The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon,

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail (postage prepaid), in Advance-Daily, with Sunday, per menth. Daily, Sunday excepted, per year. Daily, with Sunday, per year.

Sunday, per year 200
Sunday, per year 160
The Weekly, per year 160
The Weekly, 5 months 150
To City Subscribers—
Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted 150
Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included 200 POSTAGE RATES,

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 adver should be addressed simply "The Oregonian."

The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscripts cent to it without solici tation. No stamps should be inclosed for this

Eastern Business Office, 48, 44, 45, 47, 48, 4 Tribune building, New York City; 460 "The Rookery," Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special agency, Eastern representative

For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Pal soe Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Broz., 256 Sutter street; F. W. Pitts, 1005 Market street; J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry news

For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner, 150 Bo. Spring street, and Oniver & Haines, 100 Spring street. For sale in Sacramente by Sacramento News

Co., 420 K street, Sacramento, Cal. For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., Bit Dearborn street. For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnam street.

For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News 70., 77 W. Second South street.
For sale in Ogden by W. C. Kind, 204 Twenty-fifth street, and C. H. Myers. On file at Charleston, S. C., in the Oregon ex-hibit at the exposition.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett House news stand. For sale in Denver, Colo, by Hamilton & Kendrick, 906-912 Seventeenth street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., 15th and Lawrence streets.

TODAY'S WEATHER - Threatening, with YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 32; minimu cipitation, 0.22 inch.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31.

THE STEEL TRUST'S VIRTUES.

When the steel trust decided recently to take the people into its confidence by issuing frequent builetins of its affairs to the press, the new departure was hailed as a boon to the community and a stroke of brilliant policy for the trust It begins to be doubtful, however, whether the net result of such statements as it is issuing from time to time will be helpful to it or otherwise. There are some things that look better the less light is shed on them,

In a document printed yesterday, in which the management appears in the act of addressing the stockholders, the steel trust recounts the cost of its properties as \$1,437,494,862. It is true that this stupendous sum represents the amount of the stock, common and preferred, on which the steel trust with draws from its receipts annual dividends of 8 per cent. But at that point all connection between the "cost of the properties" and their actual value stops The component factories may be worth one-fourth of \$1,427,000,000, but they are certainly worth no more than that "Publicity" may be a great thing for corporations, but the more light of publicity there is cast on these peculiar operations of the steel trust, the more perturbation will exist in the ranks of

How does the steel trust manage to lossal capitalization? Simply by holding the home market up to high prices through the high tariff. In Europe it has to sell in competition at fair prices Here it sells at fair prices plus the tariff. Abroad it is a colossus striking terror to the hearts of British, German and Russian manufacturers. At home It is an infant industry crying for the milk of protection.

In a burst of confidence the manage ment felicitates itself, the stockholders and the community at large upon its righteous firmness in refusing to advance prices. Its conscientious stand in this regard "would be of substantial and lasting value, not only to the companies, but also to the general business interests of the country." Thus overwhelmed at its own moderation and selfdenial, the trust presents a touching spectacle. It would be superfluous to enlarge upon this remarkable exhibit of altruism and self-sacrifice. As Mr Schwab disports himself at Monte Carlo and files about Germany in special trains to the delight of all beholders, he doubtless consoles himself with the thought that virtue is its own re-

SOME PLAIN TRUTHS.

Mayor Low, of New York City, in a public letter to Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, says that the clauses of the excise law that forbid the sale of liquo in saloons on Sunday are not competent to accomplish more than to prevent the public sale of liquor on that day They never have stopped and never will stop drinking on Sunday. The law that prohibits the sale of liquor on Sunday in the City of New York cannot be enforced, for the reason that there are at least 250,000 persons who not only do not yield willing obedience to it, but yield no obedience and incite others to violate it. The only practical result during Roosevelt's very vigorous administration of the police was that the liquor dealers paid for selling on Sunday \$10 a month blackmail, instead of Under Roosevelt there were three dry Sundays, but the whole police force was used to obtain it, and there was practically an open field for the perpetration of other crimes. Mayor Low says that the excise law has been enforced by him up to the very limit of what is practicable with the means at command, and substantially as well as land in Flathead County, Montana, the when it was enforced by Mr. Roosevelt, with the exception of three Sundays, on

