, neither the Army nor the did not prohibit the sale of liquor, for, Navy will have its morale ruined by while intemperance was treated as a unwarrantable license of speech and vice, the use of alcohol by all classes conduct on part of military or naval was too universal to make its sale subofficers, high or low. And in this de-termination the President ought to be given to tippling between Sunday ser-

Is it that women are unduly officious government of the Army and Navy is funerals, as it was at no distant date THE WEST AND TARIFF REFORM necessarily despotic; discipline in a among the Scottish peasantry, and the their duty as protectors of women and the execution of duty in face of death nounced in colonial New England, but cannot be maintained save through des- rather defended, saving when it resulted in public drunkenness. But the an-When an officer asks and obtains a cient Puritan lawgivers prohibited the naval court of inquiry, if he is not satis- wearing of fine clothing, of short sleeves fied with its werdiet he may appeal to or low-cut gowns; and in 1675 it was the President, who is his commander- made a penal offense for men to wear in-chief and final reviewing authority. "long hair like women's hair." The use in public or private of tobacco was forbidden, and its purchase and sale were because such proceedings would be expressly prohibited. All of these antitotally subversive of all discipline. If tobacco laws proved unavailing. The Secretary Root declares that "the same every officer, high or low, of the Army courting of a maid without consent of onsiderations which led to the war or Navy, should appeal from the Presi- her parents was expressly forbidden. with Spain now require that a commer-dent's review of the proceedings of an It is clear that the prohibitory temper cial agreement be made under which Army or Navy court to Congress, when-saturated the ancient Puritan theocracy. The question of what was pracmessage observed that there are tisans enough to force a hearing, the ticable, or expedient, was never given weighty reasons of morality and of morale of the Army and Navy would any philosophical consideration by the National interest" demanding that the be utterly ruined in a short time, be- Puritan, who persisted in trying to regpolicy of reciprocity "should be held to cause political "pull" and partisanship ulate wages and prices by law. The have a peculiar application" to Cuba, would serve to discredit all reverence and Rev. Mr. Cotton quoted the Scriptural and that there is a "vital need" for "a respect for the highest tribunals of mill- example of Ephron and Abraham in support of his assertion that "It was a are fallible, like civil courts, and may false principle that a man might sell as The latest undertaking on Cuba's be-half is General Leonard Wood's article an honest reviewing officer in shape of can." This political economy of the in the Independent, in which he dis- the President of the United States, a Puritan pulpit was quietly rejected by cueses the importance of perpetuating military or naval court is far more the people, for John Winthrop records moral confidence between the two peo- likely to do justice than Congress sit- that in 1645 "this evil was very notoriples and urges the "dishonor and had ting in judgment as political partisans ous among all sorts of people in their ommerce to buy as cheap as they could and sell as dear."

Portland takes up public kindergarens at a time when some other places discard them or question their wiedom. fretting burden to this country through a court, it is certainly true that it would A number of cities in the East seem a government founded on "business be the absolute death of all Army and about to arrive at the conclusion that confidence among the producers and Navy discipline if every judgment of a kindergartens teach children much that traders of the island." We must, more- military or naval court should be re- is not only unfavorable to subsequent over, sell goods to the Cubans if we heard and passed upon by an average progress, but requires time and effort to eradicate. Spokane, which previously maintained a dozen public kindergar-For such imports as they now take will agree that a true soldier must be tens, recently subjected to careful examination pupils in the intermediate grades who had had kindergarten insume they must pay us with their two trary to sound public policy for a sol- struction, comparing them with children of similar position who had not attend-In the interest, therefore, not only of military court decided, a purely polit- ed kindergarten. The result showed nothing in favor of the kindergartens, and all but two of them were disconcountry undertook to insure in the would be subordinate to political sym- tinued. Portland has not yet actually engrafted the kindergartens upon the public school system, but has taken the first step in that direction by turning over public money for their support.

> Mr. M. F. Moore writes us from New Era:

Will you please publish the article in the Oregon Constitution that will allow the Legisstore to make a legal appropriation for the celebration of the Lewis and Clark Centennial. The celebration may beem Portland, but Portland never will amount to much; it is too far from New Era.