Mayor Low says that when an attempt is made by the police power to into these outlying districts to build for close all access to saloons on Sunday the following results take place: While they would one day be surrounded by the pressure lasts every vessel that will neighbors and schools, must give up hold liquor is filled on Saturday even- their homes or live for all time in soliing and lodgings become saloons the tude. Had this policy been followed next day. Then arrangements are made since the beginning of the public land by which liquor can be had in the room system, some of the Northwestern behind or above the saloon, or in the States, like Wisconsin and Michigan, room on one side, and then the illegal would today be a part of an undevel-Sunday trade goes on as smoothly as oped wilderness, instead of rich and before. The law is not enforced; the sa- populous commonwealths." loon is merely driven to cover. "The fires of blackmail burn with a forced tion, the presentment of which is fadraft, and the last state of the city miliar. There is, however, much in the cut the wages of salesmen, and as the Oregonan.

every other law was disregarded in or-der to obtain a "dry" Sunday.

under such a policy is worse than the first." Mayor Low concludes by saying that while he will continue to enforce the excise law as one of the general body of laws which he is called on to enforce, and that he will take prompt cognizance of any complaint of breach of the law called to his attention, he will not concentrate the entire police force on this one law and let all other laws go by the board, thus making the city an open field for the perpetration of other crimes. New York City made no mistake when it chose Mr. Low for Mayor; he is a statesman; not a "tinhorn" moral reformer.

BEET-SUGAR PROTECTION.

Inasmuch as the manufacture of beet sugar is an Oregon industry, The Oregonian has asked the La Grande factory for any statement of its views it might wish to make concerning tariff concessions to Cuba and the Philippines. In reply the La Grande people have submitted an article contributed by a Colorado beet-sugar man to the New York Evening Post. They request its publica. tion, and we cheerfully accede. It will be found elsewhere in today's paper,

The desires of any given industry for protection do not supply all the factors to be taken into consideration. The claims and needs of our beet-sugar interests must be taken into account, but the claims and needs of Cuba and the Philippines and also the claims and needs of the home consumers must also be taken into account. Not only that, but the mere assertion of a manufacturer as to the extent and prolongation of protection he needs cannot be accepted without question. We must have ore evidence.

Mr. Carey says his company will need protection for ten years in order to overcome the difference between 25 ents a day wages (in Cuba) and \$1 75 a day (in the United States). But this won't answer, for we know that our farmers sell wheat in Livernool in competition with equally low comparative wages in India and the Argentine Other things may offset the disparity in wages. Maybe our \$1 75 labor is cheaper, considering its efficience, than Cuba's 25-cent labor. Moreover, nothing is offered to show, how protection in ten years is to eliminate this discrepancy in wages. In 1912 is American labor to be paid 25 cents a day, or Cuban labor \$1 75 a day?

The question of equity is as to the cost of sugar production. Here the beetsugar men have put themselves in an embarrassing situation by their devious ourse. The cost they figure on when talking tariff is very different from the cost they use in trying to enlist capital in their investments. The Michigan protests against Cuba, for example, say that it costs \$4 63 per ton to manufac ture beet sugar after you get the beets, But Mr. Alfred Musy, a sugar expert trying to get a factory started at Chicago, says the cost of manufacture, in a 0-ton factory, is only \$1 60 a ton. Mr. Carey figures cost of beet sugar on the basis of ten tons per acre, though he admits twenty to thirty tons are metimes grown. But at Grand Island. Neb., they figure on twenty tons per acre. Thomas Cutler, a Utah manufac turer, says that a concession of 25 per cent on sugar from Cuba would not hurt beet sugar at all, and that one farmer can easily cultivate forty acres of the best roots and make more from

them than he can on twice as much land devoted to other crops. It is a curious fact that the beetsugar industry in this country thrived apace under the Wilson tariff. In California the Chino factory made more than twice as much sugar in 1895 as in 1894. The beet acreage around Watsonville increased 50 per cent in a year under the Wilson tariff. The Ceritos factory issued \$450,000 of bonds to duplicate its plant. The Californian gave a detailed statement of the cost of raising beets which footed up to \$2 07 a ton, including cost of delivery and interest on land at about \$150 an acre. At the low price of \$3 50 a ton beets netted

\$27 an acre. Sugar is remarkably well protected Cuban sugar, sold in New York, sells for 3.562 cents a pound, of which 1.685 is duty, or 94 per cent protection. The steamship Dunottar arrived at New York October 22, 1901, from Ilo Ilo, Philippine Islands, with 5000 tons of No. 3 sugar on board.

Making the free-on-board value at Ilo

The duty of 1.195c per pound on the free-on-board value of 1.0675c per pound is 112 per cent ad valorem. This is pretty stiff protection

California beet sugar thrived steadily in the face of free sugar from Hawaii. Maybe Californian and Oregon sugar could thrive in the face of free sugar from the Philippines. It is far from certain what reduction the sugar trust would make in the price of refined sugar in case Cuban sugar came in free or with 25 or 50 per cent concessions. The beet-sugar profits are dependent not upon the price of raw sugar, but

upon the price of refined sugar. Mr. Carey does not help his case by talking about the Government "keeping faith" with him. There is no implied contract with any protected industry to continue the tariff longer than Congress takes it into its head to repeal it. We cannot believe that Mr. Carey allowed Secretary Wilson to gull him so

And even if free admission of Cuban sugar and Philippine sugar should make this article of universal consumption cheaper, much cheaper to the consumers of the United States-and all of us are consumers-couldn't we, the consumers, stand 11?