If Mr. Moore will consult his wellthumbed copy of the Oregon Constitution he will find: ARTICLE XIX. No appropriation shall be made for expositions, except at the City of

The wisdom of the fathers is thus abundantly attested, Portland will move up to New Era as soon as it gets through moving to Astoria, Kalama, Mock's Bottom and elsewhere.

Under modern processes of manipulation, land scrip is a device by which great corporations get legal possession of public domain in defiance of the real spirit of our land laws. The Burlington and Northern Pacific Railway Companies are among the most extensive holders of this land scrip, which is, in other words, the right to take the choicest public lands for equal areas of worthless land they have found opporthe cause of the workingman. He was tunity to surrender to the Government. for twenty years the orator of trades- Tracts of special value are "scripped" by these companies or their successors New York City, making labor speeches in interest by the thousands of acres in Tompkins Square when he was chief | before settlers have a chance to take up in the Sun office. He is described as homes. Here is an injustice that might one of the most cordial, eager and properly be ended by Congress at this fringement of the commercial monopoly

Late statistics show the steady de cline of flax cultivation in Europe. This decline in England, Germany and Austria since 1865 amounts to 65 per cent. The flax acreage in France has been reduced nearly 50 per cent since 1895 alone. In Austria there were sixty-nine flax mills in 1872; now there are but thirty. It is explained that this decrease is not wholly due to the decline in flaxraising, but to the substitution of cotton for linen goods in the Austrian army, navy and public institutions. Whatever the cause, the decrease marks an auspictous time for the increase of flax culture in sections of the United States favorable to the production of fiber flax.

Mrs. H. C. Payne, wife of the new Postmaster-General, is said to be more like Mrs. Alger than any other woman in public life. That is simply to say that she is resourceful, tactful and has a genius for pleasant intercourse with the outside world. Her addition to the circle of Cabinet women is hailed with pleasure, and by no one more heartily than Mrs. Roosevelt, who has frequently been the guest of Mrs. Payne in her Milwaukee home. While non-essentials in executive matters, women are significant factors in official life in Washington, and play a part therein that makes for dignity and impressiveness

People of the Yakima country, in Washington, will not be content without railroad connection with Portland, That is a rich country, and it is occupied by enterprising people, who should have, and probably will have, what they

Wade and Dalton will give their lives in exchange for the one they took. It they cannot leave the account more evenly balanced.

The Queen of Holland has taken back her renegade husband for better or for worse. Men seem to be as scarce with Queens as with the ordinary woman. France is enacting a new subsidy law.

It does this, presumably, because of the

tremendous satisfaction the two it has already tried have not produced. In case of war the Kaiser would lead his forces in person. It might, therefore, pay Venezuela to accede to

We are always locating oil but never getting it. It would seem to be harder to find a place where oil is not than

If you are thankful for your homes, our firesides and your fortunes, you can afford to honor Lewis and Clark.

Historian Maclay is too much of a "coward" and "caltiff" to quit the Navy and face the world for a living.

The anomaly about all those hold-ups at Salem is that the Legislature is not the broad arena of gainful endeavor? firmly supported by Congress. The vices, strong drink was served at in session.

Chicago Record-Herald. Several Western Representatives have spoken bravely and intelligently on the "burning" question of tariff readjust-ment. The confident or degmatic tone of the Eastern anti-reform brigade is calculated to impose upon the timid, but men with real insight and some courage will not hesitate to assume the offensive and summon Congress to the performance of its duty. Representative Boutell announces that

he will continue to agitate the repeal of the war tax, though not as a substitute for tariff revision. He says with charac-

teristic directness and vigor: "The business men want this law repealed. They cannot understand why they should con-

tinue to pay taxes for war purposes when there is no war, and then have their money scattered among banks of deposit

from which they have to borrow it at 6 per cent interest. While it remains it will continue to be a menace to the business prosperity and an invitation to riotus extravagance by Congress." There will be resistance ever to this reasonable demand, as a recent interview with a Pacific Coast Senator indicated. It will be urged that a surplus is better than a deficit (which no one dreams of denying, and which is utterly irrelevant); that the isthmian canal project and the Pacific cable scheme, to say nothing about river and harbor appropriations, will require extraordinary expenditures, and that the present rate of accumulation may not continue indefinitely. But it is gratifying to know that the aggressive anti-reciprosity and anti-reciprosity sive anti-reciprocity and anti-revision Representatives will give some sort of support to the demand for some measure looking to the reduction of the surplus. However, as Mr. Boutell perceives, the surplus problem is wholly distinct from that of tariff revision and commercial expansion. Brushing aside miscrable sophistry and cowardly evasion, he says: "For my own part, I stand squarely the utterances of the late President Mc-Kinley in his last speech at Buffalo. There was nothing ambiguous or uncertain about that speech. It indicated clearly, logically and intelligently a line of procedure for the expansion of our trade which we cannot ignore. President McKinley undoubtedly gave expression to the sentiment that pervades the West. The West stands for expansion of trade." Congressmen Prince and Warner, as well as Senator Cullom, have been ex-pressing similar sentiments. No one will suspect our senior Senator of sympathy with radicalism, and there is peculiar sig-nificance in his statement that the people of the West are demanding tariff revision not as a means of reducing taxation, but as a method of promoting our foreign trade. The doors will be slammed in our face if we fail to make the concessions demanded by Canada, France and other good customers. The "disturbances"

Cable Company's Troubles.

which no one fears as the result of rational revision at the present highly aus-picious time will be decidedly real and

grave if we force the conclusion upon Eu-rope and Canada that discrimination and

New York Times: What the Anglo-American Company has actually done is to give notice to the world that it sees in Marconi a dangerous competitor: that it is afraid of his invention, and that the syndicate of capitalists which secures control of it will have a means of compelling the existing cable companies to come to terms. This would be an extremely dangerous admission, if true. In making it the Angle-American Company has done Marconi all the good possible and itself all the harm it was at the mo ment in its power to inflict. This illus-trates exactly the difference which exists between narrow selfishness and enlight-ened self-interest. The incident is instructive, if not edifying.

New York Evening Post, If the Anglo-American Telegraph Com-pany has restrained Marconi from con-ducting experiments in Newfoundland, as today's dispatches confidently assert, the sympathy of all right-feeling persons will be with the great inventor. His experi-ments are, he asserts, of a purely scien-tific nature, and do not constitute an in-The case, in equity, of the company the poorer because Marconi is there by its express permission. So long as it sup-posed that his experiments were to be restricted to signalling for short distances he was welcomed; the moment his threedot 8 clicked from England he became no longer an experimenter, but a rival telegraph line, which must be sternly suppressed. It may be readily understood that the cable companies generally can take little satisfaction in Marconi's triumph: the strange thing is the failure to see that not only decency, but policy, re quires them to be Marconl's friends. The telegraphic monopoly in Newfoundiand ex-pires in two years. Then all companies will be free to seek franchises from the Provincial Parliament. By that time it will probably pay better to be with Mr. Marconi than against him. The Anglo-American Cable Company should lose no time in revoking an action which is not only shabby in the eyes of the world, but also impolitic from any point of view.

Objections to Separate Primary Tickets.

St. Paul Pioneer Pres As long as only one ticket, and that the one bearing the largest number of cross-es, were counted, there would not be a handful of persons willing to sacrifice their votes for candidates of their own party for other offices in order to nominate a weak candidate of the opposite party. Moreover, two could play at that game as well as one. And finally, the experience of Minneapolis showed that there was nothing in this objection. To be sure, those who want to return to the convention system insisted that Ames was nominated by Democratic votes. Un-doubtedly he did receive many Democratic votes, but the results of the election show that they were either given in good faith or gave him prestige enough with those who wish to be on the win-ning side to make up the loss. If the game of nominating Ames as a weak candidate was tried, it proved a boomerang, as any one would or could have foreseen. The objection to the separate ticket system is that it takes away from ballot that secreey which is ble and in some cases essential, and it keeps those persons who, for sufficient or insufficient reasons, fear to disclose their affiliations from participating in nominations.