A PRACTICAL VIEW.

Speaking of the withdrawal from settlement for forest reserve purposes of another tract of over 1,000,000 acres of Kalispell Bee says: "More than one-half of Flathead County has now been with which Rev. Dr. Parkhurst admits drawn from settlement by the creation of forest reserves. These vast areas are to remain for all time uninhabited and unimproved. The people who have gone themselves homes, in the belief that

There is another side to this ques-

above statement that appeals to practical common sense. If, to further quote the journal above named, the lands suitable to settlement in these vast tracts were left open to homeseekers, and an effort was made to develop the country, there could be no serious objection to the creation of the forest reserves, but, under the present system, the method is a most permicious one since every effort is made to induce pettlers with prior rights to vacate their holdings, and, so far as possible, the lands are held as an uninhabited wilderness-a policy which, if pushed to its limit, as it bids fair to be, places a bar upon home-building over wide areas of our eminent demain.

OVERCROWDING THE PROFESSIONS

Judge Lowell, in his address before State University, spoke words worth heeding by the young men he addressed when he pointed out that the legal profession had greatly degenerated from its high ideal through the invasion of demi-monde lawyers, shysters and various forms of legal quacks. But the most important message he delivered was his warning that there is no honorable profession, calling or occupation in which there are not greater opportunities. This is true because of all the professions that of the law is the most crowded. The law is always the block for men ambitious of political honors from which to mount a winning horse. All our Presidents save six were lawyers. Nine-tenths of our Cabinet officers have been lawyers. The great majority of our conspicuou statesmen within and without Congress have been lawyers. The law was an attractive profession during the first fifty years of the life of the Republic, when schools and colleges were scarce and men of intellectual quality relatively counted for more than they do today, when the vast increase in the number of rich men has largely subordinated men of pure intellectual quality to the money power as expressed in despotic corporations and . tyrannical trusts. To a man of high ideals the law is no longer an attractive profession unless he is content to remain a poor and comparatively obscure lawyer or is early able to leave his profession for a successful life career in the illpaid profession of politics.

But beyond all this there is a severe overcrowding of all the professions in this country, even as there is in Europe, where the pressure is more severely felt because the country is more thickly settled, and there is less room for territorial expansion than in America. In Europe the overcrowding of the professions has resulted in creating a large class of educated men who, unable to make a decent professional income as lawyers, doctors or teachers, become adventurers, seeking to live by their wits. Sometimes these educated idle men become merely quacks, but not seldom they become criminals. It is not uncommon in Europe to find men of fine education, cultivated manners and winning address who are professional swindlers, "confidence men," forgers, checkraisers and sneak-thieves. In France a very large number of persons of both sexes are educated by the state with reference to their filling the function of public teachers, but when their school days are over there are no positions open to them. They must live; they have been educated into a contempt for manual callings, and, not finding any pursuit suited to their tastes, they begin to live shifty lives, and in twenty years the men have become quacks or criminals and the women adventuresses, We see comparatively little of this

class of educated criminals in the country at large, but it is a good deal in evidence in our great cities. It is a common thing in New York to find men wh have received a professional educatio brought before the courts charged with participation in criminal transactions. Every man whose professional unworthiness has made his country town too hot to hold him comfortably takes to flight to a great city, where there are more dupes and where it is easier to hide one's tracks and avoid detection There is no doubt of the fact that the number of educated men who live disreputably by their wits has greatly increased in this country in the last twenty-five years, and it is doubtless due to the fact that all the professions have become fearfully overcrowded. Schools for the multiplication of lawyers, doctors and teachers have greatly increased where an education can be cheaply ob-tained. Wealth that is able to distribute the gift of free education has increased, and this multiplication of graduates of professional schools is proving here, as in Europe, not altogether an unmixed good. The idle graduate of a professional school is the most dangerous of all idle men if he has not resolution and ability enough to get on he estly in the world, for he will seldom work with his hands, even if he knows how, and his tastes are generally expensive. Such a man soon decides to live by his wits. If he is a doctor, he turns quack and soon criminal. If he ls a lawyer, he turns shyster, legal swindler, embezzler, robber of trusts, deed forger. Out of the ranks of thriftless educated men have come some very great criminals, like Monroe Ed wards; the Wall-street check-raiser, Gray, who was a college graduate, and the son of a clergyman. The trio of brothers who twenty years ago swindled the Bank of England and about every great banking-house of Europe out of

thousands of dollars were highly educated Americans of good family, Judge Lowell is right. The profession of the law is overcrowded to obtain honorable emoluments, to any large extent. So, for that matter, are the medical profession and the clerical profession. Where, then, should a young man turn to apply his intellectual energies? Electricity is but in the infancy of its development and application to the business of the world. A young man cannot miss it if he makes himself today an educated scientific electrician and engineer, for the knowledge of the manipulation of this force can be utilized in the Army, the Navy, in the navigation of ocean steam traffic, in mining operations, in great engineering works of public importance. But suppose a young man has no turn for such pursuits; what is there left? There is mercantile life, in which 90 per cent fail, and into whose subordinate posttions women have already forced their way and into which they will continue more and more to intrude, and finally there is the soil. To the soil ultimately a far larger number of men will resort for a life pursuit than do today. The great railroads of the country are about completed, and young men will be compelled hereafter more and more to resort to the soil. The vast mass of clerical positions in mercantile life are lower

of women into business. Women have

country continues to fill up this pres sure of women into the occupations of men will be more severely felt. There will be nothing left for a good many men who now hasten to leave the soll for mercantile life or clerical labor of some sort but to go back to the soil or emigrate. Intelligence and energy with modern appliances can do more with the soil than it did formerly, for even the unlettered Scandinavians who have taken up abandoned farms in New England have made a good living.

The whole effort in seeking a cure for consumption is to find some medicine or treatment that will destroy the germs of the disease without destroying the tissues upon which they feed. Thus far this quest has been practically in valo, if we except the tonic that Nature distills from pure air and sunshine and a life out of doors, which has been held in many instances to overpower the germ and thus overcome its virulence. This is at presen the approved method of dealing with consumptives, and if taken in the first manifestations of the disease and continued under favorable conditions there is good reason to trust in the efficacy of the open-air treatment. The very latest treatment which contemplates the cure of consumption by direct attack upon the bacillus of the disease is now under the direction of Dr. Bokenham, of London, which consists in the application of Tesla's high-frequency electrical currents. This has to be applied with extreme care, for obvious reasons, but thus applied Dr. Bokenham reports that in very bad cases the cough has been greatly reduced, the night sweats have disappeared, the appetite has increased and there has been great gain in weight and general health. Phthisis specialists do not question the facts as stated, but doubt the permanency of the results.

John L. Sullivan, in a performance of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin" at Boston, played the part of Legree so realistically that Uncle Tom danced and screamed in his agony and fainted under the blows of the negro driver's whip wielded by Sullivan, and had to be carried to a hotel to recuperate. The elder Booth used to play the part of Richard III so violently that Richmond narrowly escaped death by the sword of Booth, but then Booth was not seldom intoxicated upon the stage. We do not instituate that the great slugger was inflamed with drink when he played Legree. It is not necessary to assume this. His fierce hate for the "nagur" would be sufficient to make him forget that Uncle Tom was only a dramatic counterfeit of Mrs. Stowe's blameless Ethiop. At all events, Sullivan was clearly not as drunk as the elder Booth, for he did not violate the text of the play in trouncing Uncle Tom, while Booth upset the whole dramatic catastrophe by running Richmond ignominiously off

the stage instead of dying by his hand Wireless telegraphy is in use to a far greater extent than is generally known. in his recent summary of the progress of his invention, given before an impressive assembly of scientists, inventors and financiers, in New York, Marconl stated that one of the trans-Atlantic lines has equipped its steamships with transmitters and receivers, so that ommunication can be effected by those vessels with points 100 miles away Thirty-seven ships of the British Navy and twelve of the Italian Navy are fitted with wireless installations, while twenty-one merchant vessels are using the system. In the opinion of Dr. Pupin, of Columbia University, who has achieved much distinction as a scientific investigator, "wireless telegraphy is as definite a problem as was the cable That it will be worked to a like satisfactory solution, there can be no reasonable doubt.

John F. Dryden, the newly-elected United States Senator from New Jersey. is described by the New York Evening Post as "a man who never would have been heard of in public life but for his money." This rich man, who is utterly without legislative experience or powers of public debate, was chosen over ex-Attorney-General Griggs, a lawyer of the first order of ability, an able speaker, of wide experience in public affairs. The Post thinks the turning down of Griggs, who has what the Senate needs, intellect, for a man whose only title to the honor is his money, "is simply one more step in the commercializing of the Senate."