The Child in the Manger Bishop William Croswell Donne, in the Church

O Christmas Child, So roughly cradled here, Born, undefiled, Of maiden-mother dear; Or maider mother dury.

None dreamed the true estate,

None deemed thes to be great

There in the swaddling bands

In far-off eastern lands,

Save that wise mother-heart, To whom the angel's word Revealed thee as the Lord And Savior that thou art.

We praise thee, thee we bless, As God and Lord on high, Whom angels, in the sky, And men on earth adore; But for this single day Our lingering hearts will stay Where, as a baby laid, Thy humanness has made All human hearts thine own; There, where all helpless shown. Thou madest manger throne; Riessing all cradles upon earth. Blessing each child of human birth. Giving new meaning to the mirth Of motherhood, and so Filling all hearts, both high and low, With a fresh sense of childhood's grace Reflected from thine infant face,

THE PROFESSOR'S DARLINGS.

Chicago Record-Herald. "I have just done the thing," said Pro-fessor Monchton, "that makes it possible for man to traverse the illimitable reaches

of space."
"Tell me about it," replied his beautiful young wife, who, incredible as it may seem, took an interest in her gifted hus-

band's experiments. "As you know," he explained, "my rancompletely reverses the law of gravity, making whatever it is attached to fall away from the earth instead of

"Yes, but aside from solving the prob-

lem of aerial navigation the rantometer has been of no use. It doesn't enable us to pass outside the earth's atmospheric belt, hence we are as ignorant as ever concerning other worlds than our own."
"That is the point I am coming to," the professor answered. "I have just completed an apparatus with which i can store heat. Long ago I began bottling atmosphere. One day it occurred to me that if air could be packed away like crackers in a box it must be poss ble to condense and preserve heat. This I can do with my praemostat. Now there is nothing to prevent our taking a trip to some star and finding out what conditions exist there."

The professor's wife was anxious to become an actress, and, realizing that it would be easy for her to do this it she could gain notoriety as the first woman to make a trip to the stars, she consented to accompany him across the gulfs of

After an uneventful trip through realms that were wholly devoid of obstacles, they found themselves, one day, in the vicinity of a large planet that resembled the earth in the latter's most lovely spots. The professor put the reverse English on his rantometer, thus permitting their car to drop gently down upon the sphere which lay under them. They found this planet to be a vast Garden of Eden. Every breath of the atmosphere was as a strong tonic; beautiful flowers were everywhere; sparkling brooks tinkled through lovely woodland ways; birds birds filled the air with melody, and gladness was upon everything.
"By George!" said the professor, hop-

ping out and helping the lady to alight, "this must be heaven. I wonder if George Boardman is around here any-George was the best man I ever

knew He surely—"
"Lemuel Monckton," his wife interrupted, "what do you mean by speaking that way of such a man? Didn't he make a provision in his will that his mother should have a regular annual allowance from his estate and fix it so that if his wife gave her own people anything the property was all to go to his family. The idea of your expecting such a man could go to heaven!"

happy looking old man who had just stepped from behind an immense rose-

retallition alone will compel the United States to adopt a policy of give and take, of enlightened self-interest and liberal-"How do you do sir?" said the professor. "Can you tell us how far we are from Chicago?" "Chicago? Ah, yes, I remember Chi-ago. Well, no matter about the number of miles. You can neither see the

> into your eyes or sift down your backs. is the planet Haleyon. When did you die?"
> "We are not dead," the lady answered; "we are mere travelers. My husband thought when we landed that this must

be heaven." is-or, rather, a part of heaven. This is your husband's heaven. Yours is located on another planet."
"What!" she exclaimed. "You don't
mean to tell me that we are to be divided

'Yes and no. Here your husband will find all the women he ever loved or ever thought he could love. Here they are Last week a porter died beneath his burden; and here they will remain through all eternity to be wooed by him."