Such a snowfall as has come to the Willamette Valley within the past few days is more than a phenomenon, pleasant or disagreeable according to the spirit in which it is viewed. It is a harbinger of plenty through its guarantee of protection of wheat fields from the untempered energy of the frost; an element of beauty and a medium of pleasures rarely enjoyed in our mild and humid Winters. Few Oregonians extend a cordial welcome to the enow. It is, in fact, an unbidden guest whose coming is frowned upon, whose stay is grudged and whose going is cause of rejoicing.

There is a censorship at Manila, says Dubols, because newspaper correspondents file copies of their reports with the authorities. "You can quibble over that fact," he says, by saying that receiving reports is not censoring them. As a judge of quibbling, Dubois is quite shall be more positively manifest, as accurate and happy as he is in military knowledge and common courtesy

pealed will cease in July, except that on tea, which must run the year out. This is reassuring. It might cause widespread heart failure if Congress should treat Pacific Coast trade with any approach to fairness.

It must take a good deal of temerity for a private concern to offer to build the Isthmian Canal without cost to the Government. The fate of the private cable company should have been a warning. The true way is to ask for a subsidy.

An incident announced for today in the Courthouse yard may serve to remind young men that confession is not enough to save a man's neck from the gallows. The time to escape is before the crime is committed.

The Democrats in Congress are evidently very discontented and unhappy. Can you blame them? They have only been in two terms in forty-two years, and the storm signals are still out,

Again, let The Oregonian say, anent Kipling's poem, that it is "nuddled oaf," paid than formerly because of the influx | not "muddled oaf"-though it was muddled in the copy printed by The

FOR BETTER STREETS.

PORTLAND, Jan 30 .- (To the Editor.)-The Oregonian of the 25th prints an edi-torial on our bad streets, which has this central thought: "What we need is legal machinery by which the public may get enforced." "Citizen," in the 28th, and that "the charter of Portland itself enforced." gives ample legal power; it only needs to pe put in operation." "Nothing in Po and can withstand aroused public will. "Nothing in Port-

This morning The Oregonian prints an article, "The Law at Fault," which article dmits the legal power in the city charter, and points out the limitation in the power of the Common Council in the right owners of more than one-half of the abutting property to defeat a street improvement if they sign a remonstrance with 10 days from the final publication of the ubilshed notice of the Common Council intention to improve the street, and the article concludes that this renders the law neffectual. It does so only when the pub lic will is indifferent to street improve or the proposed street improv ments are of very poor quality, and at the same time very expensive. When either of these conditions exist, the Coun-

cil ought not to act. It is hard to get one-half the property owners to remonstrate when the public and The Oregonian are making a vigorous campaign for street improvements, Everybody likes to be popular. If the publi demands that streets be improved, an the city officials act promptly, so that about only 20 days' time is allowed in which to get one-half of the abutting property to remonstrate, the remonstrance will not be signed by the necessary numbers in many cases. It is a very mild veto to provide that one-half of the property affected must remonstrate within 20 days from the proposed street improve-ment or else pay the bills without further power to protect themselves. It will only provements. Read what used to be in Portland. Under the charter of 1582 the Council could proceed unless remonstrance was filed by two-thirds of the property affected within 10 days of final publication of notice.

Under the charter of 1885, a limitation was put upon the Council so they could not proceed to improve a street without a petition of one-half of the property affected, and a right in two-thirds of the property-owners to remonstrate and stop Under the charter of 1889 a petition of one-third was required to start the Coun-cil to improve a street, and a remonstrance of two-thirds of the property could stop the improvement.

Under the charter of 1891 a petition of one-half the property affected was re-quired to start the Council to improve a street, and a remonstrance of one-half could stop the improvement.

Under the charter of 1893 a petition of ne-third of the property affected was required to start the Council to improve a street and a remonstrance of more one-half the property adjacent could stop Under the present charter the only limi-

tation in the power of the Common Coun-

owners of more than one-half of the prop-

erty abutting on said proposed work or improvement to remonstrate, which shall be a bar to any further proceeding in re-lation to the doing of said work for a period of six months, unless the owners of one-half or more of the property abutting shall subsequently petition therefor At the end of six months proceedings can be started again by the Common Council. This much for the legal power under the charter. Where is the weakness? In the public will and the desire not to pay taxes. Let the public demand street improvements and it will get them. Who are the public? The abutting property-owners, Who are the abutting property-owners, The public. Who are the taxpayers wh put the money into the city treasury by direct taxation? The abutting propertyowners. If streets are to be improved they must be paid for by property-owners, either as special assessments or by gen-One is direct, the other is eral taxes. It is similar to su General Government by tariff laws instead

of by direct taxation. By the method of the general city treasury paying for the street improvements, do not some of the public hope to get their streets improved at general public exse, that some one else will pay their tariff (street) tax"? If all streets are to be improved at public expense, it will amount to about the same thing to abutting owners as each owner paying for his own streets. Should some streets be im-proved at public expense and not all? If so, where is the dividing line? Who is to decide what are favored streets?

Let us get streets with the legal ma-chinery we have. While we argue the streets are unpaved. Work with the charter we have until we get a new one. Then work with that. The result will be good streets. The public are in complete con-trol. The city officials want to do the will of the public.

This is interesting if not convincing. It exhibits a mind alive to the proposal for better streets, which is a good thing, and it helps to keep the ball of popular agitation in the air, which is another good thing. In one respect the writer exhibits confusion of ideas, and that is in relation to "the public will," The public will for better streets is one thing and the consent of limited groups of property-holders to specific propositions for which they are required to pay, is quite another. It will oftentimes happen that a noisy advocate for better streets will become an even more noisy objector and obstructionist with respect to some particular project which hits his own pocket. It does not follow as a matter of course-as we should all like to have it-that "nothing can withstand an aroused public sentiment." Too often we know from experience that private inertia and obstruction hold out and continue to hold out against any and every manifestation of public sentiment. would be well if public officials could be roused to energy, and that, we hope, will happen when the state of the public mind toward the movement for better streets

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

After the Bishop of Liverpool preached a ser mon recently an old woman was heard to say:
"Never was I so disappointed. I never heard
a bishop. I throt I'd hear something great.
But I could understand every word he said." Queen Margherita of Italy did a great many kind deeds in aid of men of letters and artists which are gradually coming to light. She dis-covered the musical gifts of Puccini, and sent him to Milan to study at her expense.

Gertrude Cutchin, of Lebanon, Mo., who be-lieves that her solution of the problem of tri-secting the triangle has furnished her with the key to perpetual motion, is 15 years old, is a high school girl, and has received letters of congratulation on her accomplishments from professors in German universities.

A school teacher in Newark, N. J., received, A school teacher in Newars, N. J., received, the other day, the following letter from the father of a pupil: "Dear Teacher—Please don't teach Johnny any more about his insides. It makes him sassy." It seems that Johnny had become entirely too scientific and critical concerning the family bill of fare. Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, in a recent ser

new Dr. almot 3 savege, in a recent ser-mon, dwelt upon the more permanent func-tions of newspapers. "Here," he said, "is the making of history going on, the making of our contemporary humanity, the great questions of war and peace, of government, of sociology, of industry! matters of importance on every hand, and you need to keep in touch with them."

The minister who, in 1901, claimed the record with reference to the grand total of marriages and funerals, connected with a long minister's life, is the Rev. J. M. Haughey, of Mason City, 30 miles south of Pekin, III. During his career as a preacher, a period of some 40 years, he has married 1357 couples and conducted 1300

LIBERTY IN THE PHILIPPINES

The North American Review recently ddressed four questions to the three Fillpino members of the United States Philippine Commission. It asked whether American occupation had improved the political and economic conditions, what good results had been secured, what the United States should do to promote commercial progress and what form of gov ernment should be established. The answers are printed in the current issue of the magazine. It may be objected that the men addressed are prejudiced by their position. But those of their replies which deal with questions of fact are corrob orated by other witnesses, and the statement of opinion seems to be fair.

The three agree that conditions have mproved greatly. Two of them mention t the outset the curtailing of the civil power of the friars as one of the chief benefits from American rule. Dr. de Ta-vera refers to the "sad and hated political ntervention" of the orders, and says that while the friars were only the tools of the Madrid Government, they were held responsible for the injustices and er-rors committed. American rule, he de-clares, has brought a municipal autonomy not even conceived of under the former regime. It has brought, further, freedom of speech and of the press, the right to assemble, the law of habeas corpus and the abolition of banishment, im-prisonment and military executions or account of political belief. Taxes, Dr. de Tavera says, produce double what they ever did before, although the rate of taxation is unchanged. Under Spanish rule, harbors, channels, wharves and roads had been neglected; there were few public works of any sort. The present Government is taking these matters in hand. The other members of the commission mention substantially the same features of the situation. All three agree that for the rehabilita-

tion of agriculture it would be well to

establish mortgage loan companies in the Islands, with branch offices in the provincial capitals. They urge, too, the con struction of good roads and railways, which would open up rich lands now un-tilled for lack of means of transportation. Dr. de Tavera favors the opening of United States ports to Filipino prod ucts free of duty. The Commiss point out that the war has devastated the country districts and that active measeres are necessary to restore prosperity. The political future of the archipelag-ices not greatly concern these influential Filipinos. They regard the present progress toward self-government as so rapid as to be bewildering to the natives. "The system of absolutely separating the judi cial, legislative and executive powers is so new to the Filipinos," one of them says, "that at each step we pause with doubts and consultations. It is novel in the extreme to think of the supreme executive power of the archipelago having a civil character." Another remarks: a civil character." Another remarks: "The right of suffrage as exercised today is an entirely new thing to the Filipinos. Commissioners believe that the new form of government may well be finued for two or three years, until the people become more accustomed to self-rule. Then they favor the constitution cil to improve streets is the right of the of a local Legislature and the selection of delegates to represent their intereste in Washington. Two of them hope that eventually the islands may become a terthe United States.