"Lemuel," she commanded, turning to the professor, "you get into that car and stay there till I'm through talking to this

After locking the door she turned and

said: ment of the commercial monopoly the Telegraph Company enjoys. the Telegraph Company enjoys. to wooing all the women he ever loved

But the old man waved a warning hand

at the girl and she turned away.
"You see," he continued, "the system is rather complicated. An exact counteryou, on the planet to which your spirit will go at last, will find your husband's double there among the other men you have loved and with whom you will be free to moon and spoon and firt forever. So you see every one may be provided for. Each of those you have loved will, in turn, be placed among the different ones he has loved, free to make each believe she is the one and only. This disposes of the question that has troubled ple on earth-the question how a man who has been married three or four times is to arrange matters with the ladies in With his wives located on different planets and with each of them provided with a counterpart of him, any all be happy. You must understand that there are millions and billions of planets that cannot be seen from the earth even through the most powerful telescopes. The stars that are visible from there are in number as a handful of peas compared with the sands of the seashore. Many of the stars you have looked upon in the night are suns with systems of invisible planets that revolve around them. Men know of the invisible planet which swings around the star Aigoi. That is but one of thousands of billions of similar cases. There's plenty of territory for all comers. It will never be necessary to put out the standing room

"But do you think for a minutes," she replied, "that I can be happy with my husband's double when I know that he is away off on another planet somewhere galivanting around with a lot of other women? Do you suppose—"
"But you won't know it. You'll think

you have the real thing, and he in turn will think you are really there among the others he has loved." "I don't care," she angrily declared. "I don't believe in any such plan as this. I'm going right out to find those horrid

creatures who are waiting for him, and At this point in the proceedings Pro fessor Lemuel Monckton, while endeavor-ing to break out of the car, knocked over the tumbler in which his teeth were soaking and woke up, glad to be home

again. How They Talk About Us. Tacoma Ledger.

Mariners so dread Portland and have such difficulty in getting in and out that the gain of Puget Sound is partly ex-plained by the circumstance.

Christman Roses.

R. I. O., in The Spectator.

Pale Winter roses, the white ghosts
Of our June roses.

Last beauty that the old year boasts,
Ere his reign closes! I gather you, as farewell gift. From parting lover.
For ere you fade, his moments swift Will all be over.
Kind ghosts ye are, that trouble not. Nor fright, nor sadden, But wake fond memories haif forgot, And thoughts that gladden.

No ghosts that brought more shame or fear,

Than these white flowers!

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Avoid the rush if you can.

Zen to one you'll forget about six pres-

Repentance will come with the day after iomorrow.

The joke about Christmas cigars is really no toke at all.

Count the Sunday school children now, while they're there.

General Buller knows where he will eat his dinner tomorrow, anyway,

The \$5 boxes of candy come high, but the \$10-a-week clerks must have them.

It begins to look as if we would get a clearance sale price on those Danish West

It will be pleasant to get down to plain food after a holiday diet of mince pie and plum pudding.

The great American boy will get out of bed tomorrow morning earlier than he has since last Christmas,

A good many promitment statesmen will look anxiously in their stockings for Cabinet portfolios.

Texas has a crop of scrawberries, Farm-

ers who have them out it to be able to trade in a few bushels for a pointo to serve up Christmas, The Congressional Record is an excellent paper, but it is getting beaten right along

on Washington murder stora's by its esteemed contemporaries, Many families which are today enjoying peace and quiet will wake up tomorrow to the fact that some evil syrnius has

prompted Santa Claus to leave a drum in their midst. An ingenious youngster disappeared early yesterday morning, and a little later his mother heard a commotion on the roof. Running out in the yard, she saw

her son on the ridge-pole and in the act of nailing the following sign near the chimney: "SANTA CLAWS THIS IS MY HOUS. DONT MIS IT JIMY." An English teacher and school inspector tells a story of a visit which he made to a rural school for the purpose of distrib-"But you know, my dear, her people objected to their marriage, claiming that she was throwing herself away on a man of low birth, and it was only—"

Their argument was cut short by a next Christmas I shall hear an excellent

next Christmas I shall hear an excellent account of you and shall not have to be told that you have got into any trouble or mischief.' 'Same to you, sir!' shouted the whole school, with one accord. Whether this was quiet humor or a mechanical reply to the time-honored 'Merry Christmas, boys!' which they had taken my smoke nor smell the stockyards, and final words to imply, I cannot say." One of the pleasant jokes of a recent humorist was that London's fors were caused by its dull people. The cynicism is not original. Between Leigh Hunt and