The statements of these three influential Filipinos ought to allay the fears of those who have been persuaded that the United States is crushing out liberty in the far East.

ANARCHISTS AND THE PRINCE.

Threats Uttered Through the Annrchist Organs. Brooklyn Eagle

Brooklyn Eagle,
Abraham Isaaks' paper, Free Society,
and John Most's better known Freihelt,
are publishing threats against Prince
Henry, who is to visit this country presently, and who will incidentally visit Chicago, where these papers are printed. There are in Chicago at least as many porthless people as in any other city in America, and such papers as these are their special organs. It is obvious that editors would be pleased if an atciting some hare-brain to attempt it. It is a sufficient ill that people enjoying the privileges of this country should wish to harm their fellow-citizens, but it is far worse that they should desire the injury of one who comes here as an ambassa dor of peace and good will, and who represents not merely one of the great powres, but the ruling family of that power

cago expect to accomplish in an attack on the German Prince is not worth going into, for they know less than any one else; but the fact that they are inciting violence justifies a close watch on them, and to seclude them in jails during the royal visit would be only a sensible measure of protection. It is, to be sure, a satisfaction to know there is not an American in the whole band, yet if the Prince were to be hurt while in this country too many of his people would charge the outrage upon his hosts, and instead of being lessened, the friction between this country and Germany would be increased. But no such attack must be made. Chicago will be held accountable for every untoward act and utterance of the wrong-heads whom it shelters, and if it becomes necessary to put every one of them be-hind the bars while the Prince is in-specting the stockyards, the sausage factories, the postoffice, the sewer and the beauties in the metropolis of the Middle West, let them be placed there.

The Cornell Forest, Hartford Times,

Cornell University is now defending it-self against an application to have the purchase of 30,000 acres of land in the Adirondacks declared illegal. This is the land which was bought for the Cornell School of Forestry, and it is now alleged that the purchase was unconstitutional, and further that even if it were constitutional the School of Forestry has violated the terms of the agreement by denuding forest land.

In reply the university admits the de-nuding, but says it was done with a view to proving that the forest growth could be restored. Neighboring proprietors suffer from the action of the School of Forestry. It is now said that there has been a mis understanding between the state and the school as to the rights of the latter, but It is aubstantially agreed that the cutting of timber which the school has under-taken is immediately injurious to other property, as it is certainly in opposition to the usually accepted plans of forest culture.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Chicago News. Him who can be done the bunko man is will The sweetness of revenge often sours a man's

ot of profaulty.

Clothes make the woman oftener than the No woman can cultivate her mind and he complexion simultaneously.

The more pains some people take to show off the more pains they give others.

An inventor is a genius who discovers a los of things that are already patented. A soldier doesn't necessarily undergo a surgi-cal operation when deprived of his arms.

Girls are always trying to convince young men that two can't live as expensively as one Lots of men will tell you how to get rich, but they haven't time to explain why they If a man occupies a position of trust he car

The truly good young man doesn't accumu-late a lot of letters and photographs for the purpose of making a bondre the night before his wedding.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Every snow has its thaw, worse luck, Can't the Port of Portland Commission turn the dredge loose on some of the slush?

Marconi's sparking, it appears can only be done successfully with electrical appli-

The steel trust is prosperous, Schwab may yet put the bank at Monte Carlo out

A black man named Green with gray hair gave color to the Police Court proceedings Wednesday.

A wooden drydock is prefered to a paper one, which is the only type Portland has been able to use up to date.

Hawaii is to have a millionaire Govrnor. Hawali, it will be remembered, sends no one to the United States Senate.

Rhode Island now comes to the front as a divorce state. And yet a family quarrel oughtn't to get very far in Rhode Island. The law compelling Indians to wear

short hair may so frighten Paderewski that he will never again venture into this Spain would have done well trying to

keep the Philippines and Cuba. Present events show that she cannot even keep the peace.

Chicago college professors do not need o depend on Mr. Rockefeller for support, They can all get lucrative jobs as press agents whenever they want them, New York wheelmen are to ride under

new rules. The public will not care what they ride under, so long as they are particular as to what they ride over. Carnegie says that war is a terrible

thing. He probably considers that the fortune he made in armor plate was accumulated in trying to prevent war,

Distillers are endeavoring to have the tax on whisky reduced. They probably contend that necessities should be given to the people as cheaply as possible.

A woman has got \$6000 damages for breach of promise from a dead man. He would have saved money, without inconreplence to himself, if he had married

The State Department blames the failure of the negotiations for Miss Stone's reease on the newspapers. The newspapers have got enough copy out of the affair to be willing to stand a little blame.

Viewed from the gallery, Mr. Lessier, who defeated Perry Belmont the other day in a New York Congressional race, seems like a blade of grass, somebody in Washington says. He is less than five feet high, weighs about 60 pounds, and his arms are like pipe stems. He wears boys' shoes and a boy's hat. Under his hat, however, are brains entirely out of proportion to his size. Everybody agrees that he has plenty of ability. "Alexander Stephens was the smallest man in Congress," says Mr. Lessler, "but he was also one of the greatest men. There is hope for me."

Ambassador Cambon has given away a nethod used by the minority of the French Chamber of Deputies to attract attention. During Cambon's visit to Albany last weck, Assemblyman McKeown was asked by the French Ambassador: "How much In the minerity are you?" "Oh, so much that the speaker can run the whole thing," said Mr. McKeown, tack were made on the person of the Prince, and to that end they are playing chamber does not like the ruling of the on the ignorance and prejudice of the presiding officer they have a method of slum population, with the intention of inexpressing their disapproval in a foreible way." "How do they do it?" asked Mr. McKeown, with some eagerness and a beam of hope. "They have desk lids which make a very loud noise when slammed, and they slam them until the speaker's gavel oftentimes cannot be

heard above the din." It was in one of Boston's art galleries, where there was an exhibition of the late J. Appleton Brown's pictures, relates the Herald. There was a fine array of beautiful landscapes, with that mellow and radiant atmosphere that characterized all of Mr. Brown's work on canvas. The meadows were green, the foliage was rich and full, and the blossoms were true to Nature at her best. A lady came into the gallery to enjoy the pictures, and as she stood gazing at the wealth of beauty on the walls she exclaimed, rapturously: 'How perfectly enchanting! I declare I can almost smell the sweet perfume of those apple blossoms," "What you smell, madame," said the matter-of-fact attendant, with no poetry in his soul, "is something of an odlferous character which the artists mix with their paints nowadays. It wears off in time after the varnishing. This was art dealing in Boston.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Emmy-Why does the clock start again when

Bobby-Because 13's an un lucky number, of course,-Punch. Something,-Briggs-I donated my brain to my college, and just got an acknowledgmen

from the president. Griggs-Was he pleased? Briggs-He wrote that every little helps.— Harper's Bazar. Her Side,-'I wish, my dear, he had made his money instead of inheriting it. He would make you a better husband." "Nonsense, papa. Why, then he would know too well how to keep it."-Life.

Playing in Luck.-Hixon-Young Pellets tells me be makes a specialty of doctoring cats.
Dixon-Well, his patients are fortunate. Hixon-How's that? Dixon-They each have nine

lives.-Chicago Daily News. An Unusual Occurrence.—Towns.—You seem to have a little cash. Browns.—Tes; railroad accident. Towns.—You don't mean to say you got damages.— Browns.—I mean to say a rail-road I took some stock in years ago has finally

paid a dividend.-Philadelphia Press. A Broad Hint.—Gerald—I have often thought that I ought to have studied for the ministry. Geraldine—You wouldn't have been a success. Gerald.—Why not? Geraldine—You couldn't make the necessary number of pastoral callar you'd stay too long at one place.—Brooklys

To Be Expected .- First Suburbanite-I hear that Jones adopted that hired girl of his so as to get her to stay with the family. Second Suburbanite—Yes; and now his adopted daugh-ter wants to stay in the parior and play the plano all day and let her mother do the house

Probably an Oversight.-"How is that new correspondent at Fodink doing?" asked the managing editor. "I'm a little doubtful about him," answered the telegraph editor. "I think he lacks experience." "What makes you think so?" "Why, he sent in a story about a girl who cloped with a brakeman last night, and he neglected to say that she moved in the most exclusive society circles."—Cricago Even-

The House Beautiful.

Graven upon the knocker: O Hate, go by! Love dwells within And welcomes only kith and kin. Above the fireplace:

Here. Friend, a dual comfort find-Warmth, my heart; and Light, my mind. Within the living room: My bread was envolves, but Thou

Hast shared it, Friend. 'Tis manna now -Robert Gilbert Welsh in Inden