William Jerdan, editor of the Literary Gazette, in the '20s and '20s of the last century, a feud was waged. One of Hunt's epigrams almed at Jerdan's head ran The secret's found of Brompton's heavy air: Jerdan lives there

Other of Hunt's agreeable couplets upon his foe were:

Verdict-"Found carrying a Gazette from Jer-Same day: Two gentlewomen died of vapors Verdict-"Hair curied with Mr. Jerdan's pa-

pers." A typical scene in a Manchurian village is thus described by a correspondent "I'd like to know where the heavenly of the London News: "That afternoon we pulled up near three shantles on a woodside, and a gang of Chinese-all there must be fine old times. I'd like to ling and making noises like dogs growled a few of the homely things! I'd ling over bones—fought with one another to get on a platform, where a boiler, made "There comes one of them now," the old man replied, pointing to a beautiful was a south. One (This comes a boiler, made by a New York firm, was chained. There was a scuffie. One Chinese was pushed maiden who was tripping down a winding path toward them.

"Let me out! Let me out!" yelled the al and cracked like a nut. He gave a professor, pounding at one of the car wriggle and died. The Russians who saw the accident were affected. The Chinese laughed. He lay for an hour in the sun until I undid his sleeping rug and spread it over his face. He was soon forgotten, part of you will be here among your hus-band's loves—if he really loves you—and growling dog and made it howl. At this there were shricks of mirth. The engine puffed and groaned and jerked the wagons into progress. The last I saw of this spot was two Chinamen pitching mud at

the same dog to keep it from sniffing at the body of the dead." His Fluent Fount of Tears.

Edinburgh Scotsman. There are funny incidents in the life of photographer. A man came in the otha photographer. A han came in the samples, asking the price of each.
"Do you want a sitting?" I asked.
"I don't see nothin' like what I want,"

I told him if he would indicate what he wanted that I might arrange it.
"I don't know as you can," he said,

I repeated what I had already said. He asked me to sit while he told me. "You see, it's like this," he began. "I had a girl that I loved, and we was go ing to git married. She had her things made up, and we was all but ready, when she was taken ill and died. And what

"for I don't see nothin' at all like what

wanted was a picture of me sittin' on her grave, weepin'."

I was touched at the homely story of grief, and told him I could send a man with him to the grave and have the picture taken as he desired. "It's some distance," he sald. "It's over in Ireland. I expect it 'ud cost a lot to

send over your traps for what I want?" I said it would. "I thought," he answered, "that mebbe you could rig up a grave here in your and I would weep on it, and it me to weep anywhere."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Its Name.- "Miss Frocks has bought a birdless hat," said Mrs. Cumeo. "It might be called an Audubonnet, might it not?" asked Mrs. Cawker.-Judge "Ef you mus' resk yoh money," said Uncle Eben, "don' snoot craps. Save it up an' put

it in de stock mahket, whah de police ain' tak-in' no nutice."—Washington Star. She-What was his father, anyway; do you

know? He Yes; why? "He told me his father was a skipper." "That's right. He was a bank cashier."-Philadelphia Record. Equipped.—Proprietor—Our new editor is evidently a walking bluebook. Where did you discover her? Manager—She used to be employed at Bradstreet's agency.—Town and Country. Discreet.—Jay—Yes, sir, when I was in New York a sharper robbed me of \$50. Hay—Why didn't you call a policeman? Jay—Well, I

thought \$50 was enough to lose.-Philadelphia Up to Papa.-"Children," said the father, facing the ordeal manfully, "this is your new mamma." "Was that the best you could do, papa?" asked the youngest, carting a critical eye on the new member of the family.—Chica-go Tribune.

Pleasing Opprobrium.—Little Jimmie—Dad and ma said I was a little heathen. Aunt Jane.—How dreadful! Aren't you sorry? Little Jimmie—No, not if they buy me a Christman present with the money that's in the missionary-box.—Brooklyn Life,